





















... There is no need of looking pre-  
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are making progress; there is no need of  
the economic waste which we make,  
which shows a diseased state of so-  
ciety. If I should study human life in  
a typhoid fever hospital you would not  
call that a true study, or my picture  
a true picture of human life. Prof.  
Geo. D. Herron.

There is no need of making provisions through individual disaster, as we make provision; there is no need of economic waste which we make, as we have a diseased state of mind. It should study human life in cold fever hospital you would not find a true study of any picture a picture of human life. Post.











# The Worker

VOL. XI.—NO. 5.

NEW YORK, MAY 5, 1901.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

## IN SCRANTON.

### The Victory of the Striking Silk Mill Girls.

Their Unfortunate Condition Much Improved—Splendid Work Done by Mother Jones—Labor Movement Generally Active in Lackawanna Region.

After a strike extending over three months the 5,000 silk workers of Scranton have secured a favorable settlement of their grievances, winning a complete victory, and returning to work under better conditions than they have ever experienced before. This has come about after a most stubborn fight, and only the leadership of Mother Jones gained the victory.

The strike began on January 23, when the girls at one of the mills were compelled to strike because of the treatment received from one of the foremen. The girls had formed a union the Saturday previous and efforts were being made to disrupt it. The other mills followed the example, and within two weeks all the twelve mills in the city were closed down.

The smaller children led the way, and were the first to rebel. And they were the first to go to work. They had the opportunity to see some of the things that were going on in the mills during the past week, and he can say truthfully that anything more horrible had not been overheard. It is a degrading sight to see the pinched, colorless faces of these children. Their bodies are dwarfed and misshapen through the droopiness of the mill and their feet show startlingly flat and thin below the short dresses.

### LABOR LAWS VIOLATED.

Some of the children are very small, so small that one wonders how they can manage to work at all. There is a state factory law prohibiting the employment of children under 13 years of age, but many of the silk workers are under that age. It is not enforced, it is evident much younger than that. It is plain the law is not enforced. It is plain the law is not enforced. It is plain the law is not enforced.

During the strike one of the mill owners threatened to move south to get cheaper labor, but he was answered by a Southern manufacturer, who in an interview in a local paper, said the labor of Virginia was as cheap as that of Scranton and West Virginia. He said that he had been in the Southern States, and that he had seen the labor of Virginia, and that he had seen the labor of Virginia.

The wages before the strike in some of the mill departments ran from \$2 to \$3 a week; in others the wages fell as low as \$1.25 to \$1.50 a week. For this the girls worked 10 1/2 hours a day. At the highest the wages were about 30 cents an hour. The average could be estimated at about four cents an hour. These are "piece" wages, are they not?

The average gain in wages came from \$2 to \$3 a week. Not more than that. It is true, but more than before and only the opening wedge toward the future. Another gain is the fact that the girls are now working in a more comfortable place, and that the girls are now working in a more comfortable place.

### MOTHER JONES' WORK.

The victory for the depressed mill girls of Scranton is all the more remarkable because they had never been in a strike before, and they were practically unorganized. Two weeks after the strike began, Mother Jones appeared on the scene and took charge of it. It is in her hands that the girls were able to hold the strike together, and that they were able to hold the strike together.

At a meeting held last Sunday the girls were formally declared off, and the girls decided to go to work on Tuesday. On Monday evening an extraordinary meeting was held to celebrate the victory, at which Mother Jones and the writer were the speakers. There was great enthusiasm. At 4:30 in the afternoon the children, who had been on strike, returned to the mills, and they were met by the girls who had been on strike.

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## TRADE UNION ACTIVITY.

In the short time I spent in Scranton, I learned that the victory won by the mill girls last fall had resulted in a great revival of unionism throughout the Lackawanna Valley. There is hardly a trade that is not now organized, or in process of organization, and there never was a time when unionism flourished so strongly as now. The latest acquisitions to the unions are the newsboys and bootblacks, who organized last Sunday. They have started out with a grievance, and that with our "Socialist" (and slanderous) friend, the New York "Journal".

The unions are in good condition. On Sunday evening I visited Oliphant, about five miles from Scranton, where the Delaware & Hudson Railroad owns and operates most of the mines. I had a conversation with a watchman at one of the mines and made inquiries as to the conditions and wages, etc. He talked freely, while he showed me around. The men, he said, were satisfied with the way things were going in the unions, and they were glad the organization was in such good condition. Wages were higher, hours were lower and there were less grievances and more liberty. The breaker boys were benefited greatly, and the tendency of the union was to have men employed and raise the age limit, so that the boys could go to school instead of working in the breakers. All classes of employees are included in the miners' union, and a constant agitation is going on. The unions are only running half and three-quarter time, because the operators have stocked coal in preparation for a strike on April 1.

The street car men won a strike a few months ago, and since then have been working only eight hours under better conditions than ever before. One of them told me every employee on the entire system belonged to the union, and next fall they hope to adjust several existing grievances to their advantage.

A railroad man told me that the men on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Hudson were "free" of the treatment they had been receiving for some time past, and very shortly they were going to have matters better adjusted. He would not commit himself as to the probability of a strike, but he said the men were determined to get more wages, shorter hours and more help on the high engine and more help on the low engine.

I was informed that there were probably 72,000 unionists in this district, and I am inclined to believe the statement. This includes miners, railroad men, street car men, mill workers, carpenters and nearly every craft. As a union town, therefore, Scranton can be said to be in the first rank.

Mother Jones will leave Scranton as soon as matters will have settled down. She will do so much good everywhere else as she has done here, before we shall all hope. As a helper and fighter against the oppressors of labor she holds a unique position in the movement. Candidly, noting the effect of her actions and the manner in which she teaches the proletariat to unite, she is of more value than a hundred theorists. They talk, she acts.

WILLIAM MAILLY.

## HOW CAPITAL IS "EARNED."

The Colonial Trust Company as trustee of the estate of the late Robert R. Hunter, has prepared a report for the Stroganoff's Court showing that it has personally amounting to \$485,046, which is \$50,000 more than the appraisal of the personalty a little over a year ago, when it took charge pending the contest of the will. The estate holds thirty-seven United States bonds of \$10,000 each which have appreciated in value to \$421,800. "New York Sun."

We are told the poor are penniless because they are lazy. Now a dead man is the latest thing on record, and yet he keeps an amazing fortune. Moral: Do not go to the ant, then slanders, but take eternal rest, that thy children and children's children may enjoy the fruits of thy slumber.

## IN OPULENT AMERICA.

"I have no relatives, no friends, no work, no home, no money?" That was the explanation of attempted suicide given early today by an old man who had shot himself in the breast while sitting on a bench in Tompkins Square Park. He made the explanation to a policeman, who came running to him, attracted by the shot. He declined to give his name. The doctors in Bellevue, where the old man was taken, say that he cannot recover. "New York Daily News."

I affirm that the organization of inquiry among us, as evidenced in the growth of monopolies covering the very necessities of life for mere company profit, is good positive that church-taught morality is a failure. Nothing that church and pulpit have been able to do has been sufficient to prevent such scandals. But there is a power which can prevent them. That power is the state. "Rev. R. Roberts."

Good work, not sham work; good art, not bad art; good food and good beer, not the bad bread and bad beer that disgrace this country; plain, good clothes, not fashionably cut, shoddy, good news, not party line and foolish chatter, and life or malicious gossip; real information (which need not be cheap and cannot be easy, for knowledge is not an easy thing to get, not chopped up rubbish; as much fresh air and clean water, and out-of-door exercise as we can do with. These are things within our grasp, yet we have not got them. "Professor York Powell."

—Ingot mold factories are preparing to combine.

## SPIES EXPOSED.

### An Elaborate Plan for Undermining Labor Organizations.

Cleveland "Citizen" Makes a Remarkable Discovery—Manufacturers Allied to Rink Unions—Agitators Are Black-Listed.

For some time rumors have been rife about the operation of an organization whose mission consisted in furnishing spies to act in the trade unions for the benefit of manufacturers. In some cities spies have already been caught in the unions, but it has remained for the Cleveland "Citizen" to completely expose the organization, as was done in last week's issue, April 27. The facts will doubtless create a sensation in organized labor circles everywhere.

The "Citizen" claims to have proof of every statement, and further says those proofs were secured in the office of the Manufacturers' Information Bureau, as the spying organization is called. The bureau, it seems, was established by J. K. Turner, who was exposed by the "Citizen" in November, 1899, for being interested in a so-called detective agency. The bureau had a branch office in Chicago.

"Through the law firm of Smith & Langin, 706 Cayuga building, Cleveland, Turner seduced as many unionists as possible to form traitor and-betray their fellow workers, organized and unorganized, who were struggling for better conditions and against the encroachments of capitalism, and we learn that agitators and advocates of Socialism were especially marshaled. That the capitalists concern themselves below paid liberally for the information they received, is proven by the fact that Turner paid his black-hearted Judases \$20 to \$30 per month.

"The system under which this Manufacturers' Information Bureau operates is quite original. A code of initials is used, and the spies are unknown to each other. The employers are grouped under the names of flowers. Thus: 'Tulips, Clovers, Lilies, and Magnolias'—these are the names of the spies. He has acted wisely in refusing to discuss them for the benefit of the scandal mongers of the press. Nothing that he could say would indicate the persecution inflicted upon him nor raise him higher in the esteem of those who know him and have faith in the justice of his cause. These private matters would never have been filed in the public press had not Comrade Herron been engaged in a crusade which has for its object the overthrow of capitalism.

This statement is borne out by the conduct of the capitalist press and of the "Christian" ministers whose sustenance is drawn from the coffers of the capitalists. There has not appeared in the New York press a single intelligible report of one of Comrade Herron's lectures, from the beginning of his career. Every paper has given notice of his private affairs, to the actions of his enemies, but all have carefully avoided publishing a fair account of any of his lectures. Some have ignored the lectures altogether, others have printed portions of them, garbled so as to utterly change the meaning of the words.

This has prevented the newspaper readers from being able to judge fairly what Comrade Herron was lecturing about. Only those who attend the meetings can form an estimate of the value of his message. Outside of the Socialists and sympathizers, few are allowed to learn where the meetings are held. It is not to be wondered at if the mass of the people have formed an entirely wrong opinion of Comrade Herron, an opinion which would be entirely reversed if the people could hear and see him.

The discredit for leading this crusade of slander belongs first of all to the "Journal", which has broken all its previous records in this line.

"The Journal", as is well known, is a Democratic paper with Socialistic leanings, which always and in the support of capitalism, whether under the guise of Crookism or Bryanism. The "Journal" was quickly followed by the "Sun", the rabid Republican scab paper, and the Brooklyn "Eagle", which is conducted on the same lines as the "Sun". Gradually all the papers fell in line, until every daily in Greater New York was contributing its quota to the deluge of slime.

But if the "Journal" led the attack, it did not excel in the violence of its attack. The daily paper published by Daniel DeLoach in the name of the organized Socialist Labor Party holds first place for its scurrilous abuse and wild perversion of facts. Its so-called reports of Herron's meetings are not reports; they are the outpourings of mental perversity, for imbecility and absolute mendacity, their disregard of decency, their violation of every instinct of clean thinking or clean speaking, they could not be depicted if written in an insane asylum. If we have mentioned this paper at all it is for the purpose of placing it on record, before decent people. Its conduct is all the worse when it is remembered that its chief support comes from working people, who are thus assisting in the work of capitalism by supporting the enemies of Socialism in their warfare against a Socialist.

Nobody with any understanding of present conditions doubts why the Democratic, Republican, anti-Socialist press have pooled their efforts in an attempt to ruin Comrade Herron. There is only one reason for it, and that is that he speaks the truth and speaks it with a vigor and intensity which frightens error. He has brought with him to the Socialist cause a masterful ability which the capitalists of America have been unable to equal.

Members from all parts of the city and also proposed members will please be present to the first meeting of Boston Local on Sunday, May 5, 7:30 p. m. at our new headquarters, 900 Washington street. Very important matters will come up.

THE COMMITTEE, PATRICK MAHONEY, Chairman, J. W. SHERMAN, Secretary.

—Ten of the largest cereal companies of the central states have united in a combine with a capital of \$5,000,000.

## ALL RECORDS ARE BROKEN.

### Journalistic and Clerical Scandal-Mongers Outdo Themselves in Abuse of George D. Herron.

Audience at Cooper Union Resents the Slandering Campaign—All New York Dailies Follow the Lead of the "Journal," and the Pulpit Echoes Their Falsities.

When George D. Herron appeared on the platform of Cooper Union Tuesday evening he met with a reception which must have astonished him, and was among friends. It was a tribute to him from the hearts of those who can best appreciate him, a spontaneous expression of the confidence reposed in him by co-workers in the same cause for which he has suffered so bitterly during the past three weeks.

But the applause which greeted Comrade Herron was more than an evidence of good will on the part of friends; it was a vigorous protest against the persecution to which he has been subjected since his arrival in New York, a persecution unequalled in the history of the Socialist movement in America.

The story of the ordeal through which Comrade Herron has passed during these few weeks is not a new one. History is full of similar stories of persecution of right for right's sake. On the instruments by which the persecution is conducted are new. The cross, the gibbet, the gallows, and the rack have given way to the modern newspaper, with its equipment of falsehood and slander, which results in a rickling of the soul far worse than the torture of the body. And the same followers of the meek and lowly Jesus are performing the same mission that the Pharisees filled ancient hundreds of years ago—broadcloth in their garb, to-day, instead of purple and fine linen.

It is not our intention to comment upon Comrade Herron's personal affairs, either directly or indirectly. These affairs concern only him, and those immediately connected with him. He has acted wisely in refusing to discuss them for the benefit of the scandal mongers of the press. Nothing that he could say would indicate the persecution inflicted upon him nor raise him higher in the esteem of those who know him and have faith in the justice of his cause. These private matters would never have been filed in the public press had not Comrade Herron been engaged in a crusade which has for its object the overthrow of capitalism.

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## BIG STEAMSHIP TRUST.

### Morgan Acquires the British Leyland Line—Other Consolidations to Follow—Morgan's Steamship Properties Now Reach Value of \$87,000,000.

Every week brings some new tidings of the "expansion" of the group of capitalists headed by Morgan. The latest is a step in the consolidation of ocean transport.

Morgan & Co. have bought the Leyland Line, one of the largest British ocean steamship lines. The Leyland Line lately absorbed the West India and Pacific Steamship Co. and two other important lines.

The purchase will mean final consolidation with the Atlantic Transport Line, which is already under Morgan's control. The total value of the Morgan steamship interests is now put at \$87,000,000. Other steps in the same line are expected to follow soon.

## GAS COMBINE IS COMPLETED.

### Consolidation Which Will Concentrate Gas Supply in Greater New York into One Company.

After several months of planning, the reported consolidation of practically all the gas companies of Greater New York is confirmed by an announcement in the daily press. The control of the gas and electric light power interests in the boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, Kings, and Queens, and without doubt, those of Staten Island, will pass into the hands of the Consolidated Gas Company. This will include the taking over of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company and the manufacturing of gas, both fuel and illuminating, in New Jersey.

An immense plant is proposed to be constructed at Haverwood, N. J., to furnish the boroughs of Queens and Kings and New York's upper end with gas. Another will be built on the Consolidated New River property in Shady Side, Port Lee and the product conveyed to New York through the Hudson River tunnel, to supply the greater part of the borough of Manhattan. These two plants will warrant the giving up of all the New York plants in operation which will enhance the value of the gas trust's property in New York. It will also do away with a large number of clerks, laborers and other employees.

With the Brooklyn Union (a company and the annual output of 4,400,000 cubic feet of gas, the Consolidated will supply 25,000,000 cubic feet of the yearly consumption of 26,000,000 cubic feet, worth at the current legal rate \$21,000,000 in New York City only, 10,000,000 cubic feet of which is for the account of the borough of Richmond.

The Standard Oil Company is the chief force in the movement for consolidation, assisted by the Whitney-Ryan traction syndicate and other firms.

## THE OCTOPUS WINS.

### Standard Oil Company Gets Control of Outlet to Texas Oil Fields.

The Standard Oil Company could not buy up the new Beaumont oil field in Texas, but it has obtained control of the field just the same. The company has purchased the railroad terminals, pipelines and shipping facilities at Port Arthur and 90,000 acres of land surrounding the port. Port Arthur is the nearest deep-water port to the Beaumont oil field and by controlling this outlet the Standard Oil Company is given control of every barrel of oil taken from the Beaumont field. When Rockefeller and his pals start out after a thing they are going to get it.

What makes the situation more interesting is that a great many "wildcat" oil companies have been started to operate in the Beaumont field and many people of small means have been induced to invest in these companies. It is conservatively estimated that \$75,000,000 of oil stock have been sold by these companies in Texas the past two months. Most of this stock is "water," the companies being organized for speculative purposes. A collapse is now expected, and when it comes the little investors who have put their money in these "wildcat" oil companies will wish they hadn't.

At the final round up, the ambitious and foolish small investors will be working on the farm and in the stores, and workshops as a testament for their rashness, while the Standard Oil Company will be gaily marching on. For has it not been said that "the Street will arrive?"

## A PHOSPHATE COMBINATION.

A Nashville dispatch says: The gradual absorption of the various phosphate interests in the Mt. Pleasant field is under way, and it is expected that within two weeks the two million dollar deal will be perfected. The deal embraces about 4,300 acres, and it is one of the most important industries in Tennessee. The acreage shipments have been about four hundred thousand tons, yielding to the Louisville & Nashville railroad nearly a million dollars a year for freight. Half of the phosphate has been taken from the ground.

## A FLOW COMBINE.

A \$50,000,000 combine of plow manufacturers was completed in Chicago last week. It is composed of the leading plow manufacturers of the United States. One of its purposes is the elimination of the long credits which have been given country merchants, who will have to pay spot cash in future.

## AGENTS' ATTENTION!

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run. Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them. Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

## TELEPHONE TRUST.

A \$50,000,000 telephone trust is reported to be organizing which will control the companies in all the large cities, owning 1,500,000 miles of wire strung all over the country, connecting 801,000 telephones. Local offices will be done away with and the various companies will be operated as branches of the trust, which, of course, has connections with the other trusts.

## ANOTHER RAILROAD COMBINE.

A gigantic railroad combine extending from Pittsburgh to the Pacific coast is reported. The combine will include all the Southwestern roads, with Geo. Gould at its head. Gould is said to be perfecting a system which will be the most extensive and compact railroad system in the world.

It is understood that the preliminary steps in the removal of the base of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad by the Southern Railway have been completed.

It is reported that a combination of Grand Rapids, Mich., furniture manufacturers, with \$100,000 capital, is again being negotiated.

An effort is being made to consolidate all the tanneries in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, with a capital of about \$100,000. Nine companies, it is said, have already agreed to enter the combine, and options have been secured on several others. New York capital is back of the proposed company, and if the local plan is a success a national organization will likely be formed.

It is rumored that Standard Oil interests have acquired sufficient American Lined stock to dominate that company, which controls the American production of kerosene oil and its by-products.

The Chicago and Northwestern system has purchased the Minnesota and Wisconsin railway. The road is only a short one, but is of considerable importance.

It is believed that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, controlled by J. J. Hill, Norman B. Reed, Marshall Field and Eastern interests, will form the link between Chicago and the Atlantic for the new Northern Pacific, Great Northern, and Burlington combination.

An artificial leg trust with a capital of \$5,000,000 has been organized. Private ownership of industry makes the business profitable.

## SULZER CRITICIZED.

### Comrade Kraft Seizes the Opportunity to Expose the Fallacies of His Jersey Speech.

As previously mentioned, the Jersey City "Advertiser and Eagle" devotes a column every week to Socialist news. Recently Congressman Sulzer spoke in that city. The following clipping will show how the comrades of Jersey City take advantage of the opportunity of "tired" them for "getting back."

"As the Republicans go to the graveyard for Grant, Addams, so the Democrats go to the graveyard for Sulzer. The corpse of Jefferson and Jackson before our eyes in their spread-eagle attitude. Congressman Sulzer denounced the trusts as 'the greatest scheme ever devised by the ingenuity of man to rob his fellowman.' Mr. Sulzer is quite right there. Formerly only single hounds could rob their fellowmen, but now these robbers have combined and rob on a grand scale. No wonder the small robbers are down on the trusts. Robbing on a small scale is legitimate, according to Mr. Sulzer. He tells us the trusts destroy competition, but he forgets to mention that it is the object of every business man to outstrip and eventually to destroy his competitor and thereby competition."

"He claims that the Democratic party favors a well disciplined militia in times of peace. Of what use is the militia in times of peace? Surely an expensive and needless luxury. Can Mr. Sulzer cite a single instance where the militia has been used to prevent the lawlessness of the trusts? Has the militia ever been used to enforce the law in favor of labor which have been and are violated by both Democratic and Republican employers? Then we can see no further need for a militia except to suppress the workers where they justly demand the enforcement of laws."

"The Democratic party is irretrievably committed to the passage of the eight-hour law. Really, Mr. Sulzer, this is news indeed. Numerous states are controlled by the Democrats, but no eight-hour law is in effect, and it is reasonable to expect, Mr. Cleveland, a Democratic president, called out the federal troops to shoot into submission the railroad workers of Chicago, who were held enough to ask for the enforcement of the ten-hour law. No, Mr. Sulzer, the Democratic party is not and never was the party of the workingmen, any more than the Republican party is. And Mr. Sulzer knows as well as the undersigned that the only party advocating the eight-hour law is the Social Democratic Party."

## ELECTIONS IN CALIFORNIA.

At the municipal elections held in California on April 8, the Social Democratic vote rose appreciably over that of last fall. In San Bernardino our candidates polled 75 out of a total of 1,250, or against 6, in a total of 1,250 in November, a gain of 50 per cent.

In Alameda the Social Democratic candidates polled the following votes: City Trustees—R. A. Dugan, 123; J. J. Clark, 4; A. Crockett, 160. City Assessor—G. W. Townsend, 182. Recorder—W. Wagner, 125. Treasurer—J. H. Blake, 90. We polled about 6 per cent. of the total vote, which is a gain of about 2 per cent. over the November election. The capitalist parties tried to take the wind out of our sails by declaring for "public ownership of utilities."

The average vote in Pasadena was 90, although the capitalist parties resorted to the risk of declaring for "municipal ownership of public utilities."

During the past eleven years the General Workers' Union in Spain has grown enormously, in spite of the difficulties of all kinds which are put in the way of Spanish workers wishing to organize themselves. In 1887 there were 27 groups with 5,355 members; to-day there are 172 groups with 30,000 members, 10,000 of whom live in Madrid.

—Lack of imagination makes people fail to see the evils that are not so them fall to realize the good that might be.

—Grant Allen.















# The Worker.

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## GREAT MAY DAY DEMONSTRATION.

Fifteen Thousand Workingmen and Women Marched Under the Red Flag in New York.

With stirring music and revolution-ary songs, with red flags carried high, the class-conscious workingmen of New York marched fully fifteen thousand strong, last Saturday, from the place of formation at Madison Square, where the great May Day demonstration was held, through the city, to the city hall, where the demonstration was held. The march was a triumph for the workingmen, and the demonstration was a triumph for the workingmen.

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## ARE THEY SLAVES?

Arrogant Treatment of Employees of Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

An "Aggressor" Discharged Within an Hour After He Calls on President Groutmaster to Request Change of Schedule—Manager Says No Will—Time for "Men to Vote for Socialism."

This is the latest way in which the general manager of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company expresses his policy of his company, against the case of Wm. J. Campbell, who was discharged for acting as a committee to prevent the employees' grievances.

He is an agitator, and has organized the men and is apt to make trouble for the company. Any man who is a member of a labor union had better look out for himself. He is apt to get it in the neck.

Campbell was a member, and apparently the most active, of a committee which called on President Groutmaster last week to prevent the demands of the men in regard to working hours and wages. Campbell, who was a guard on the "L," was discharged within an hour after the interview.

The committee, consisting of Campbell, M. J. Leary, and J. B. Hart, represented the Lexington Association, an organization said to consist of about 800 employees. They wanted the company to agree to restore a former schedule, more satisfactory to the employees than that which the new management has introduced.

On Monday afternoon one of the strikers was shot at one of the girls at work.

## ONE MORE BLOW.

Eight-hour Law in the State of Washington is Knocked Out by a Court Decision.

The eight-hour law passed by the legislature of Washington in 1890 has been invalidated by Judge Smith, in a decision handed down on May 3. The decision was rendered in a suit brought by former city employees against the city of Tacoma for pay about for overtime.

The principal ground for the decision is that the law attempts to "interfere with the right of free private contract." It is in line with the recent decision of the New York Court of Appeals in the prevailing rate of wages case.

Capitalist judges don't seem to have a house fall on them to make them act together. Perhaps the trade unionists of Washington will begin to stop looking with resolution and petitions to burning politicians after this setback.

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## THEY MUST NOT ORGANIZE.

Winchester Repeating Arms Company Warns Its Employees.

A Hypocritical Circular, Bearing a Milder Warning—The Company's Work for Capitalism, Last Year—Made the Men Celebrate Their Own Disgrace.

The machinists in the employ of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company of Connecticut are beginning to organize, and the company has issued an interesting circular of warning.

The Winchester Repeating Arms Company will be remembered as the concern which devised the riot shot with buckshot, and gave its men "steady employment" while they were out of work.

They also, just before election, drew the attention of their employees to the "identity of interest" between themselves and the company and the desirability of the election of William McKinley the president who authorized the Bull Run massacre at Idaho.

When the election was over, they were congratulated for having so successfully accomplished their purpose with shotguns and blank cartridges and marched them in parade to celebrate their degradation.

They are now, just before election, drawing the attention of their employees to the "identity of interest" between themselves and the company and the desirability of the election of William McKinley the president who authorized the Bull Run massacre at Idaho.

## IS IT A VICTORY?

Decision in Suit of Street Cleaners Against City for Overtime Wages.

May Be Carried to Court of Appeals—Justice O'Brien Says No Regrets Having to Decide in Favor of Men and Give the Other Side a "Tip"—Some Other Considerations—What a Social Democratic City Administration Would Do.

Labor has won a victory in the courts. No they say, but it seems somewhat doubtful. The facts are these:

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has affirmed a decision in favor of Patrick J. McNulty, who, as assignee of 707 drivers in the street cleaning department of this city, sued the city for overtime wages amounting to \$1,230,000. The claim dated from the period extending from January 1, 1902, to April 30, 1904. The complaint set up that eight hours was then a lawful day's work and that by an act of the legislature, passed May 10, 1902, drivers in the Department of Street Cleaning working overtime were entitled to receive extra compensation at the rate of 25 cents per hour for each hour of extra work.

The Appellate Court sustains the contention of the claimants upon the pleadings before it, but gives leave to the city to carry the case to the Court of Appeals.

Further, Justice O'Brien, who wrote the opinion, says therein:

"THIS DECISION IS REACHED BY THE COURT, because upon the facts appearing a rather serious situation is presented leading upon the right of the bread of a dependent to create liability apparently without limit."

## MAY DAY AT ROCHESTER.

Rob Harriman Addresses an Enthusiastic Gathering.

At Rochester had its May Day demonstration as well as the great cities of New York. There were 2,000 people as gathered at Pittsburgh Hall, the largest hall in the city, celebrating May Day under the auspices of the Social Democratic Party and the local trade unions.

## AT SPRINGFIELD.

Impressive Demonstration in the Massachusetts City.

The Social Democrats of Springfield held an enthusiastic May Day demonstration. The meeting was held in the city hall, which was well filled, over 700 people being present. The meeting was presided by a good parade, headed by a band of twenty pieces. Many comrades from Holyoke, Westfield, Chicopee, and Hartford took part along with local Springfielders. The Holyoke Town Society, Westfield, and the Springfield Brewery Workers' Union.

## HO! MUCH FURTHER?

Gratulating the Socialists on their recent success in the election of the Social Democratic Party.

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## NO ANSWER BUT FREEDOM.

There is no other answer to the question of the slave but freedom. It is no answer to the wage earner to tell him his conditions are improved. There is no other method for preparing the

## LECTURE ON SOCIALISM.

Comrade J. Spargo will lecture on "Socialism as I Know It" on Friday evening, May 17, at the club house of the Young People's Club, 3000 Third Avenue. Comrades are invited. Bring friends.

## WHAT SOCIALISTS WOULD DO.

A Social Democratic administration, representing the working people and holding itself responsible to them, would do things differently. In the first place, it would not allow overtime so long as there are idle men. If there was more work than the existing force could do in the legal workday, it would hire a larger force.

## SOCIALIST LECTURE.

The 21st A. D. Social Democratic Party, in holding Sunday evening lectures at Colonial Hall, 94 E. Fourth Street, will speak on "The Passing of the Democratic Party." General discussion after the lecture. All are welcome.

## MAY PARADE.

Regular meeting of the Parade Committee on Saturday, May 11, at 8 p.m., at the Labor Lyceum, 94 E. Fourth Street. Delegates would not fail to attend.

## YOU NEVER KNOW WHAT YOU CAN DO.

You never know what you can do (fill you up) they say. Have you tried selling Socialist pamphlets and getting subscriptions for The Worker? By the way, there is nothing good as long as you are in mind. If at first you don't succeed, try again.



## The Worker.

Organ of the Social Democratic Party.  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY  
At 154 William Street, New York  
By the Social Democratic Party  
P. O. BOX 102  
Telephone 3411, John.

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By special delivery, 21c.  
By registered mail, 22c.  
By air mail, 23c.  
By special delivery, 24c.  
By registered mail, 25c.  
By air mail, 26c.  
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By registered mail, 28c.  
By air mail, 29c.  
By special delivery, 30c.

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and postage is enclosed.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 4, 1901.

## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential) . . . 2,000  
In 1892 (Presidential) . . . 13,381  
In 1896 (Presidential) . . . 31,157  
In 1900 (Presidential) . . . 31,157  
In 1904 (Presidential) . . . 31,157  
In 1908 (Presidential) . . . 31,157  
In 1912 (Presidential) . . . 31,157  
In 1916 (Presidential) . . . 31,157  
In 1920 (Presidential) . . . 31,157  
In 1924 (Presidential) . . . 31,157  
In 1928 (Presidential) . . . 31,157  
In 1932 (Presidential) . . . 31,157  
In 1936 (Presidential) . . . 31,157  
In 1940 (Presidential) . . . 31,157  
In 1944 (Presidential) . . . 31,157  
In 1948 (Presidential) . . . 31,157  
In 1952 (Presidential) . . . 31,157  
In 1956 (Presidential) . . . 31,157  
In 1960 (Presidential) . . . 31,157  
In 1964 (Presidential) . . . 31,157  
In 1968 (Presidential) . . . 31,157  
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In 1976 (Presidential) . . . 31,157  
In 1980 (Presidential) . . . 31,157  
In 1984 (Presidential) . . . 31,157  
In 1988 (Presidential) . . . 31,157  
In 1992 (Presidential) . . . 31,157  
In 1996 (Presidential) . . . 31,157  
In 2000 (Presidential) . . . 31,157  
In 2004 (Presidential) . . . 31,157  
In 2008 (Presidential) . . . 31,157  
In 2012 (Presidential) . . . 31,157  
In 2016 (Presidential) . . . 31,157  
In 2020 (Presidential) . . . 31,157

S. D. P. . . . 36,918  
S. L. P. . . . 33,450

THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

Andrew Carnegie does not need to be rich in order to be disgraced.

Only the working people are advised to President McKinley to practice economy.

The Worker is published for the workers. What are you doing to circulate it among them?

The publishing plan has its defects. Suppose the workers should be used all the profits?

The successful citizens of the United States should take a good look at their present while they have a chance. It may be the last of his kind.

There is no reason why every workman should not be president of a trust some day providing we find trusts enough to be around.

A Rhode Island bank has gone broke for nearly a million, and many small depositors are caught who had no money in the bank.

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vice him of the futility of expecting aid or sympathy from employers? Why does he insist upon disturbing our sleep?

Every vote cast for Socialism is a protest against capitalism. A vote for the Republican and Democratic parties signifies contentment with present conditions. Capitalists do not care much about your talking for Socialism so long as you don't vote for it.

Justice Van, Brand, Democrat, and Justice Finney, Republican, dissented from the decision that the city must pay wages clearly proscribed by law for work honestly done. Beautiful example of non-partisanship! Both parties agree in wanting to please the workmen.

The people who are making a great fuss about the Buffalo exposition being closed on Sunday are curiously indifferent to the movement that would have the laborers from being despised and overworked every day of the week, and that would give the workers a chance to visit expositions.

"Whereas V. Debs has declined to attend the Detroit convention of Social Reformers, Comrade Debs has not always been on the right side, and is not now. He did not attend the Buffalo convention, but it was a pre-arranged success."

Ex-Senator H. H. Hill went to the circus in this city last week and in so doing as admiring the performing seals very much. These seals, Mr. Hill thought, showed more intelligence than some men.

Governor Odell has probably learned by this time that it is impossible to be the representative of all the people, when the interests of the classes composing the people come into conflict. He has had excellent opportunity to learn if there is a class struggle, and it was not hard for him to decide which class he should act for. It would be just as easy for a class-conscious Socialist to make the same point to act for the working class, which Odell has ignored.

These of our critics who complain that the intolerance of the Social Democrats and who find fault because we talk of capitalism should give a little thought to the suppression of the students' paper at the City College of New York. This institution, too, has given us an example of intolerance and intolerance, which should serve as a lesson in the class struggle.

## THE CITY COLLEGE OUTRAGE.

These of our critics who complain that the intolerance of the Social Democrats and who find fault because we talk of capitalism should give a little thought to the suppression of the students' paper at the City College of New York. This institution, too, has given us an example of intolerance and intolerance, which should serve as a lesson in the class struggle.

The April-May number of the "Old Day Review" contained an article in condemnation of Richard Croker and one on "The Fallacy in Religious Faith." Both of which gave much discomfort to the authorities in control of the school. Accordingly, the president of the institution proceeded to condemn the whole edition so far as he could, at least at a cost of about \$40 to the students who had charge of it, and gave them to understand that they ought to be thankful if the young publication was visited upon them for freely expressing their unorthodox and atheistic opinions.

It is not necessary for us to discuss the character of the articles in question, further than to say that the article on Croker said plainly what everyone knows to be the truth and that the article on religion was equally plain. The opinion, held by nearly all men of science, that the dogmas of religion have no foundation in human experience and are at variance with human reason. In neither article it is claimed that there was any misstatement of fact nor any vulgar use of expression. The pages of the "Review" were, moreover, freely open to anyone who should care to express opposite opinions.

The constitution of the United States guarantees the freedom of the press. It also forbids the taking of private property by public authority without adequate compensation. But that constitution was framed a century ago, and the president of the New York City College took quite a liberty to overturn it. And yet the authorities of this institution profess the utmost reverence for the constitution, for freedom and for learning.

The matter of President Webb's action is plain. He was afraid of the consequences which might follow if he allowed the students to offend the board of this city and to show the feelings of the respectable business of the town, so he was ready to sacrifice civil and academic liberty, to crush if possible the habit of independent thought among the boys under his charge, and even to lose the property of the students in order to please the parents that be.

Capitalists protest to no particular convention for paper constitutions. In view of changed conditions we can consistently advocate measures to the extent of a document written over a hundred years ago. But when these measures are proposed that demand

stoop to defend class interests by violating the provisions, they write them selves down hypocrites. And when they violate not only the constitution, but the commonest dictates of intellectual honesty, of business integrity, and of that sort of honor which says: "Don't hit a fellow smaller than your self," then they write themselves down as cowards and petty tyrants.

Hypocrisy, cowardice, and tyranny were ever the distinguishing marks of capitalism. It is afraid to have accepted dogmas questioned or to have the conduct of its schools discussed, and whenever it can it suppresses such discussion. It is afraid of corrupting the schools and colleges of this country, seeking to substitute more instruction for real education, passive acceptance of authoritative teaching for active inquiry into the facts of life.

The danger which threatens our school calls for the attention of every Socialist man, of every man or woman who loves liberty. Many of these boys who are now students in the City College will, in a few years, be teachers of a younger generation. We appeal to them to think deeply of this outrage which has just been perpetrated; to recognize that, whether or not they agree with the articles suppressed by this party institution, their honor as students, as young men devoted to a life of free and progressive thought, is threatened; to resolve that they will educate their brothers in the universities of Europe and, by eternal vigilance, defend the right of unimpeded investigation, discussion, and expression of opinion. On you devolves a great duty, young men. You will find that the Socialists maintain the cause of freedom. See that you do your part.

Attempts have been made before to defeat progress by using slander, misrepresentation and falsehood. Those attempts failed before, and they will fail again. Socialists should not be discouraged if they find the hand of every supporter of existing institutions turned against us. Our hands are turned against the wrong and immorality of existing conditions, and we must be prepared to meet with strong hearts and unswerving faith whatever comes. All that is needed in confidence in our cause and in each other, to make the work of Socialism all the nobler for the storm of hate and prejudice that has been against it.

Another Reform Failure.

The fruitfulness of Populist "reform" and the necessity of having a political, revolutionary judiciary as well as political revolutionary legislation and executive officers has again been illustrated in South Dakota.

That state, like Utah, has a provision in its constitution that certain classes of laws must be referred to the people for approval or rejection. An exception is made of "such laws as may be necessary for the immediate preservation of the public health, peace, or safety, or for the support of the state government and its existing institutions."

The Republican legislature which lately adjourned desired to remove from office the Populists who still formed the majority of the boards of the charitable and penal institutions. They passed a law removing these officers, but they knew it would be rejected if submitted to the people. This difficulty was avoided, therefore, by attaching a clause declaring that the passage of this law was necessary for the support of the state government and its existing institutions.

The law was, of course, considered on the ground that the case was not actually one of emergency and that the legislature had no right, by adding an emergency clause, to withhold the law from referendum.

The supreme court sustained the legislature, declaring that where the legislature declares a law necessary for the protection of the public peace, health, safety, or support of the state government and its existing institutions, such measures cannot be appealed to the people. Further, "the court will not inquire whether such declaration is well grounded, the legislature being vested with sole authority to determine the matter."

Thus the referendum provision is completely eliminated and the chief of the "practical results" of which the reformers have been boasting.

The referendum by itself will accomplish nothing. It may be a valuable weapon when used by an aggressive and revolutionary party which knows what it wants and is determined to get it. Without such a party it can accomplish nothing. And it is of the utmost importance to compare judicial as well as legislative and executive officers, because, under American political institutions, the judiciary is really the highest court power.

We pointed out work on articles on the struggle of the laborers in Pennsylvania, Pa. including the celebration of their victory. It is very significant that the press dispatches on the daily parade announced that the parade was abandoned, whereas the fact is that a very successful parade was actually held, they state, that only about two hundred people attended the same meeting, while the number really exceeded six hundred. This is a case of women and willful falsification by the newspaper service of the capitalist press that should be known to all.

## AN OHIO PETITFOGGER.

A beautiful example of the fairness of which the daily press boasts was given by the Dayton (O.), "Press," a Republican organ, some time ago.

A comrade in Dayton sent a copy of this paper, then called "The People," to the editor of the "Press." The editor commented upon it at the length of three-quarters of a column. It must be supposed, therefore, that he first examined the paper with some care.

But did he, in "writing us up," mention the true name of our paper? Not at all. That might have led some of his readers to get a copy and find out for himself how the "Press" editor had misrepresented us. He opens his "criticism" by saying:

"A solicited and doubtless sincere friend of 'The Press' sends us a copy of a Socialist organ called 'The Freeman,' published in New York."

That the substitution of a false name was intentional is made certain by the fact that it is repeated "three times in the course of the editorial, and that the article bears internal evidence that our paper was really before the editor as he wrote."

This typically truthful capitalist editor takes occasion to refer to another Socialist paper, the "Appeal to Reason," in these terms:

"Several months ago, during the early summer of 1900, we took occasion to make some remarks about 'Wayland's Social Democratic organ, printed in Glenside, Pa. We predicted that Wayland's paper could not sustain itself long, though it then claimed to be prospering immensely. We predicted that 'The Appeal' would not last a year or two. We have, but heard of the sheet since election."

This is intended, of course, to convey the impression that the "Appeal to Reason" was dead. It is very likely that the "Appeal" had come to the office of the "Press" and had been seen by the editor every week in the interval. Facts do not bother a man like the "Press" editor.

The criticisms of an editor who will descend to such pettifoggery falsehood as this do not, of course, call for consideration among honest men. We notice it only as one more example of the degeneracy and utter unscrupulousness of the capitalist press.

Justice O'Brien, who openly says that he regrets he could not divide the street cleaners' overtime wages case against the unions, a Democrat. He also joined with two other Democrats and four Republicans in the Court of Appeals to block out the prevailing rate of wages law. Remember these things, workmen, when you come to vote for judges. Don't be fooled by the "non-partisan judiciary" humbug. Judges elected as Republicans and Democrats always unite in such partisan fashion against your class. Vote in non-partisan fashion against them for Social Democratic judges who will be pledged to uphold labor laws.

## THE MINERS' DILEMMA.

Why should the miners of Idaho vainly organize as army and march upon Harrisburg? What right have they to expect anything from the legislature there? And if the labor laws they desire were passed, what guarantee have they that these laws would be enforced? The men the miners voted to go to Harrisburg are not miners; they are not even workmen, and they should not be expected to pass laws really favorable to labor's interests.

The miners have no right to expect recognition from men whose sympathies and interests are entirely with the class that oppresses and robs the miners. And none know this better than the miners themselves. They know it because they have years of past experience to base their knowledge on. Laws abolishing the abuses against which the miners protest are enacted in Pennsylvania only to be declared unconstitutional by the courts or rendered innocuous through the aid of Gattling guns.

The miners could well stay at home and save also better. They could send representatives of their own class just as easy as they now send representatives of the capitalist class. No one ever hears of capitalists organizing an army to storm the legislature here or any to storm the legislature there. They send a representative with a "bullet" and we never hear of the state militia being called out to stop them, either.

No matter how the word goes forth that the miners had decided to march but the bulk of capitalism throughout the state were on the alert and orders were dispatched to the state militia to be prepared for emergency. What a dilemma the miners are in, to be sure? If they march they are met by the shot guns of the militia. If they stay at home they know they will be ignored by the legislature, which would probably happen even if they reached Harrisburg tomorrow. They are unable to do either way they see. There is a way out by using the threat of their class, the Social Democratic Party.

In Pennsylvania the state militia is organized to defend the government, which is introduced in the interests of the farmers, who want more land and better prices for their wheat. It is

profitable to sell them butter to work against the class that they are supposed to defend. Nothing has been said about what the workmen will do when the militia is called out. No one is that if the militia comes the workmen will be able to sell more butter at higher prices. True? Well, the truth will get along any way. If it has to sell also under another name. The courts are always to be depended upon also. But you see the workmen are up against it anyway. If he also he runs the risk of having his system gradually ruined. If there is no hope to be had, he goes without. He gets it, whichever way he turns, and yet he votes for the system that makes him the victim of such conditions.

## TWO ILLUSTRATIVE CASES.

The action of Comrade Kitchman, recently elected as justice of the peace in West Hoboken, N. J., as reported in our "Official" column, is worthy of consideration by our party members, especially by those newer members to whom the discipline of the party seems too rigid and severe.

Comrade Kitchman was nominated by the Social Democratic Party. At a late day, recognizing the uselessness of opposing his election, the two old parties gave him their endorsement—without his knowledge and against his desire. He publicly repudiated this action and asked the voters to consider him only as the candidate of the Social Democratic Party.

He was, of course, elected. But inasmuch as he was not opposed by the capitalist parties he now submits to Local Hudson County the question whether he should retain his office. We express no opinion as to what the local should do, because we have no desire to interfere in their action. The Hudson County comrades have proved themselves competent to conduct a vigorous and class-conscious movement.

Our object in referring to the incident is to contrast it with such a case as that in Battle Creek, Mich., commented upon last week, where a Social Democrat accepted an appointment from a capitalist mayor. In the West Hoboken case there is, to say the very least, a reasonable ground for holding the office; for while it was won by a contest, it was won by the free suffrage of the voters, upon a Social Democratic platform, without any endorsement or concession. Yet the comrade elected stands ready to "bow to the will of the party and resign his office if such a course should be deemed advisable. That is the attitude of an earnest Socialist."

In the Battle Creek case, on the other hand, there can be no doubt whatever. Not only was the office not won by a contest, it was not even won by the vote of the people; it was offered as a gift, as a favor, by the leader of the enemy's forces. It was very likely due to insufficient consideration of the circumstances that the figure was accepted. But if Comrade Rogers is worthy of membership in the Social Democratic Party he will, upon second thought, resign the appointment without being required to do so and if the comrades of Battle Creek are aggressive and class-conscious Socialists they will make his resignation a condition of his continued membership in their fold.

The regret of Justice O'Brien of the Appellate Division of having tendered a wage case in favor of workmen and the local comrades of the "Times" against the decision, give a good illustration of the "reform" that the "reform" forces want to practice. Low wages and long hours of work for the men who do the real hard work for the city would save money for the taxpayers. This is what the self-styled "respectable" people represented by the "Times" and "Post" and "Sun" advocate. It would be hard to blame the labor-shining economists of the anti-temperance confederations and the boarding block-nailing labor-shiners of the Temperance club. Fortunately it is not necessary to blame. Later has a party of its own the Social Democratic Party.

There was a railroad collision out in Colorado one day last week, and immediately the papers announced in flaming headlines that "Whitlow Reid and D. G. Mills and family were seriously injured. Later it was found that these railroad men were American's ability were only slightly injured, and the world resumed its normal course. But one line of the dispatch was given to the death of James M. Reid, the German of the train, who was instantly killed. Many passengers and members of the train crew were badly injured. James Reid maintained that this also was merely coincidental in the excitement upon the supposed affliction of the passengers. We over a great deal to our daily papers for their newspaper in helping to inform us in the railroad case. The dead German and the injured people were insignificant. The affair was important because of a batch of working people who were compared with a couple of well-fed, non-producing capitalists?

Lyonsburg, Pa., street car men have won and have their light plant been purchased by Philadelphia and Lyonsburg capitalists.

At the end of a dispute the newspaper is "pleasing to see that the railroad case of the workmen has been prevented" and that the workmen have been paid more money. London Labor Leader.

A syndicate of American and English capitalists with a capital of \$10,000,000 are getting ready to exploit Korea.

## MAY DAY.

(Continued from page 1.)

world to administer the things that belong to it and to give it those things. No Socialist comes to assist in bringing this condition about.

No language can be found forcible enough to explain how one class in the world lives off from another class. Nor is it emphatic enough to show that to attempt to bridge over the chasm between capital and the working class is to make harder the coming of Socialism. The working class must achieve its own freedom. Out of the struggle and pain of the world's disintegrated labor must come the reign of the laboring class. Unless the line of class consciousness be sustained, unless labor shall stand on its own solidarity and find its law among its ranks, then capitalism or the ruling class will simply blind and bribe. Only in this class-consciousness shall come the variation of the commonwealth.

Every gift of a library or college as coming from a capitalist as such, at the present time is but a curse to society. Give labor its own property; give the working class the machinery by which it must work; give into the hands of men the world that they live on; give the class the disintegrated product of their labor, so that every effort may be surrounded by all that every man can do. Give them the products of their labor and they will make their own homes, write their own poetry, sing their own songs, and build for themselves, and they will not need gifts of libraries and educational institutions from their masters. We have heard much of brotherhood, but the international Socialist movement causes protesting brotherhood as a scientific fact; something that adheres to mankind in the nature of things. If we do not help our brothers the world over, if we do not organize the world over, then we will be destroyed in our brotherhood. As we ought to be. Brotherhood is not a sentiment, it is a fact against which we are bumping every day. There can be no such thing as freedom on earth until we are all free. For the Socialist program comes later, but it is not a scientific fact; something that adheres to mankind in the nature of things. If we do not help our brothers the world over, if we do not organize the world over, then we will be destroyed in our brotherhood. As we ought to be. Brotherhood is not a sentiment, it is a fact against which we are bumping every day. There can be no such thing as freedom on earth until we are all free. For the Socialist program comes later, but it is not a scientific fact; something that adheres to mankind in the nature of things. If we do not help our brothers the world over, if we do not organize the world over, then we will be destroyed in our brotherhood. As we ought to be. Brotherhood is not a sentiment, it is a fact against which we are bumping every day. There can be no such thing as freedom on earth until we are all free. For the Socialist program comes later, but it is not a scientific fact; something that adheres to mankind in the nature of things. If we do not help our brothers the world over, if we do not organize the world over, then we will be destroyed in our brotherhood. As we ought to be. Brotherhood is not a sentiment, it is a fact against which we are bumping every day. There can be no such thing as freedom on earth until we are all free. For the Socialist program comes later, but it is not a scientific fact; something that adheres to mankind in the nature of things. If we do not help our brothers the world over, if we do not organize the world over, then we will be destroyed in our brotherhood. As we ought to be. Brotherhood is not a sentiment, it is a fact against which we are bumping every day. There can be no such thing as freedom on earth until we are all free. For the Socialist program comes later, but it is not a scientific fact; something that adheres to mankind in the nature of things. If we do not help our brothers the world over, if we do not organize the world over, then we will be destroyed in our brotherhood. As we ought to be. Brotherhood is not a sentiment, it is a fact against which we are bumping every day. There can be no such thing as freedom on earth until we are all free. For the Socialist program comes later, but it is not a scientific fact; something that adheres to mankind in the nature of things. If we do not help our brothers the world over, if we do not organize the world over, then we will be destroyed in our brotherhood. As we ought to be. Brotherhood is not a sentiment, it is a fact against which we are bumping every day. There can be no such thing as freedom on earth until we are all free. For the Socialist program comes later, but it is not a scientific fact; something that adheres to mankind in the nature of things. If we do not help our brothers the world over, if we do not organize the world over, then we will be destroyed in our brotherhood. As we ought to be. Brotherhood is not a sentiment, it is a fact against which we are bumping every day. There can be no such thing as freedom on earth until we are all free. For the Socialist program comes later, but it is not a scientific fact; something that adheres to mankind in the nature of things. If we do not help our brothers the world over, if we do not organize the world over, then we will be destroyed in our brotherhood. As we ought to be. Brotherhood is not a sentiment, it is a fact against which we are bumping every day. There can be no such thing as freedom on earth until we are all free. For the Socialist program comes later, but it is not a scientific fact; something that adheres to mankind in the nature of things. If we do















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## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential) ..... 2,086  
In 1890 ..... 13,331  
In 1892 (Presidential) ..... 61,157  
In 1894 ..... 33,133  
In 1896 (Presidential) ..... 36,564  
In 1898:  
S. D. P. ..... 82,204  
S. D. P. ..... 9,545  
In 1900 (Presidential):  
S. D. P. ..... 95,918  
S. L. P. ..... 33,450



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

Only those who profit by a bad system need fear the establishment of a good one.

With the present increase there is no reason why Mr. Rockefeller should favor Socialism.

An easy way to stop the conflict between capital and labor would be for labor to own the capital.

Contentment with present conditions is the hope of the workers. Wake them up by circulating The Worker among them.

Shipping subsidies should receive a boost on both sides of the Atlantic since the formation of the international steamship trust.

Some of those who suffered in the square in Wall Street last week will now be able to appreciate what quivering the laborer means.

Mark Hanna says he doesn't want the Republican nomination for the presidency in 1904. He is ready to be the power behind the throne.

Since General Dill reports that the state of Ohio will compare favorably with any city in the United States, we are ready to believe every thing that has been said about him.

The legislature has just passed the bill of Judges of the New York Court of General Sessions to \$15,000, which is the prevailing rate of wages of capitalist judges. No danger of that act being declared unconstitutional.

Congressman Dick of Ohio is out for government ownership of all means of communication. Dick is one of Hanna's men. It will be a profitable thing for the capitalist class to have government ownership while the capitalist owns the government.

This talk of harmony between capital and labor reminds one of the prophecy about the lion lying down with the lamb in real life. If workers would be less sheepish capital could not play the part of the lion.

According to the Baltimore Bureau, all the different votes against Socialism in that city last November. It is worth considering that under a new election law with a severe educational test, the Socialist Democratic Party is the only one that polled an increased vote.

The Standard Oil Company declares a dividend of 12 per cent, dividing \$22,000,000 of the wealth created by its employees. Think of that, you who have the dividends that these workers produce, and make up your

minds to work and vote for the overthrow of the system which gives the product of your labor to others.

## BEGGING POLICY FAILS AGAIN.

Governor Odell has vetoed the Emigrant Odell Bill passed by the legislature. Now it will be in order for those unionists who are in the habit of thanking every politician who refrains from clapping them in the face to pass resolutions of gratitude to Mr. Odell. It will also be in order for all workmen to do a little thinking. Some weeks ago The Worker predicted that the attempt to get a good employers' liability bill from the capitalist state government would be a failure. The prediction is verified, and would have been verified if Odell had signed the Omelia bill. The story is an interesting one.

Governor Odell recommended the passage of an employers' liability bill. The trade unionists, without waiting to see what the outcome would be, thanked him for the recommendation.

A bill which, it seems, would really have been of some advantage to the workers was introduced. The capitalists saw that there was danger of its being passed. So they got the bill amended in such a way as to make it infinitely cheaper than it now is for employers to maintain and slaughter their employees for gain.

The result was that the unionists, after lobbying for the original bill, had to turn around and lobby against it as amended. It was passed, nevertheless, and then they had to petition the governor to veto it. This he did, evidently not daring to go quite the length of signing no infamous measure.

Thus all the workers have got out of their vigorous and "practical" begging is represented by a big round zero.

It is now in order to ask: Why was not Governor Odell, who has shown himself able to dictate to the legislature on any matter valuable to business interests, able also to dictate to them on this matter? Why could he not get the bill acted on before the closing days of the session, so that the infamy of the legislature's action could be exposed in time to get it rescinded?

But the one really practical question is: Will the organized workmen continue to vote for their "saviors" and then spend their energies in fruitless begging for favors? Or will they resolve to vote for the only party which unconditionally pledged to labor's interests?

## OUR WARNING WAS "TOO PREVIOUS."

It will be remembered that in our last two issues we have commented upon the appointment by the Republican mayor of Battle Creek, Mich., of Comrade L. C. Rogers to the board of public works of that city which was announced in such a way that we naturally inferred that the appointment had been accepted.

We are pleased to be able to inform the readers of The Worker that Comrade Rogers promptly declined the offered appointment—and that without waiting for the party press to pass judgment. We regret that we were led into an injudicious commendation, and we regret that the Battle Creek Social Democrats have thus given a good example to the working men of their city—not to take favors from the enemy.

The Battle Creek "Exponent," on being apprised of the true state of the affair, says:

"Comrades in Battle Creek are to be congratulated in having to the limit. No compromise is the watchword here, as everywhere, and if indications are not deceptive, they will soon have forced a combination of the capitalist parties. When that point is reached there will no longer be death in the midst of the working class as to where their political interests lie."

To which The Worker responds with a hearty "Amen."

## "THE PLEASURES OF THE POOR."

We publish elsewhere on an address on "The Pleasures of the Poor," by a clergyman of Troy, N. Y. To our Socialist readers there is to be said very much more than enough, and we need not call for special notice. We think it worthy of publication, however, for two reasons: First, that it may have its effect upon the many who are not yet socialist to whom this paper goes, call their attention to existing evils, and arouse them to a sense of their duty in the matter; second, as in the discussion the form of ideas which is going on in society to-day, when, in spite of unbridled greed, men of like mind are endeavoring to give the expression of our rapidly changing social conditions and seeking a cure for our growing social evils.

The Worker has sometimes been charged with being intolerant and "retarded" in class prejudice because it holds firmly to the position that the foundation of the Socialist movement is in the class struggle, in the interests, the aspirations, the spread of forces of the working class. We do hold firmly to that position. But that does not prevent us from giving due credit to every other tendency which comes to the aid of the working class, or from welcoming every man from outside our class who from whatever motive of selfishness, the right of human sympathy,

chooses to throw in his lot with the struggling proletarian—the expropriated producer of to-day, the destitute and rightful inheritor of to-morrow.

We welcome Mr. Rogers, as we have welcomed others like him in the past. We welcome him as a comrade, and he will not take it amiss if we think it necessary to emphasize certain points, such as we think he has too tightly latched, and to speak somewhat strongly on the method by which his work and the work of men like him must be guided if it is to be of any avail.

Mr. Rogers rightly says of the average men of the upper classes that he will identify their existing conditions as shameful and ought to be remedied, and then he turns his attention to something else and the poor may go to try their best for all that most of his class will do to right their wrongs. This is an unpleasant thing to say, but it is the plain truth and it must be faced. Not only is it true, but it is exactly what we ought to expect. The man who has never had to work ten or twelve hours a day; week in and week out, to earn a bare and comfortable living, who has never had to tramp the streets, ragged and hungry and cold, begging for permission to work, who has never heard his family crying out for bread, who has never met those common faces of our life either in his own experience or in that of his friends, but knows them only by common report as prevailing somewhere, he knows not just where that man cannot reasonably be expected to realize what the words "overwork," "unemployment," "want," and "despair" actually mean.

Those four bitter words run through all the warp and woof of the daily life of the working class. Even the most fortunate workman has at some time met those faces face to face, if not in his personal experience then in that of men whom he counts his friends and equals. The working class knows the labor problem in practice better than any man of the "upper classes" can know it in theory.

What follows from this? There is only one reasonable inference: That the main burden of the emancipation of labor must rest upon labor itself; that the workmen must not look to reformers or philanthropists from above to help them, but must earnestly think together and feel together and act together to help themselves. It allies come from the ranks of the capitalist class or from those who do not feel themselves definitely to belong to either class, well and good. We need them. We welcome them. But we must not wait for them. We must not depend upon them to do our work. And we must not modify our legislative methods to attract or conciliate them.

Again, Mr. Rogers has rightly pointed out the great crying need of the working class: the need for education, for the demand for education, for the demand for education.

Let no one suppose that the Socialist Democratic Party desires to see these needs go unattended in order that the working people may the sooner become desperate and ready for revolution. There are ignorant or designing men who say this of us, but it is a most unqualified falsehood. We shall rejoice in any measure, by whomsoever taken, that really betters the condition of the working class.

"Immediate relief?" Yes, by all means. But the question is: How are we to get real and effective immediate relief? Assuredly not by depending upon the philanthropy of individuals or the lukewarm efforts of distant reformers. We have had enough experience to teach us that whatever little good a few individual capitalists may do by their sincere but spasmodic and unguided philanthropy and reforms, the capitalist class, as an employing and a ruling class, counterbalances with evil a hundred fold.

Employment can be guaranteed only by collective action by the city, the state, the nation. Hours of labor can be effectively regulated only by the power of the law. The proper housing of the working people can be provided for only by that same public power. These steps—only partial steps, as they are, in the process of labor's emancipation—are too great to be taken by philanthropy, and they are too radical to fall of danger to capitalist privilege; to be seriously thought of by any one reformer in politics. Only a revolutionary labor party such as the Socialist Democratic Party will earnestly undertake such tasks; and only such a movement will be able to carry them through to success.

The Socialist Democratic Party stands for the complete overthrow of capital, the complete emancipation of the working class. It keeps that goal constantly in mind, and is ready for every forward step toward it. We therefore call on all who bear the bitter cry of suffering and oppression about them, and who recognize their duty to work for the relief of that suffering, the ending of that oppression—we call on them to fall in line with the Socialist movement, to take their places as

comrades in the ranks, under the red flag of human brotherhood. "To fight in the only battle where no man can fall."

We are glad to be able to add, from later information, that Mr. Rogers is in hearty sympathy with the Socialist Democratic Party and that he says: "My position will be better understood when it is known that my first vote," Mr. Rogers is an Englishman, and has had as yet no chance to vote. "I will be cast for the S. D. P. for the simple reason that I have come to regard it as a crime for me, either by action or in action, to refuse to do my best to bring about the only state of society in which it is possible for men either to be honest or to love their neighbors as themselves."

We extend our fraternal greeting to Comrade Rogers and say, "May there be many more like him!"

The Appellate Court of Illinois is not to be outdone by its contemporaries in other states. As an earnest of its intention to fully merit the friendship of the capitalists, a decision was handed down in Chicago the other day denying the right of striking workmen to "picket" a shop for the purpose of dissuading others from entering the works. This decision was given on appeal from Judge Holden's court, in contempt proceedings against strikers who had violated an injunction prohibiting them from "picketing" during the strike two years ago. The trade unionists have been advertising Judge Holden's favorable ruling as an instance of the awakening of the courts to labor's right. By and by trade unionists will learn that only the capitalists have rights that the capitalist courts are bound to respect. That's what capitalist judges are for, and the votes of workmen elect them.

## Says the "National Labor Tribune" of Pittsburgh:

"Laboring men get the worst of it at Harburg right along. The passage of the anti-consumption bill in the house last Friday was in the face of protest from all the labor unions in Pennsylvania. The bill increases the cost of 'bids' by taxing it until it will be as dear as butter. It is certainly an outrageous performance."

When did the laboring men ever fail to get the worst of it at Harburg or any other state legislature? Every state in the union presents the identical situation prevailing in Pennsylvania. And there will be no change until the laboring men continue to elect representatives of the capitalist class to make laws for the working class. The situation would be ridiculous if it were not absolutely tragic when one considers how much there is at stake: how the workers suffer while the capitalist class callously pursues its blood-stained profit grabbing course. The capitalist class never sends class-conscious workmen to the legislature to represent capital.

## WE WILL NOT BE REPELLED.

Dr. Edward K. Meade, an instructor in the Wharton School of Finance and Economics of Pennsylvania University, has come out with rather startling frankness as an ultra-expansionist. He uses such language as this:

"The great financiers practically control this government, and as a consequence the time will soon come when they will step in and assume control over these governments. If this will conduce to the economic welfare of their countries and ours, there are no moral or political reasons which should restrain us. Of course, we must find some euphemistic way to accomplish this. IT MAY VIOLATE SOME OF OUR IDEAS AND PRECEDENTS, BUT OUR TRADE DEMANDS, WE ARE NOT PROHIBITED BECAUSE OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE FOR RHECTORICAL PHRASES, AND WAS MADE FOR ANOTHER TIME THAN OURS."

And again, in explanation of his utterances, he said:

"I mean that people have a right to live their own lives in their own way, so long as they do not interfere with the economic progress of the rest of the world. If they interfere with the development of their natural resources which are necessary to the rest of the world, there is no injustice in establishing enough control over them to SECURE THE INVESTMENTS OF FOREIGN CAPITAL."

Now it will be in order to ask: Why is not Dr. Meade driven from his professorial chair, as other professors have been, for expressing what were alleged to be "revolutionary" sentiments on matters of current politics? Dr. Meade openly says that the principles of the Declaration of Independence, the Monroe Doctrine, and other "moral" paraphernalia of our political campaigns are so much worn-out rubbish to be thrown to the winds in the chase for foreign markets. The idea that "government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed," according to him, an exploded fallacy which should be relegated to some museum of antiquities; in its place should be set up the idea that it is the function of government to secure the investments of capitalists.

Will Dr. Meade share the fate of Professor Brown? Say, a lot of it. And why? Because, although his utterances are far more revolutionary than those of the Stanford man, they are in harmony with the interests of the ruling class.

Certainly we should be sorry to see Dr. Meade driven out of the faculty and that for two reasons. First, we believe in the utmost freedom of teaching. Truth is to be guarded, not by the censorship of constituted authorities, but by zealous investigation and free discussion.

In the second place, Dr. Meade is so far right, that he is clearly and frankly expressing the consciousness of the present time. Socialists can cheerfully agree with him that the political theories of 1776 are now antiquated and unwelcome. Reverence for established institutions, veneration for old ideas because they are old, is the greatest obstacle to social progress.

"New occasions teach new duties," "Time makes ancient good uncouth." Let Mr. Meade and his like go on, in the service of the great financiers, destroying the outworn prejudices and political superstitions, which no longer serve any good purpose, but keep so many men's attention fixed on false and impossible ideals and so prevent them from arraying them lives uncompromisingly on the two sides of the great question of the present day—Socialism versus Capitalism. The sooner these inherited ideas are overthrown, the sooner will the present problems be clearly understood. We repeat the prayer of Ajax—not for help, but only for light, that we may see our enemy face to face. And so, when men like Dr. Meade come out boldly on the capitalist side, we rejoice only a little less than if they came out on the Socialist side. Better a friend than a foe; but better an open foe than a wavering neutral standing between the lines.

There is no occasion for much comment on the Stock-Exchange panic. Why any honest man should play the speculators who lost is beyond our powers of understanding. Not one of the participants in the whole affair was there for any good purpose. Not one was a producer. They were all exploiters of labor, gambling for the wealth that labor creates. The working class suffers loss no gains by what happens in Wall Street, any more than by the manipulations of policy, roulette or faro in the acknowledged gambling halls.

There is only one aspect of the affair in which we have much interest. It is worth a hint to note that the losers were not the Morgans, Rockefellers, Hilles, or other really great capitalists, but the small fry in the exploiting class. Many of these, who hoped to reach a position of security, where they and their heirs forever might live in idle luxury, have been completely stripped of their wealth. We, who stand for the working class and the working class alone, can view with entire satisfaction the expectation of the small capitalists by the big ones. The sooner the line is clearly drawn between the trust kings and the industrial work, the better for the work.

But let the producers not imagine that this process is going to work out, their emancipation automatically. Capitalism, by its own development, concentrating wealth and crushing out the middle class, creates our opportunity. It is for us to seize upon that opportunity by organizing the workers, educating them to a knowledge of their rights and of the way of attaining them, and inspiring them with a firm resolution to emancipate themselves.

The "Times" reports Mr. Harriman and Mr. Hill for having demoralized the stock market and ruined many smaller capitalists in their struggle for control of the Northern Pacific. The pillars of public credit," says the "Times," "is the just penalty of their abuse of power." Much Harriman, or Hill care for the "pillars of public credit"? Omar is above the law. These men move in a public sphere apart from ours. The ill opinion of the ordinary public assigns them no more than the bombing of a mosquito on the other side of the globe.

President Hadley's naive plan of "social ostracism" will not touch them. As well advise the down-trodden millions of Russia to "ostracize" the Tsar. The thing to do in Russia is to put an end to tsarism. The thing to do in America and all the world is to put an end to capitalism—not to waste breath in trying to distinguish between good capitalists and bad ones, to praise the good and "censure" the bad.

It is said that when the Kentucky colored board some one spoke of bad whiskey he exclaimed: "Sir, there is no such thing as bad whiskey. Some whiskey is better than other whiskey." So are we; there is no such thing as a good king or a good capitalist. Some kings and some capitalists are worse than others; but all are bad; all must be abolished.

President Hadley of the Wood Trust tells young men that they do not need college education, that manual and industrial training is enough. This is getting to be a popular opinion among the capitalists as applied to the workers. They wish to have the masses trained into efficient working men—efficient and unthinking. Social Democrats think differently. We would have every man given the opportunity and

only the legal right, but the practical opportunity for such an integral training—physical, manual, scientific, and literary—as would develop all his powers of mind and body and enable him, not only to produce the good things of life, but also to enjoy them to the utmost. And when we say "every man" we include the women in this phrase. We will get such really practical, universal education only when the Socialist movement brings in a just and fraternal organization of society.

Mr. Charles M. Schwab has been willing the youngsters how to succeed and some day draw a salary of a million dollars a year. Our industrial capitalists are nothing if not encouraging. They are not too great to tell the boy how fame and fortune is the reward of application, frugality, industry, and all the rest of it. All this is laudable indeed, but Mr. Schwab apparently fails to see that he puts the enormous salary he does because there are many other employees of the steel trust who get very little.

If all the workers for the trust got what they should then Mr. Schwab would be receiving much less than he now does. It is not clear, therefore, how every boy could succeed in finally being in a position to draw one million dollars a year. A few men receive large incomes because they get only enough to live upon. Success and a million dollars cannot come to every one. In order that Mr. Schwab should receive his present salary thousands of workmen must be robbed of the fruits of their labor. This is harsh, but it is true. Our Schwabs and Carnegies are successful because myriads of their fellowmen are failures—and failures out of their own fault, but because the industrial system demands failures so that a few men can be exalted.

The property of trust kings is built upon the toil and sweat, the blood and agony and soul torture of fellow human beings. They are fortunate because others are unfortunate. The only excuse for such a condition is that all men are not equal, that some are born to suffer so that others can live easy, care-free lives and that the desires and luxuries of the few men are more precious than the happiness and freedom of the many. The present condition of society can and no other justification than that, but such a belief belongs to a past age, not to this one.

Socialists believe that all men are born equal, and that they are entitled to equality of opportunity in the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness. If they are denied equality of opportunity now it is because the means by which men live are in the possession of a small class that corners opportunity for its own profit. Humanity will be able to live freely and nobly when access to the things which make life worth living are free to all who labor create them.

The Schwabs and Morgans may be useful in a way, but the price paid for their usefulness is too high. There are too many tears shed, too much blood shed to pay it, and too costly. In the coming time, when society owns as a means of livelihood, the mass of our industries will ask and expect no more than what their service and justice demand. They will consider the confidence and good will of their fellowmen the greatest reward that their work for society can bring them. And their lives and the lives of those around them will be the sweeter and more useful for it.

There is little or no comment upon the fact that everything used by President McKinley and his party in their present trip is supplied free to them by the railroad corporations. The Pullman Company furnishes the cars, while the railroads had them and furnish the meals. This amounts to no small item, but the corporations know upon whom they are lavishing their gifts. They are not in the habit of bestowing favors upon their enemies. The parcel list feature about it is that the mass of the people accept this proceeding as quite the proper thing. Nobody attempts to dispute it any more. Every body recognizes that the administrators are one that represents the wealth of the country, and the people acquiesce in it as allowed to pass upon their "servant," and bow their heads out at him. No king or emperor ever had the map that McKinley has.

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## Current Literature

All books and pamphlets mentioned in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Company, 104 William Street, New York.

How IT CAN BE DONE. By John Richardson. London. Twentieth Century Tramp Club, 21.

All down the paths of the ages are the footprints of those who have built imaginative "Utopias," beautiful, laudable in themselves, but which have been as unsatisfying as that of the author of "Merric England," who said: "I confess that I approach this question with great reluctance. The establishment and organization of a socialist state are the two phases of the subject to which I have given least attention."

The title of this book, "How It Can Be Done," implies that in the author's opinion, Socialism is not only practical, but that he is able to show how it may be established. The book is, therefore, not so much an attempt to teach what Socialism is, as to show a natural and easy way of getting its principles into practice. The author, Mr. John Richardson, is a distinguished engineer, a member of the British Institute of Civil Engineers, and a very successful man of business; and he brings to the question a technical knowledge and experience of industrial affairs, that cannot be over looked.

Dr. Richardson begins with the child, and advocates a new national system of education. He sketches a curriculum that would delight the educationalist, and viewed merely as a book on educational reform. "How It Can Be Done," would be a really valuable work. From their earliest days, all children should be taken in charge by the state, which should educate, feed, and clothe them, under necessary, home-like conditions. The children should first spend some years in the "first grade schools," which would be founded upon the most approved kindergarten principles. From this school they would pass into the "second grade schools," in which the curriculum provides for manual instruction in all branches of industry upon a productive and profitable scale, and so with the "continuation schools" and universities, in which every student would have to devote a certain number of hours each week to productive employment. Their educational course completed, all the students would have to serve four years in the National Workshops as a return to the state for the cost expended upon them. From this stage on to the state organization of industry is an easy transition. All this Mr. Richardson believes, is possible even with the present methods of production, and in a chapter, "Cost," he shows a satisfactory balance in favor of the state.

In the second portion of the book he considers a number of alternative proposals such as, e. g., the Single Tax, Bismarckian Land Reform, etc., and points out where they fall when considered as substitutes of the social problem. Quoting from Mr. John Morley, that "The grandest political movement of the age is the movement of the masses of men to live in a new way," the author has, in the end of the book, given us a draft bill ready for presentation to the British House of Commons, embodying his proposals.

There are, of course, some things in Mr. Richardson's book with which we do not quite agree, but on the whole, we regard it as a great book, and in some ways as an epoch-making book in the Socialist movement. "How It Can Be Done" has had a big sale in England, and we think that an American edition, with amendments giving the statistics for the United States, would not only do much to enlighten the masses, but would be a great addition to our literary propaganda forces. No Socialist propagandist can afford to neglect reading "How It Can Be Done."

THE POVERTY OF PHILANTHROPY. By Karl Marx. Translated by H. J. W. London. Twentieth Century Tramp Club, 21.

The significance for the first time in English of a work by Marx, one of the most important and important of his works, is that it is the first time that this great English socialist has been able to give a full and complete account of his famous and epoch-making "Misère de la Philosophie." The author altogether apart, this book is a remarkable work, and ranks high as a brilliant written classic. It is a polemic literature, for this is a polemic work, the aim of which is to show the poverty of the doctrine of the "Philosophy of Poverty," as he discards here to call him. From the publication of a work "La Philosophie de la Misère" and Marx is referred to with a work, the title of which was a clever and characteristic play upon that of the anarchist. This is the book which has been translated by our comrade, Quail, the editor of the London "Worker," and this given for the first time in the English language a full and complete account of the author's views on the "Philosophy of Poverty." The book is of great interest from several points of view; it shows how Marx already indicated the groundwork of those theories which he elaborated twenty years later in "Das Kapital." It shows the formidable power of Marx as an economist and that only wonderful erudition which marks his greater work.

There probably was never a more consummate master of all the weapons of controversy that Marx. He makes poor Proudhon limp and thud and spurs him. He makes even the most brilliant logic and brilliant science these are the weapons with which he overcomes his antagonists.

Of whom, by the way, he speaks with such disdainfully. The spirit in which he is referred to the present of the debate with Proudhon may be gathered from this comment from Georges Sand with which he ends his attack:

"Content or death; bloody struggle or starvation." "It is thus that the question is inevitably put."

Not less interesting than the book itself is the preface by Marx, who discusses at considerable length the charge that has often been leveled at Marx by his opponents, that he pillaged his ideas from another German economist, Rodbertus. Engels calls this "a chimney which is only to be explained by the natural jealousy of a misunderstood genius and his ignorance of everything occurring outside of Prussia, and notably of Socialism and economic literature." Proudhon, it seems, had accused Marx of pillaging from HIM, a charge to which Marx replied by pointing out that the very ideas which Proudhon claimed originality had long been expressed by English writers from whom he quotes. "The same," says Engels, "is true of Rodbertus. Not only does he never present anything which has not been already said before, but his explications have all the defects of those of his predecessors." The idea of "labor notes" as a medium of exchange, for which Rodbertus claimed "originality," in 1842 and Proudhon in 1840, Marx shows to have been held by at least two English writers John Gray, who published it in systematic form in 1801 and Henry C. Carey, who published it in 1837. It is interesting to know upon the authority of Engels that Marx copied Rodbertus "every facility for convincing himself that long before him, others had said the same thing, and had already been expressed in English." We do not remember ever having read such an interesting contribution to this old-time controversy as this preface by Engels.

Our comrade Quail is to be congratulated upon the excellence of his translation of this remarkable book, for which we predict and hope success in this country.

Every local or subdivision of the S. D. P. in the state of New York should make use of the little pamphlet issued by the State Committee, "Why Workmen of New York Should Join the Socialist Democratic Party." It is a sixteen-page pamphlet, of convenient size for pocket or envelope, containing the party platform, the "immediate demands" for the state of New York











the class. Bourgeoisie that only united and uncompromising political action of the working class can solve the problem of making the workers from consumers slaves to the producers. It is only our choice: Complete capitalist tyranny or the complete liberty of the common.

Let the workingtons no longer bother their heads as to whether those devils are good law or not. Anything is law that the courts declare to be law and the executive authority carries out as law. Arguments as to whether the law is democratic or aristocratic are eliminated with the law. Let them not argue and repeat and howl:

capitalist democracy, for this so-called law is a far truer index of the wishes of the ruling class towards that other class. Those beloved suffering people must take the responsibility on them.

But the friends of the law are so simple in the "Common Labor Party" that they do not know that the "People's" movement that now works in the name of law to be abolished by Mr. Morgan is so much more than a rule whose unreasoning for all times is a course.

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**MEN ARE CHEAP. CAPITALIST INTIMIDATION.**

[illegible]

about the "tyranny" and "unrepresentativeness" of the union are sufficient to indicate that the union has pursued a generally wise course and that the unionists are behaving with credit.

revolution and usability of purpose. The employers would like very well to deal with their employees individually even with the organizations of the shops separately, and would make many concessions if the men would treat on that basis. But the men are that conscious no gained would any be lost and insist on presenting their demands through the international union and enforcing a uniform wage, work and hours throughout the world.

study of the "magnifying com-  
mission" has been transferred or will soon  
be transferred to the hands of many others, show a disposition  
to resist to the end. An example of  
this spirit is shown in Birmingham.

They allege: First, that "threats of violence on the part of the authors have already been actually made," which, unless possibly in the case of some irresponsible individuals, is absolutely false.

"systematically practiced by the arch-enemy, having for its object the prevention of a return to work on the part of individuals and also the prevention of the detouring in of labor from other points"—which is also false, unless it is "intimidation" for a workman to

Third, that "acts of this kind are criminal conspiracy, *contrary to the laws of the state of Connecticut, and rendering the offenders liable to arrest and punishment*" which is undoubtedly true, so the laws are made for the good of the capitalization.

They declare that the manufacturers may have "made" have," but "may have," implies "may" in their hands the means of sending a possibly number of them to jail, and that there may be "disturbances within a number of unpurged factories at intimidation" which in any case, that the employers undoubtedly have more capital of manufacturing available in order.

Fifth, they intimate that "the" because the subject is most clearly defined and the

There is more of the remarkable document which the Worker will see next week. But this portion is worthy of immediate notice FOR IT IS IN ITSELF AN IMITATION, A LAWYER OR A LAWYER OF THE MOST BRILLIANT AND FRAGRANT KIND.

THE SIGNATURES OF THE COARMKERS ON STRIKE.

All signatories are requested to keep away from Montreal as there is a strike on there for higher wages. About 200 signatories are out and the Armies are trying to get medals in New York, overlooking for them in all the capital of masses. Financial assistance is needed for the strikers.

**BOSTON.**

Local Boston will include (4) (1) (1)

American writings on Thursday evening, beginning June 6, and Sunday evening, June 8. Representative James C. Hayes will speak at the 10 P. M. conference, 1045 Washington street. All are invited.

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**MAIDEN**

Leonard Maiden, who will leave for Kentucky Tuesday for Henry's trial, is enroute to the State Penitentiary.

[illegible]

manuscript. (Charles H. Vail.















# The Worker

NEW YORK, JUNE 9, 1901.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

## CLARK AND THE COPPER TRUST.

### How the Montana Senator Deceived His Supporters.

Walter A. Clark, after getting into the Senate by attacking the Copper Trust, turns out to be affiliated with that organization.

The miners, squatters, and other wage workers of Montana and the neighboring states have received another lesson on the necessity of class-conscious labor politics.

For many years the Montana workers have suffered under the increasing oppression of the Copper Trust, an association of capitalist interests dominated by the same Standard Oil ring which organized the criminal conspiracy against labor in the case of the Standard Oil Company.

The longed-for "friend of labor" appeared in the person of Walter A. Clark, the millionaire copper king, who had a great influence in getting the Montana legislature to elect him to the Senate.

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## OHIO NOMINATES.

### Social Democratic State Ticket Is Put in the Field.

Convention held at Columbus—E. C. Thompson for Governor—Name of "Socialist Party" is favored.

The state ticket of the Social Democratic Party of Ohio, nominated at the convention held in Columbus on May 29, is as follows:

For Governor—E. C. THOMPSON of Cleveland.  
For Lieutenant Governor—MICHAEL HENKIN of Dayton.  
For Auditor—R. H. RANDALL of Springfield.

For Attorney General—JOHN G. WILLIAMS of Cleveland.  
For Treasurer—J. FREUDENTHAL of Toledo.  
For Judge of Supreme Court—PETER FRANK of Portsmouth.

For Member of State Board of Public Works—JOHN PLYNN of Canton.

The convention was called to order with twenty-one delegates present and other delegations arrived later.

All "immediate demands" were struck from the platform, which contained a clear statement of the revolutionary principles and purposes of Socialism.

The delegates reported the party in excellent condition throughout the state.

## YET ANOTHER INJUNCTION.

### Court Comes to Aid of Lookout Conspirators in Dayton.

Terms of the Debs Injunction of 1894 Renewed Against Metal Workers—Street Car Men on Strike—A Decisive Battle Being Fought for Right to Organize.

The Dayton lockout, organized by the National Cash Register Company and other corporations for the purpose of crushing the labor organizations, has called forth our more information to add to our long list of the crimes of the courts against labor.

On petition of the Dayton Manufacturing Company in its case against Metal Workers, Buffers, Platers, and Brass Workers' Union No. 5, Judge Kuntz has granted a perpetual injunction against the union, its officers and all its members.

The present action of the court makes permanent a temporary injunction which was granted a year ago in the same case.

The National Cash Register situation continues about the same. Several conferences have been held during the past two weeks between President Crompton of the A. F. of L. and other federated labor men, but to no avail.

The strike began on Monday, June 4, at two o'clock.

Over one year ago the employees of the People's Street Railway Company in an Eastern corporation went on strike for nine hours.

After that he speaks at Montville, N. J., on Monday, June 11; at New Britain, N. J., on Tuesday, June 12; at Hartford, Conn., on Wednesday, June 13; at Springfield, Mass., on Thursday, June 14; at New Haven, Conn., on Friday, June 15; at New York, N. Y., on Saturday, June 16; at Boston, Mass., on Sunday, June 17.

## WAS IT A JOKE?

### AND ON WHOM?

Pious Clergymen Denounce Unions for Meeting on Sunday, but Refuse to Oppose Request That They Pray for the Light-Hour Day.

Last Saturday's session of the general synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, meeting at Pittsburgh, was the scene of a bitter attack upon trade unions by the clergymen assembled.

Ex-Moderator Foster supported the resolutions, denouncing the "unlawful" labor organizations, which do not "leave a free field for labor," but "wickedly restrict competition by fixing wages and hours for men employed in their trades."

The ministers are progressing only as fast as holding their own together in the face of the situation.

Agitation in the interest of Socialism has been carried on nightly, and on every hand we find that interest is being aroused.

They are quite right, too. But the joke is on them—and a bitter joke it is, revealing the hollowness of their sanctimonious pretenses.

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## QUESTIONS WORTH THINKING ABOUT.

### THE MANUFACTURER'S VIEW.

Last week we referred to the manifesto issued by the machinists of other countries, that cheapens wages in the world-market, and that if they demand higher wages than are paid in other countries they are likely to lose the market and thus to lose their chance of employment.

That is worth thinking of, too—and it applies to all trades. Industry is carried on only for profit.

The manufacturer's view of the situation is that the manufacturer cannot afford to employ his product at a profit to himself.

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Entered as second class matter of the  
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1897.

## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1896 (Presidential).....	2,008
In 1896 (Congressional).....	13,331
In 1896 (Presidential).....	31,107
In 1896 (Congressional).....	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential).....	36,504
In 1896 (Congressional).....	38,304
In 1896 (Presidential).....	9,343
In 1896 (Congressional).....	9,343

S. D. P. .... 96,918  
S. L. P. .... 33,450



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

Three coal faces can't justify wage slavery.

The capitalist class would rather see three slaves than five free laborers.

Look over the list of banks on our fourth page and order early and often.

The three campaigns seem to have as many lives as the Socialist movement.

Remember McKim says there will be no extra session of Congress. Why say session at all?

Advises from Russia indicate that the practice of shooting strikers is as popular there as in this country.

We are ready to believe all the things Mrs. McLaughlin and Tillman will say at any other time during the next few months.

When expansion has been sanctioned by the Supreme Court, a white field is opened before the trust, the industrial.

Your articles were the record for Decoration Day in Greater New York. Capitalism never allows the coroner to take a holiday.

There is no change of the working people learning anything about Socialism while Socialist papers are kept away from them.

Amid all the confusion arising from the Supreme Court's latest decision, however, some agreed that the week as follows got the worst of it.

The multitudinous strikes taking place over the country do not amount to the arguments of those who contend that there is no class struggle.

Remember how many representations to the Supreme Court for "fame." The new law will never occur in the Senate.

A bad reputation is easily recovered.

Confusion as to what constitutes our party is towards Cuba and there is no reason to be really on the "is" among the supporters of the ad.

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The Legion of Honor in grateful recognition of Mr. Morgan's kindness in having the Republic printed him.

It is the numerous strikes occurring all over the country are "a sign of property," why do the capitalist parties object to them as "disturbing elements in the industrial world?"

It is timely to note that many of the gentlemen to whom tablets are dedicated in the Hall of Fame were "cranks" and "freaks" when they were doing the things which entitle them to be remembered and honored now.

## REMEMBERANCE IN LIFE.

We reprinted last week from the "Advance" and the "Social Democratic Herald" respectively, an article by Comrade Putnam of St. Louis, dealing with the Public Ownership movement in that city, and one by Comrade Drexel, dealing with the Detroit Conference to be held in July. These articles raise very interesting and important questions bearing upon the propriety and the policy of our party, which should be considered and discussed most carefully by our comrades, both in their local organizations and through the columns of the party press. We may also call attention, in this connection, to the recommendation of a branch of Local Cleveland, as reported in The Worker two weeks ago, that the "immediate demands" attached to our party platform be stricken out, "because of their tendency to confuse the Socialist propaganda."

To initiate the discussion, it may be well for us briefly to indicate the facts which give rise to these questions and roughly to formulate the questions.

The rapid capitalist development of recent years and especially of recent months has given rise to a great deal of anti-socialist thought in all classes of society, which thought is not guided and instructed by working class feeling or by clear economic theory, but consists in a nearly negative revolt against present conditions and a vague recognition of the advantages of Socialism as an ideal state of society.

The Democratic party, having in two successive national elections failed to carry the day by a policy of half-hearted, and, in general, lukewarm catering to this vague dissatisfaction, is now torn by two opposing tendencies—on the one hand, the party advocating a return to the position of Tillman and Cleveland, while the others insist on a franker recognition of changed conditions and the adoption of a platform somewhat more radical and consistent than that of Bryan though just how far to go in this direction the "New Democrats" themselves cannot agree, being guided, not by principle, but solely by political expediency.

In a number of cities, large and small, throughout the land, public ownership movements, embodied either in a new party or in one of the existing organizations, have shown considerable strength; in St. Louis such a new party and 20,000 votes in the city election and would have carried away the greater part (though by no means all) of the large gains made by the S. D. P. in the fall election of 1900 and in several other cities, one of the old parties, adopting the public ownership plank, has been able to increase its vote largely at the expense of the other old party and, it is thought, to prevent the S. D. P. from growing as rapidly as it would otherwise have done.

Finally, there is considerable more or less guarded talk of the formation of a new anti-socialist party upon a national basis, some advocating the immediate formation of such a party by ex-Socialists, unaffiliated reformers, and dissatisfied Democrats, and others preferring to wait in the hope of dividing the Democratic party in 1904 or 1908.

These are the main facts in the case, as we see them. It is necessary to bear in mind, further, the following considerations:

That the policy of the old parties is dictated by leaders, who adapt themselves to what they believe to be the prevailing public opinion only as a matter of expediency, for the purpose of winning votes.

That the cohesion of the old parties, so far as their active workers are concerned, rests chiefly on the hope of immediate victory and the distribution of spoils.

That the cohesion of the inactive rank and file of the old parties is very largely a matter of tradition and habit, maintained by generally unreflected approval of or acquiescence in the "party line" or "party program" as "the times" or "the property" prevails at the time.

The questions which now arise out of these facts, so far as they concern the prospects and the policy of the Social Democratic Party, may be formulated as follows:

1. In the immediate probability of the launching of a new national party upon anti-socialist lines?

2. Would the appearance of such a party be dangerous to the cause—would it be a setback to the movement as represented by the Social Democratic Party?

3. What should be the attitude of Social Democrats, as a body and as individuals, toward the new movement?

4. Should we be likely to take part in the formation of such a party and toward the party?

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formation of such a party and toward the party—has formed?

4. What action within our own field will enable our party to continue its progress and advance the cause of Socialism under these changing political conditions?

On these questions we invite the most thoughtful and thoughtful discussion by members of the S. D. P. Our national convention is approaching, whose primary object is to complete the unified organization of the party and put it in a condition to carry on its work in the most effective manner. But it is not enough that internal party questions should be settled; it will also be the duty of the convention to consider and, so far as possible, to decide upon questions of party policy of national importance. Seven weeks remain before the assembling of the convention. Let the time be put to good use.

Without any intention of formalizing or illegitimately influencing the decision, we may call attention to the fact, reported elsewhere in this paper, that A. J. Lawrence, one of the most active workers of the newly organized Public Ownership Party of St. Louis, has already left that movement and thrown in his lot with the Social Democratic Party. The fact seems to us significant of the inability of all such movements and suggests that the danger they present to the S. D. P. is greatly overestimated.

The collective labor of thousands of people has laid the street car tracks of this city, built the power houses, and constructed the cars. The collective labor of other thousands operates the system. The collective ownership of several millions of people give rise to the value of the franchise. Yet we, in our collective folly, have allowed a small group of non-workers to keep possession of this product of our collective life and control it for private profit. And now some of us are grumbling because the company will not put few days on some of its cars and inside on running open in cold weather and closed cars in hot weather. This is childish. If we recognize the right of the company to own such a collective product for private profit, the discovery of danger of the public should not be considered when profits are at stake. If we do not recognize such a right, then we should take the whole business and operate it for the public service. The Social Democratic Party stands for the latter solution.

It was quite a shock to the police chiefs that met in convention in this city last week when one of their number read a paper on how to check the "social evil." The gentleman was evidently very properly looked upon as a traitor and an intruder and indignation against him can be high. The idea that any attempt should be made to remove one of the reasons for the existence of the police force is a preposterous and dangerous one, for if the "social evil" was wiped out, consider how many estimable gentlemen employed in all the cities would be forced to go to work to earn a living! But there is no danger of the removal of the social evil, only the private ownership of industry continues to turn out prostitutes, thieves and degenerates. The police chiefs have probably recovered from their awe by this time. They need not worry. Their occupation is secure for some time to come, and just of all have they any cause to fear the reformers that think with vice.

## THE ONLY BASIS FOR SOCIAL REFORM.

The Springfield "Republican" is a capitalist paper. It is "about as devoted as they make 'em"—much above the average level, but a supporter of the capitalist system, nevertheless.

In a recent issue the "Republican" beneath the death of Mr. Smith, the Albany merchant whom the Twenty-third Regiment shot by mistake, is tending to show strikers. After pointing out that Mr. Smith was in no way offending against public order, the "Republican" continues:

"When streets are patrolled by soldiers with loaded rifles and bayonets are liable to start in any direction, because some curious outlaw has a brick, it would seem as if business men, lawfully engaged in their occupations, were placed in a very perilous position."

"The public, as usual, put the word of it in these anarchical labor wars. And it would be well if the powerful, law-abiding public spoke to its own rights. Business men in general would probably be things with a new vision if all business were suspended by order of the authorities whenever a street railroad company and its employees have a dispute violent enough to require the streets themselves to be the objective of a military mobilization. Then they might inquire, in earnest, whether these conditions are ever justified in carrying their consequences to such an extent as to sacrifice the whole people's interests and endanger their lives. Like any one the right to anarchy?"

"Compulsory arbitration, especially in labor wars where public franchises are involved, should be more deeply studied in view of these constantly recurring events. Much has been heard of the right to work and the right to quit, and the right to run one's own business, but hardly enough has been heard of the right of society to industrial peace."

To one half of this we briefly respond: It is indeed time that we heard more of the right of society to industrial peace.

And in saying this, we voice the sentiments of the working class. Workingmen do not like this labor war, this class struggle. Where it means discomfort to the capitalist, it means misery to them. Where it means actual death to one business man, it means slow death by anxiety and privation to hundreds or thousands of workers. If anyone thinks that workingmen strike for the fun of the thing, he is badly deceived and ought to get down where he can study the facts at first hand.

Yes, assuredly we want industrial peace. But the "Republican" offers us no way of establishing peace. We remind our contemporary of the words of Patrick Henry: "Gentlemen cry, 'Peace, peace.' But there is no peace. When you have in society two classes whose constant interests are diametrically opposed, you cannot establish permanent peace upon the basis of compromise. Americans should have learned that forty years ago. When William H. Howard declared that the slavery question involved "an irrepressible conflict," his words were as true as the wild outbreak of an extremist left that movement and thrown in his lot with the Social Democratic Party. The fact seems to us significant of the inability of all such movements and suggests that the danger they present to the S. D. P. is greatly overestimated.

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People who are frightened at the idea that Social Democrats, if put in power, would confiscate the property of the capitalists for the use of the people may well consider the coast decision which appropriates several hundred millions of dollars and gives Russell Sage the land that they have cultivated and improved by many years of arduous labor. We can understand why capitalists should approve of confiscation in favor of Sage and his life and protect against confiscation from Sage and his life. But why any producer—whether in the factory or on the farm—can object to Socialism on this ground passes our understanding.

New trends already organized in 1901 represent over \$2,000,000,000, and yet the good work has only just begun! The economic pressure is so great that this year will beat all previous years in the number and strength of new combinations of capital formed. All this means fewer middlemen and a larger army of wage earners depending directly upon the trusts for employment. As the ownership of wealth produces gradually and swiftly concentration into the hands of fewer and fewer individuals the greater becomes their power and more dependent become the mass of the people upon these individuals for the opportunity to work which carries with it the right to live. As private ownership concentrates the opportunities and sharpens competition among those seeking employment. This further increases the power of the owners of industry, who are then able to dictate with greater success the wages, hours and conditions of employment of the employed. With a continual surplus of idle labor being thrown upon the market those at work find it more difficult to hold their positions and to maintain a decent remuneration for their labor. Not only this, but the conditions incident upon promotion and advancement also become more stringent until the person who succeeds does so at the terrible price of his own members and of his neighbors' degradation. The tendency therefore is away from a higher level of individuality and toward a greater degree of "dead levelism" for the mass. The

economic forces at work split society with greater distinctness into the class—the idle owners of capital and the working class upon whose labor civilization depends. A class struggle is the result, a struggle which only the abolition of class ownership of industry can obliterate. Socialism, the collective ownership, will abolish class ownership and class rule and provide opportunities for all to work and to live an inspiring, noble and free life.

## A CONFIRMATION OF FAILURE.

For a frank acknowledgment of the waste of labor involved in seeking recognition for workingmen from the class in control of the government commend us to the following from the "Boston Commonwealth" of San Francisco:

"On page one of this issue we publish the memorial to President McKinley, presented by the San Francisco Labor Council. So far no reply has been received; possibly none ever will be. Moreover, the substance of the document has been given by the press to the people of the country, and a reply from the latter may be looked for with reasonable assurance. At any rate, the fact will be noted that the trade unionists of the Pacific Coast have availed themselves of the only opportunity afforded to apprise the head of the government of the sentiment against Chinese and other Asiatic labor. The memorial is a matter of form, perhaps; but, then, forms are as much signs as facts in some cases."

Now the "Commonwealth" is one of the most insistent advocates of the policy of "independent political action" (independent party lines). It believes "in the brazen policy which has brought such humiliation to the organized workers of America. And yet note that the 'Journal' confessed it does not expect any reply will be received from the memorial to the president. The plea is made that the substance has been given by the press to the people of the country. What a sweet opinion it is that believes the press of this country would give anything favorable to labor in such a form that the people would be able to form an intelligent opinion upon it! Only the labor press would do such a thing.

The sentiment of later upon any question will receive proper attention when that sentiment is properly directed into a labor party built upon class-conscious Socialist lines. At present the appeals to the ruling powers are as ineffective as the efforts to allay the effects of the cheap Asiatic labor which is flooding the Western coast because of the new economic conditions following upon the new commercial policy of the United States, and which is in itself a result of the worldwide industrial revolution.

Odell's work for labor since he became governor is bearing fruit in a boom for the presidency. Odell is a good enough friend of labor to satisfy any capitalist. His chief claim to recognition from the labor hand-workingmen comes from his action on the employers' liability bill. The original bill was the best of the kind ever introduced in the state legislature, and would have been a vast improvement over the existing law. But its passage would have been harmful to the corporations, so it was amended so that its enactment would have injured labor instead of helping it. Instantly the trade unions had to right about face from supporting to fighting the measure. The amended bill took precedence over the original act, which was forgotten in the shuffle, just as the corporations wanted. The amended bill was passed, and it went to Odell, who vetoed it, just as it was expected he would by those who understood the methods of capitalist politicians. So Odell got the credit for vetoing an abolition and labor bill! What did the working people get? Nothing, as usual. The liability laws are in as bad a condition as ever. Labor has gained nothing, while Odell comes up on the political horizon as a fit candidate for the presidency party because of his "labor record." Will the workers vote for him, if he is nominated? Well, they voted for McKinley and for Bryan, who were as much entitled to their votes as he, but there will be more workers who will vote against Odell and for a working class candidate than ever before.

The "Mineral Industry" for June 1 is an splendid number and does credit to the editor and to Local St. Louis. One of the most striking features is a complete exposure of the many workings of the Public Ownership Party, written by a man who entered that movement in the belief that it was honestly progressive, but who, when he found it to be run on the same principles that govern both the old parties, promptly left it and joined the S. D. P. It is fairly evident that the S. D. P. will have a long and a glorious career and that the Socialist movement will profit in the end by the whole experience.

## YOUR OWNERSHIP.

There is side with truth in what we have seen here. It is not a matter of "if" but of "when" we shall have the right to work and to live an inspiring, noble and free life. The economic pressure is so great that this year will beat all previous years in the number and strength of new combinations of capital formed. All this means fewer middlemen and a larger army of wage earners depending directly upon the trusts for employment. As the ownership of wealth produces gradually and swiftly concentration into the hands of fewer and fewer individuals the greater becomes their power and more dependent become the mass of the people upon these individuals for the opportunity to work which carries with it the right to live. As private ownership concentrates the opportunities and sharpens competition among those seeking employment. This further increases the power of the owners of industry, who are then able to dictate with greater success the wages, hours and conditions of employment of the employed. With a continual surplus of idle labor being thrown upon the market those at work find it more difficult to hold their positions and to maintain a decent remuneration for their labor. Not only this, but the conditions incident upon promotion and advancement also become more stringent until the person who succeeds does so at the terrible price of his own members and of his neighbors' degradation. The tendency therefore is away from a higher level of individuality and toward a greater degree of "dead levelism" for the mass. The

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## NO CONFLICT?

Some Remarks for the Editor of the "Bricklayers' Journal" to Consider.

Says There is "No Conflict Between Capital and Labor"—Why, Then, Are Workers and Employers Urged to Fight Each Other?—The Class Struggle is a Fact and Should Be Recognized.

Here is the way Mr. Edward McKim, editor of the "Bricklayers' and Masons' Journal," expanded the labor question at a mass meeting in Newark last week:

"I would have all union workingmen remember that there is no war between capital and labor. Both are equally necessary, and both have rights that should be respected. Properly organized labor does not want the rights of capital, but the rights of labor. And those rights, I trust, they will never seek."

As if to accentuate the truth of his remarks, Mr. McKim in the next breath said his hearers that the capitalists are now engaged in a great struggle, and I am glad to be able to say they are winning and winning easily."

Now it is difficult to understand why workingmen should organize into trade unions if "there is no war between capital and labor." The very act of organization is a recognition of the existence of conflicting interests—that there is a war going on between the capitalist class and the working class. If there was no such conflict then it would be to the interest of the laborer to accept whatever conditions his employer saw fit to concede him, because identity of interests would demand unanimity of action.

Mr. McKim would be the very last man to agree to such a condition of affairs. He would probably reply that the workers require organization to protect their rights. For the capitalist believes he has rights and he tries all utmost to maintain and extend them. But the very maintenance and extension of these so-called rights of the capitalist are the greatest danger to the working class, whose labor is the principal commodity in which the capitalist class deals. And the greatest source of weakness to the working class is the failure to recognize that it has rights which are in direct opposition to the rights or interests of the capitalist class.

The acknowledgment that both have rights that should be respected presupposes a difference in opinions as to what constitutes the rights of each class. Now this difference in opinion cannot be settled without a concession from each class that will weaken the position of each.

That is why the mechanists are now engaged in a great struggle. It is not to the interests of the manufacturers to grant the demands of the mechanists and this course, which would necessarily weaken one and strengthen the other.

Is Mr. McKim prepared to say that the capitalists would have granted all the bricklayers and masons have gained through organization, if there never had been any organization at all? Certainly not, for then any argument he might attempt to put forth for the organization of workingmen would be a weak and childish subterfuge.

We believe it is not necessary to shut over existing facts in order to gain success for the trade unions. On the contrary, the clearer these facts are presented the stronger will become the trade organizations and more able and intelligent will become the workers.

There is a class war, there is a conflict between the owners of capital and owners of labor power, a conflict that comes from this ownership by one class and non-ownership by the other. The trade unions are class organizations of the workers, organizations whose immediate mission is to wring from the capitalist class better conditions of labor and employment, concessions that never have and never will be granted by the employing class without a struggle.

These are facts that no amount of sophistry can conceal nor stripify to deny. The sooner they are recognized and acted upon by the working class the sooner will come the day of their emancipation.

## BANKING AND BREAKING.

These ridiculous remarks will undoubtedly lead to legislation against the trusts, and do well to ponder over the following statement from Prof. George T. Ladd, professor of philosophy in Yale University:



## Phantom Sciences.

[illegible]

through this paper, which is consid-  
ered a way of for repenting to my friend  
ETTER

P. LEE

(We are inclined to advise our country-  
man his political friend and advise  
everyone upon matters more open to re-  
sult. No one who has more than the interest  
of knowledge whether of action

of history can deny that the world is  
ing continual progress. The very fact  
we can form an ideal of a society  
shows that in which we now live is a  
of this forward tendency  
human nature" is a very outside  
There who say that "human nature is  
any something which. Is it in the

meanings, is activity at variance with the evidence of facts. Those who say that we know nothing of the "new changes" through the INHERENTLY already passed. Human agency, under the providential, if not entry of change, conditions, is always being God and adapted to the new needs of human race. If it is to be a true friendship with other men, a sense of duty to the common good, and a feeling of pleasure in fulfilling that duty, then human is growing better all the time. It is a growth never reaching perfection. It is

Where we need a man who doesn't flinch at progress—grounded by science and by the scientific method, but by common sense as well. We need a man who has no loose ends around for argument with his opponents in his opinion that we are not doing it on a 100 per cent basis. The more we do to leave him to enjoy that (he looks) undisturbed. E.O.D.

The local school first made an application to the general committee for permission to take a stock of Socialist books and pamphlets. The second should purchase a supply of the various books and pamphlets issued by the Socialist Literature Co. and other publishing agencies, as advertised in the party press. These he will sell at a profit from 20 to 50 per cent. retail price, and the proceeds on the whole. If the work is properly managed, suffice for the replenishing and care of his stock.

As every morning the maid would have been checking the door to the room of the meeting room and should have found no one inside, having said after the meeting, to make sure. The chairman always call the attention of the audience to the fact that there are many law pamphlets and books, ranging from 5 cents up, for sale in the room, and advise them to read up on matters to discuss the information given by relatives.

The agent should keep his account as carefully as possible, and keep account of the money he has received and

to the organization. There is no party more important and therefore more able if its duties are conscientiously performed. We have known of cases where the literature agent did his work so that he was able and only to keep on

immediately charge this stock but to  
over to the local stores and furnish a  
considerable sum to be used for other  
propaganda purposes.

Of course other methods of work  
suggested themselves to an agent who  
operated in this manner, such, for instance  
as collecting other reliable correspondents  
and agents, supplying them with credit  
small stacks of pamphlets to be sold  
through workshops, etc.

Further another agent or committee  
chosen for the purpose, the literature

**CITIZEN:** If you find it as unwise  
to do so - to be compelled to stand  
around and during a five-mile ride  
your day's work to risk in one op-  
eration - not to win classed as mad  
and certainly worth for the only cause.

offer a remedy for such conditions. There are now run for private profit, people have to see them, whether they are in good or bad. Naturally, it is to some good service means big profits. Social Democrats like progress in agriculture, and other industries, but the life for public service, and for the people. It is the duty of the capital holder, or to speak in the common sense, which carried on these industries for good of all. You would not have seen them, to protect and complain. The

played, instead of working eleven hours a week, would work eight hours a day of the year wonder if conductors are as thrifty and incidentally honest as you think? Working eleven hours a day would mean a great deal more to the great majority of men than it does to the group of improvement that you are talking living eleven hours a day of being off or discharged. Don't you think would have your better side in a week? Remember me, respectfully as I am to passengers, it is far more for the conductors that all day, instead of for a

Two major remarks apply to the un-  
derstanding of the existence of the great  
The only way to have these things  
right for the good of the public is for  
public to do them for their own good  
through their chosen officials. Vote  
well for the U. S. P.

**FROM THE WORKERS.**

"I will try to help The Worker," writes Constance Hall of Burlington, "as I believe the paper is being misused as propaganda. I value

for six and wouldn't say one was better than another for I believe all doing the best they can with the part they receive."

Comrade C. A. McKee of the C. P. Wash., sends in a year's subscription and says he likes The Worker much.

Courade Winsfield P. Porter of  
buryport, Mass., is one of the  
known Social Democrats in New  
England. With a renewal of his subscrip-  
tion for a year he says: "The Worker  
is too valuable a paper to have  
omitted from my list of Socialist  
publications."

Twenty two auto-rytens in  
house is the way (contad. I you  
t auto. 0). some there in. And

honesty to him. I will try my best to  
do the best of the other students to  
them many other students to the  
is no possible. Nothing can give  
finger-pressing them to me. I will  
but the hands of a few other  
them in the hands of a few other  
initiative of the capital class  
McIntyre. I was not asked to be

The Worker to anyone to read  
you will never be. Comrade La  
keep up the good work.























































**"ALL BORN FREE AND EQUAL."**

"The heat, the heat, the heat!" That has been the one topic of conversation for the last two weeks. In conjunction with the fact that this is Fourth of July week, this "hot wave" suggests some remarks on that declaration.

which was quoted by politicians and school-boys all over the country last Thursday, that "All men are born free and equal."

Nothing serves so well as some universal calamity—excessive heat or cold, a famine or a plague—to expose the horrible inequality that actually exists. It tears away all the nice, pretty masks by which we hide the fact of social inequality and injustice.

Two days of excruciating heat. That is all. A mere freak of the weather. But in this city of New York alone it has meant hundreds of sudden deaths, and untold hundreds of cases of health forever ruined—and, not temporary physical suffering alone, but lasting sorrow and heartache for thousands upon thousands of bereaved parents and orphaned children.

Were we insects, crawling through the woods or over the plains, this would not be so. Why should ten degrees difference in temperature be so

much more-distant to a civilized community than to a savage tribe? Because our civilization, built upon class-race and organized for private profit, robs the majority of our people of the opportunities of savage life and gives them next to nothing of the benefits of science and invention.

Read the death-lists in the New York journals. Note the quarters of the city where they occur. Are they on Fifth Avenue? Are they on Central Park West? Are they in any of the places where the OWNERS of the city live?

With comparatively few exceptions they are in the tenement districts, where the MARKER of the city dwells. "As usual," says one of the newspapermen, "the greatest suffering was among the poor." Yes, "as usual." And the poor—who are they? They are the people who have paved the streets and built the car tracks and built the tenement houses.

ments and the maunns and the factories, who ran the street cars, who work in the factories, whose labor creates all the wealth of the city. As usual, it is they who must lay down their lives, who must fall prostrate and help under the burning sun and leave their wives and babies in destitution.

And the babies in the treacurats! This scene will reach the eyes of many of producing and levy tribute upon the product of the workers.

The capitalists are willing to continue this monstrous arrangement as long as the workers are willing to endure it. The Social Democrats declare that all this must be changed. We want real freedom, equality, and fraternity. We want no more exploitation and no

more charity. We want no more idle rich and no more working poor. We want it to be impossible for any one to say: "As usual, the greatest suffering was among the working people."

If you want this, work for Socialism.

## WHAT DO THE TRUSTS PROVE?

Now, it is announced, we are soon to have a bituminous coal trust, control-

"It would be impossible, people said, to administer all the great indus-

the whole industry in the state of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. It is to be organized on the same stable plan as the United States Steel Corporation, will be second only to that body in size, and—what is still more important—will be in the hands of the same small

A few years ago people used to laugh at the Socialists who predicted such a outcome of the capitalist system. They said we were idle dreamers and "cabinetry howlers." They said that "competi-

Now it is plain enough that if men

the way. You also not believe my prediction, based on scientific study. But now you cannot deny the evidence of facts. Do you not think it is time to pay attention to the propositions of the Socialists?

The question is plain: Industry is now in the hands of a few men, who are not capitalists, but only hired men, can efficiently manage the whole steel industry of this country for the benefit of a single group of unskilled laborers, the same men, or others like them, could manage that industry, or any other like it, equally efficiently.

— A Denver paper says a very substantial improvement in street-cleaning has been effected.

The Social Democrats prefer the latter alternative. They call upon the

— Those people who are about to

What do you think of H-YOU, enter into against Doyle for swindling, these out of some thousands of dollars in a blinding deal are surely a trifling venture. They cannot have heard that the "errorer" has proclaimed himself to be "Kishah, the rest are, of all things," or they would not have sought the assistance of a "thinker" to

The leading argument against Socialism need to be that it was "impracticable" because the "bourgeoisie" refused to surrender their property before the appointed time.  
— Workers' Call.















**"NEITHER SLAVERY NOR  
INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE."**

A curious and instructive incident took place out in Kansas the other day, an incident that workmen may well think about.

It seems that the Kansas farmers have a large crop to harvest and cannot get men enough to handle it—or, at least, cannot get enough men who are willing to endure the excessive work and expense of harvesting in this country. And especially interesting is the way in which the newspapers have treated it.

We have not found one capitalist paper which condemned the riotous and lawless conduct of these Kansas cultivators.

and hard treatment that harvest hands generally get, for the sake of a few weeks' work at such wages as the farmers are willing to pay. This is what happened, as told in the press dispatches:

A train-load of immigrants on its way further west reached the town of Peterson, in Osmat County. The farmers saw their chance. They organized a party—not a mob, you know—armed with shotguns and revolvers and held up the train a mile out of town. The trainmen were warned, so they had to obey orders. The enterprising farmers then cut off the two rear cars, containing the immigrants, ordered the engineer to proceed with the rest of the train, and proceeded to go through the cars and pick out their laborers.

The immigrants, having learned an absurd theory that "milder slavery or involuntary servitude" existed under the Stars and Stripes, naturally made much resistance, as they could with sticks and other improvised weapons. After a severe fight, in which several persons were more or less seriously injured, victory perched on the banners of the eager employers and the immigrants were induced to make a free if

Law and order is a good and praiseworthy thing for the capitalist class when it is practised by the working class. But if sacralness is thrown to the winds when it is a question of employers violating law and order in order to protect their profits:

Are there no classes? Is there no class struggle? What are workingmen to do about it?

## FOR THE STREET CAR EMPLOYEES.

to get on or off. They complain that the cars run too slow, for their convenience; at the same time they complain because so many accidents occur from the cars running too fast. They complain because open cars are run in cold weather and closed cars are hot in weather. They complain because there are not enough cars to accommodate those who want to ride. They complain that conductors are sometimes careless. They have a hundred other complaints—and almost every one is well founded.

But there is one thing we do not hear much open complaint about and which is really the most serious of all threats—and that is, the condition of the street-car employees. Passengers grow

as it is by the capitalist class, take absolutely no thought for their comfort, their health, their liberty, or even the lives.

The Social Democratic Party, as workmen's organization, is interested in the "rapid transit question." But it is interested in it, first and foremost as a question of the condition of the wage workers who lay the tracks, who run the cars, or who work in the shops and power-houses. The S. D. P. does not concern itself with the three-cent fare agitation. It does concern itself with the eight hour day agitation. It looks on this as on every other question from the standpoint of the working class.

And write letters of protest when they have to stand during a half hour's ride, but they never give a thought to the men who have to stand from early in the morning till long after midnight, who hardly have time to make their acquaintance of their families and yet hardly get wages sufficient to keep those families alive, who have to work in all kinds of weather for fear of losing their jobs and yet have no certainty of not being arbitrarily "turned off to 'hustle' for another place tomorrow."

There is probably no large class of wage workers who endure greater hardships in the way of overwork, low wages, uncertainty of employment, and general bad treatment than the street-car employees. They are absolutely necessary to the life of the city. An hour's tie-up on any of the great lines disturbs the whole movement of the

There are probably thirty thousand street-car employees in the city of New York and proportionately large numbers in all other cities of the land. A these men are disabused with the shameful conditions under which they work. But it does them no good to look for aid from capitalist politicians, reformers, or philanthropists. They must depend upon themselves and upon the class. Whatever else they can or cannot do—whether or not they can organize and successfully strike for better hours, better pay, and better treatment—there is one thing that they can do.

They can agitate and vote for the Social Democratic Party which advocates for public or collective ownership of the street-car system, with the improvement of the conditions of the workers as the first and greatest end to be served.

## GREENBAUM TO YOUR STATE OF INDIANA.

Our active St. Louis comrade, Louis Greenbaum, is now speaking in Illinois and will spend the rest of the month in that state. After the convention he will make a tour of Indiana, giving the whole month of August to the work. He has already made engagements for thirteen towns, speaking under the auspices of trade unions, and he has offered dates open for unions or Social Democratic organizations. Labor here is already taken. Any local in Indiana which desires his services should write him at once. His address is 4014 1/2 Evans avenue, St. Louis. The whole cost to each town will be \$4.75.

**Remonde Communard** is well known in Socialism and familiar with the labor movement in general, and is an excellent speaker. It behooves every local in Indiana to try to arrange a meeting for him.

—♦♦♦—

—Does the constitution follow the flag, or does the flag follow the constitution, or does the flag follow the constitution, or does the constitution follow the flag, or—where are we, anyway?—The Minneapolis Tribune (Rep.)

## VICTORY IN HOLLAND

Social Democrats Show Greatly Increased Strength in Parliamentary Elections.

The Berlin "Vorwärts" brings the news, which has been carefully supported in the cable dispatches, of great increases in the Social Democratic vote in the parliamentary election held in Holland in the last week of June.

The new chamber consists of fifty-seven Clericals and forty-three anti-clericals. The Social Democrats have seven members, formerly there were only three Social Democrats, together with the "Independent Socialist," Vander Zwaag.

—♦♦♦—

—So the respectability with a human purification of the movement, at they? If the respectability who who the movement did not get a quarter of the workingmen's wages in the form of rent, we could afford to let them look out for their own money, with none meddling and let us look out for ours.



























Many are among those who advocate the retention of "immovable demands" as they now stand and are anxious to keep their skirts clear from all reform proposals. The reaction against and class socialist tendencies is to be kept in front. Hence we have an argument of some force that the "immovable demands" cannot be realized by any party but the Social-Democratic Party, which, entrusted with the powers of government. The workmen may thereby perceive the fallaciousness of the argument by noticing how these "immovable demands" are being introduced through the capitalist press and the capitalist parliament. It has been said on the ground that Social-Democratic propaganda is well understood their reaction to the general propaganda and a legitimate demand. Moreover the workmen may ask that if the bourgeoisie continues to be arrested from the capitalist pattern must they stand for the working class when Social MINORITY have been doing nothing to the largest extent, who entrusted with the powers of government, is to introduce unilaterally measures, we may pardon the working

working class and any attempt to tamper with the operation of the market is viewed as the best method of securing **unfettered insurance** to so face defeat, and threateningly the powers of the present state. A Burnham parliament always maintain the position that though the working class may be the most responsible within the present system, it cannot last long. The capitalist class will ever seek to nullify, neutralize, or pervert any improvement in its conditions which the working class secures, after a long struggle, to have already attained. Public ownership, instead of being of present benefit to the toilers as a class and a step towards the overthrow of capitalism, the working class is stronger and in a stronger build in exploiting other industries and constitutes an obstacle to the overthrow of capitalism. Shorter hours, instead of conserving a larger amount of energy to the workingman, may mean a greater outlay of energy without extension of the hours devoted to work. The extension of the park area means of the dwelling area per capita of the laboring population. It occurs to me that the emblem which houses

The South and West into one nation.  
The Republican party is the parent of vast combinations of capital, commonly known as trusts, for which it deserves the thanks of the community inasmuch as the trust has solved the problem of production with the greatest economy.

The Republican party, however, has betrayed the party of the moneyed interest, of the capitalist class, who would make of this fair land one great workshop for their own profit, throwing to the wage worker only the crumbs that fall from their table.

When the wage-working citizen journeys to the polls on election day and proudly displays the flag of his party, he is voting, he little thinks that he is voting to continue slavery and others like him is abased himself, for any man who works for wages and is dependent upon another for employment, any man wishing to go, hat in hand, and beg for the privilege of laboring, that he and his family may live, is the slave of the man who employs him. The negro slave was in the South, the wage-slave was in the North, the cause the slave-owner at heart fed and housed him because, even when the

play the Social Democratic theater, do  
straight Social Democratic theater, do  
the same thing for all to free the white  
slaves from the bondage of capitalism.  
This can be done only through the So-  
cial Democratic Party—the party that  
stands firmly for ownership by the peo-  
ple of all means of production and dis-  
tribution, for social progress and lib-  
erty. It is the duty of the party of pro-  
gress to demand that the only rights  
of every human being be the right to work,  
the right to be honest and to live.

That is the citizen's duty on election  
day, to vote, and in so doing to bring  
about the social revolution that is  
bound to come, to bring it about peace-  
ably if possible, through the only  
peaceful medium, that of the ballot  
box.

The duty of those who are already  
Socialists, however, does not end with  
voting, for as Socialists are born of  
education, it requires that the doc-  
trines of Socialism be spread broadcast  
through the land. Many are Socialists  
at heart, but do not know it. There-  
fore it becomes our duty to talk and  
write, to tell the people that the  
perilous day of emancipation may  
be nearer by with us.

In preaching and teaching the doc-

The "Evening Post" says: "The high prices charged recently in this far various city contracts has led to the fact by some of the city officials that several large corporations have come to be 'understood' that wherever prices for city work are to be had at a more than profitable figure." One of the incidental benefits of capitalism.

Planes are said to be nearly completed for the recombination of all the leading salmon canning companies in the Puget Sound region and Alaska. The company will have been incorporated in New Jersey with a capital of \$22,000,000.

Tolmie trust will erect a factory in Trenton and give 1,000 women and children a chance to enjoy prosperity at the rate of 50 cents a day—or less.

With a capitalization of between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000, trustees of the chief riverfront Quakers between Chicago and the Pacific Coast are about to be merged into a single property. The

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# The Worker

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## WILSHIRE AT ROCHESTER.

Directed by a Large Audience in Germania Hall.

Partial Report of His Speech—Socialism a Simple Proposition, He Says—Trust Ownership Forces It Upon Us.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 27.—Comrade W. H. Wilshire, editor of the "Challenge" of Los Angeles, Cal., addressed twelve hundred men and women gathered in Germania Hall this evening on "Trusts and Labor," and he spoke in part as follows:

"I am afraid that I cannot come up to your expectations after the very flattering introduction given me by Mr. Shreve, and can assure you that I myself have a most modest opinion of a man who has come to the conclusion that a social revolution is inevitable. It seems to me to be one of the simplest propositions that can be entered upon by the mind of man, but I will admit that, notwithstanding it seems so extremely simple—something like a 2 and 2 is 4 proposition as a matter of fact it is very extraordinary how difficult it is for people to understand. I believe even here in this city where we have a strike on hand, the strikers who I understand, as an increase of two cents an hour. Now is a Socialist? It seems to me to be so simple that there is a laughing over two cents an hour. If it were 22 an hour it would be all right. The wages are so infinitesimal compared to what he would get if he were a capitalist. That it does not seem that a man will give his life for two cents an hour increase when he could get 22 an hour."

"We are accustomed to think that wages determine the amount of production that a laborer asks for an increase of wages we are inclined to think that he cannot pay it. I know a great many men to-day think that society could not afford to pay him more than it does at present. They will tell you for instance, for your city industry and so on. How can we pay any more? I believe the higher the wages in a city, and could not pay any more. That is the same story throughout the United States. Let us consider the question. If a laboring man goes to a contractor in the city and wants a job, the contractor will say, 'Well, 14 cents an hour is what we are paying.' It doesn't make any difference if he is making 20 cents an hour, or 10, or 5, or 2, or 1, or even 1/2 cent. When the contractor figures out his bid he says, 'I have to pay you for my labor, and therefore my bid on this job is so much.' If he has to pay 22 cents an hour, he increases the amount of his bid, no matter what you stand for in the way of wages. If you keep at it, you get it, because it simply means that the contractor raises his bid when he bids on city work."

"I am not the general plan of all wages. A man receives wages, not according to what he produces, but according to what the employer can get another man for."

"I may be taking \$300 a day out of a gold mine, but every man who works for me, on account of three living plants of mine, receives but 18 a day. Of course I make \$100, I pay the 18 a day and pocket 82. If I should make a strike in that mine, and take out \$100 a day, the wages would still remain the same 18 per day. Wages are determined by what the employer can demand, and by what the employer can get another man for."

"The United States may be considered as if it were a great gold mine, owned by Rockefeller, Morgan & Co., and it does not make any difference how much we take out of this country it is about \$100 a day and all the surplus we produce goes to Rockefeller."

"We all know that. But the point is, what does Rockefeller do with this? He will make a small difference to it, but he has nothing to do with it. We all know that Rockefeller, Morgan, Gould, and the others need a great deal for diamonds, yachts, etc. But that does not make any economic difference, simply because there are so few people who have these great luxuries. One per cent. of our population own 93 per cent. of the wealth of this country, and Rockefeller has an income of \$50,000,000 a year, and he can not find an outlet for his income. Most of us could get along on \$1,000 a day, but \$1,000 a day is but a small part of his income. What does he do with the balance? He keeps down his expenses, say, to \$1,000 a day and by the doctrine of abstinence, as the old economists say, he saves his money. But as a matter of fact it is more difficult for Rockefeller to spend his money than it is for you. He has been buying out Carnegie, he has been buying out the small owners of capital in this country. Who is it that he buys out? Carnegie himself, or the small owners of capital? He doesn't want to duplicate capital unnecessarily. You remember about twenty years ago the steel trust was formed. When the trust was formed by Rockefeller, he had the same story that he had to-day. He said there were so many old capitalists that there was too much of them, and he had to prevent this over production or we would have been bankrupted, and then he formed the Standard Oil trust, whose stock twenty years ago sold at 100, and today it sells over \$800 a share. That story applied to all the other industries, and if you think for a moment you will see that of course it was true of the trusts recently formed."

"You get paid your \$1.20 a day on an average, that represents about the necessities of life. All the balance goes to capitalism."

"You can't buy with the wages you get, so that if you give him more than he pays you, he must have a surplus on hand."

"The speaker here outlined the workings of trusts, saying that after they have had all the machinery they need, there will be dearth of employment, as the laborers will not be needed to make new machinery, and he predicted that that time will be in two or three years from now."

"All the machinery are built, what are the men going to do? They won't need to build others for a long time. The fundamental idea of a labor-saving machine is not to make anything, I remember perfectly well when I was a boy that my cousin never had any time for play. They were to get a reaping machine. Now they would have plenty of leisure, but after that they had no more leisure than before. I suppose a great many of you have thought in the last few days when they heard of all the great labor-saving inventions, that sometimes or other they would see the machinery do the work and they would get some time for leisure and recreation, but the more machinery we have had the more we have had to do. Is not that a fact? The moment the machine is produced it throws out the laborer. The result is that he will have to take less wages and will work longer hours. Now capitalists are inclined to make money, not for their health. They take advantage of the competition among laborers, and the labor-saving machine has actually made men work harder at less wages."

"Let the economists and politicians explain. If they can, how the men thrown out of employment by labor-saving machines, who are supposed to build other labor-saving machines, are going to be employed when that machinery is finished. How are they going to employ the great army of labor which has been building those machines? With trusts in absolute control of all industry, in connection with such complete control of demand for new machinery, it is not a question of ten or twelve years when these men will be thrown out of work, but it ought to come up within the next two or three years. Ten or twelve years ago, when I talked about the trusts, we would not have heard of trusts, but now we are in control. But there is no theory about it now. We know that in America we are producing more than we consume. Therefore, Morgan and Chauncey J. Peppercorn, we must better in the gates of hell in order to get rid of our surplus, and in order to get what is left for ourselves. You see the absolute absurdity of the position. Chauncey J. Peppercorn is right. Unless the workingman can get employment, he cannot get out of distribution, he cannot sell the products of his labor, and he cannot get his money. The trusts would starve to death, you would starve to death, you would not be able to produce more than you can consume, and therefore you cannot consume at all. But now, you are producing so much out there that you are going to starve to death unless you dump it in the ocean. You have probably heard President McKinley and what he has to say. We must have foreign trade. He is right. Under our present conditions, we cannot get out of distribution, we must have foreign trade to get rid of our surplus."

"We Americans are a lot of Jackasses. Here we have before us our own country, or rather Rockefeller's country. Please, Mr. Rockefeller, give us back our earth. He says: You Americans do not want the country, because you never ask for it. If I should say, the first question that comes up is this \$100,000,000 a year, and he can not find an outlet for his income. Most of us could get along on \$1,000 a day, but \$1,000 a day is but a small part of his income. What does he do with the balance? He keeps down his expenses, say, to \$1,000 a day and by the doctrine of abstinence, as the old economists say, he saves his money. But as a matter of fact it is more difficult for Rockefeller to spend his money than it is for you. He has been buying out Carnegie, he has been buying out the small owners of capital in this country. Who is it that he buys out? Carnegie himself, or the small owners of capital? He doesn't want to duplicate capital unnecessarily. You remember about twenty years ago the steel trust was formed. When the trust was formed by Rockefeller, he had the same story that he had to-day. He said there were so many old capitalists that there was too much of them, and he had to prevent this over production or we would have been bankrupted, and then he formed the Standard Oil trust, whose stock twenty years ago sold at 100, and today it sells over \$800 a share. That story applied to all the other industries, and if you think for a moment you will see that of course it was true of the trusts recently formed."

as much money as you have, he is no fool, and he is not going to keep a thing that he could not keep anyway. It is naturally going to say: Why have in the United States, take it. He wants it though, until you tell him you want it. You have one simple way, go to the party that says: We want the earth—the Social Democratic Party."

"Socialism simply means the next step in evolution. We will operate all the industrial factories of the country, the land, the machinery of the country. It means that we will operate it to benefit ourselves and distribute to ourselves what we produce. Capitalism is not going to give to the producer what he produces. The capitalist has performed a useful function. Rockefeller, Gould, Morgan, have done the saving for us. They have fulfilled their mission just like the shell of the egg to the chick. After the chick gets out of the shell, the shell cracks and is cast off. Rockefeller and Morgan have done their duty, but it is now our turn and we do not need them any more. I recognize that they were necessary to this industrial evolution, just as I recognize that the shell of the egg was necessary to the chick. But if we do not discard this capitalist shell just like the chick in the egg in the process of hatching, we shall die just as the chick would."

"Socialism is coming, step by step. It took Rockefeller and Morgan ten years to do what they have done in the line of concentration of ownership. Will it take one hundred years? No, it will not take us any longer to say that we want the United States for co-operative commonwealth, and we will get it when we want it, and we had enough."

Comrade Wilshire's words were listened to with attention, and often greeted with applause."

## DELEGATES INSTRUCTED.

General Meeting of Local Greater New York Acts on Convention Questions.

A general meeting of Local Greater New York, Social Democratic Party, was held in the Labor Lyceum, 41 East Fourth street, on Sunday, July 23. The purpose of the meeting was to instruct the delegates from the local to the National Convention to be held at Indianapolis. A large number of members were present."

Alfred Low was elected chairman, John Franklin Clark, vice-chairman, and I. Phillips and Gledin, sergeant-at-large. Upon the subsequent withdrawal of Comrade Clark from the meeting, Comrade Low was elected vice-chairman in his place."

"The spirit of the meeting's deliberations are summed up in the following motions, which were adopted almost unanimously in all cases:

1. That the delegates be instructed to stand for organic unity—that is, one national organization with one national committee, with one state organization in each state, the units of said state or organization to be the local in each state affiliated with the national organization. Any plan looking to the perpetuation of factions in any state to be opposed and discarded.
2. That the national organization be composed of one member from each organized state, together with a quorum to be elected by the local at the seat of the National Executive Committee: the expenses of delegates from each state to be borne by the respective states.
3. That it be the sense of this meeting that the first national secretary of the party be elected by the convention, and that he be removable at any time by the action of his duly constituted authorities.
4. That the delegates vote in the convention for a provision in the constitution by which separate chapters can be granted in the large cities, where occasion may require it. This instruction to be so understood that where two or more chapters are granted in any city, they do not form a part of such city into branches of counties.
5. That the national platform be a concise expression of the principles of scientific Socialism, together with the principal provisions usually embodied in the immediate demands of national Socialist platforms; the said immediate demands to be so worded that the class struggle be brought out so that all may understand them.
6. That the discussions on the various propositions be long and exhaustive, the meeting extending over four hours. There was the utmost harmony and all seemed satisfied with the result."

ANONIMA, July 17.—A meeting of the meeting was held on Maple Street Bridge to-night Comrade N. P. Geiger being the speaker. The recent events in connection with the machinery strike had aroused public interest and although the meeting was but little advertised and a circus in town divided the interest the meeting was a success."

Comrade Geiger used the injunction obtained against the local machinery workers effectively as an illustration of capitalist control of the government and class-consciousness on the part of the workers. We all our pamphlets and get our Worker subscribers."

Comrade Geiger held meetings during the week at Waterbury, Bridgeport, New Haven, Branford, New London, Stonington, and Meriden. Wherever advertising was done the meetings were well attended. Several meetings were not advertised at all, and the speaker had to call up casual passers-by. Locals should answer promptly, telling the place of meeting, if they want advertising."

The new union trust has been incorporated at Trenton, N. J., with a capitalization of \$25,000,000."

as much money as you have, he is no fool, and he is not going to keep a thing that he could not keep anyway. It is naturally going to say: Why have in the United States, take it. He wants it though, until you tell him you want it. You have one simple way, go to the party that says: We want the earth—the Social Democratic Party."

## GOING IN TO WIN. Rochester Social Democrats Nominate Full City and County Ticket.

Had Martinale for Mayor and Frank A. Silverman for Alderman in Seventeenth Ward—A Strong Campaign Is To Be Made.

The Social Democrats of Rochester held their city and county convention on July 19. There was a large and enthusiastic gathering of comrades and sympathizers and much interest was shown in the nomination of candidates for the coming campaign, which the Rochester comrades propose to make the hottest that their city ever saw."

In the city convention, Frank A. Silverman and John Mowen presided, with Wm. T. Brown as secretary. The following is the ticket:

**CITY TICKET CHOSEN.**  
For Mayor—GAD MARTINDALE, a member and past business agent of the Shoe Workers' Union.  
For Comptroller—PHILIP JACKSON, For Treasurer—CHAS. ZERNER, For President of the Board of Aldermen—L. KACHES.

For Assessor—JOEL MOWEN and MICHAEL J. GAMBOLI.  
For School Commissioners—MRS. MABEL KENNAN, WM. HAMMON, and CHARLES L. SWAIN.  
For Police Justice—CHAS. KACHES.

For Senator Forty-third District, to fill out the unexpired term of Senator Parsons—MARK MICHAEL, a member of the whole ticket is composed of actual wage workers and no members, as is also true of the county ticket, which shows how well the Rochester Socialists have carried out their work of education among the organized workers. Comrades Martinale, Zerner, Carroll, and Braun are members of the Rochester and New York Workers' Union. Comrade Jackson of the Pressmen's Union, Comrade Mowen of the Carpenters' Union, Comrade Mowen of the Carpenters' Union, Comrade Kach of the Butchers' Workers' Union.

**THE COUNTY CONVENTION.**  
Thomas Gledin acted as chairman and Comrade Silverman as secretary of the county convention, George Southworth, a shoe worker, was chosen to head the ticket as candidate for county judge. The other candidates are: For Surrogate, Charles Meeting; for District Attorney, Ernest M. Kelly; for coroner, Wm. Bracher and Isaac Brown; for superintendent of the poor, James O'Connor; for assemblyman, First District, Chas. Vos; Sec. of the Board, Lawrence O'Brien; Third, Geo. E. Conley; Fourth, Bernard R. Ward.

**QUESTIONS OF THE FIGHT.**  
While no part of the city will be registered, the center of the fight will be in the Seventeenth Ward, where Frank A. Silverman was nominated for alderman. William Lippert is the candidate for supervisor in this ward, and Nicholas Brust for constable."

The comrades say they are either going to elect their ticket or "know the reason why," and they do not propose to get the reason shall be found in any sympathy by their part. All preparations are being made and the active campaign will soon begin."

**BIO ELECTRIC MERGER.**  
A dispatch from Cleveland announces the completion in that city of a corporation which will be the first great "electric railway" system in the world. The Electric Railway syndicate is engineering the scheme."

Over twenty-five different city and inter-city lines have been acquired and gathered together into this system. It includes the city lines in Port Huron, Detroit, Cleveland and Detroit, Mich., and in Sandusky, Lorain, Cleveland and Akron, Ohio, and the inter-city lines connecting them. The system, already completed forms a belt almost around Lake Erie, from Port Huron, Mich., to Buffalo, N. Y., with lines reaching westward from the lake toward Cincinnati, Wheeling, W. Va., and Pittsburgh."

The railroad already completed and in operation in this system amounts to 1,314 miles over 400 miles of additional track are under construction and will be completed within the next year."

The total earnings of the separate companies comprising the system have already amounted to over \$10,000,000 a year. It is estimated that these earnings will increase enormously after the roads have been connected and united under one management."

And the earnings will come out of the community, while the employees will find it harder to maintain wages or shorten hours, and the men displaced by the consolidation will have time to study Socialism."

"The 'fair' means during the last summer months does not affect the demand for Socialist literature. Lots of books on Socialism are being sold right now by the Socialist Literature Company, 141 William street, New York. The comrades know where to find the most complete stock of their favorite books."

"When a man calls himself a socialist, he should explain what manner of things he wishes to conserve. If the good that has come down to us from the past, he may be a useful citizen, but if the evil also, then he is a bad citizen.—Theophile."

"The phrase 'dignity of labor' will have some meaning when Socialism comes. It is honorable to be a useful member of society, but it is not honorable to be the slave of a capitalist. There is a dignity in free labor; but there is nothing to be proud of in wage labor."

as much money as you have, he is no fool, and he is not going to keep a thing that he could not keep anyway. It is naturally going to say: Why have in the United States, take it. He wants it though, until you tell him you want it. You have one simple way, go to the party that says: We want the earth—the Social Democratic Party."

## THE ISSUE IS CLEAR.

Steel Strike Presents the Class Struggle in the Plainest Terms.

Either Complete Capitalist Control or Else Socialism Must Be the Solution—No Lasting Compromise Necessary.

The past week has been a memorable one in the history of the class struggle in America. New strikes have begun, new injustices have been issued, new methods have been devised by the capitalists and the courts for crushing the resistance of the working people."

The steel strike has settled down to what will apparently be a long and bitter struggle, with little chance of compromise. It will be a trial of endurance, with all the chances of victory on the side of the steel trust, unless the workers inspire their masters with fear by showing a determination to use their political power to settle the question in their own interest."

The issue is declared by the capitalists to be a clear one, on which no compromise is possible. That issue is: SHALL THE CAPITALISTS CONTROL THEIR MILLS IN THEIR OWN WAY OR SHALL THE WORKINGMEN, THROUGH THEIR ORGANIZATIONS, DICTATE TO THEM?"

Since the fight is on, in the form of a strike covering practically the whole steel industry, it is the plain duty of every workman to lead the strikers, his fullest support in every possible way."

But the workers, and especially the strikers themselves, have another and greater duty. They know that it is they who have created the property of the steel trust. They know that they have a moral right to control the industry and to receive and own the product. It is their duty now to take up the challenge of the capitalists, to accept the issue as stated by them, and to answer it by their ballots."

There is really no lasting compromise possible. Either the capitalists are to rule and labor organizations must be crushed, or the workers are to rule and the capitalists must be appropriated. The strike, even if it end in temporary victory, will not settle that question. It can be settled only by the Socialist proposition of collective ownership of the means of production. If we have to be settled that way, sooner or later. The sooner the better, for the interest of the working class."

## LOCKOUT IN TROY.

Five Hundred Dollar and Shirt Cutters Thrown Out of Work—Capitalists Exhibit Their Class-Consciousness.

The city of Troy is again threatened with a serious labor conflict. The leading industry of the city, as is well known, is the manufacture of collars, cuffs, shirts, etc., and it is in this industry that a lockout has now occurred."

A short time ago the Shirt, Collar, and Waist Cutters' Union submitted a proposition to the United Shirt and Collar Company, to limit the number of apprentices. This company was already employing as many apprentices as journeymen and was thus steadily displacing the better-paid workers and reducing the general level of wages. The union fought for the limitation of apprentices, and the company refused to accept the same plan. It was not stopped and therefore lost no time in attempting to make an agreement on the matter."

The company refused to consider the proposition and a strike of the cutters followed. There came an exhibition of class-consciousness on the part of the capitalists. The Manufacturers' Association decided to help the company by having its cutters do the work in the various Association shops."

Last Saturday morning the men went simultaneously against the various shops and a statement from the Association read to them. The men were informed that the Association was determined to support the United Shirt and Collar Company, and that the men would be required to do the cutting for the strike shops. The men were cautioned against driving capital away by rejecting the employer's demands and the hope was expressed that the "pleasant relations" existing between capital and labor would be maintained."

The men, however, considered that this relation, however pleasant to the capitalist, was not satisfactory to them. When, on Monday morning, the work from the strike shop was given out to them they refused to back it and were all preemptorily locked out."

That this trouble was anticipated by the manufacturers is shown by the fact that the usual vacation was omitted and the shops kept busy to enable them to obtain a sufficient amount of stock to last through a long period. Thus to meet of the specifications the trouble, unless of very long duration, will cause but little loss. They rely upon this fact to crush the five hundred locked out workers."

The Manufacturers' Association elects a powerful political, religious, and commercial influence throughout Troy and vicinity, and the latter must be prepared for attacks from all directions, for capitalism uses every class to further its own ends. The workers are thus doubly reminded of the class struggle and all that it entails. Let us hope they will take the lesson to heart and make use of the only weapon left them—the ballot."

All the textile workers' unions of Philadelphia voted that no militancy could remain in their organizations."

## INJUNCTION IN CONNECTICUT.

A Most Sweeping Order Against Striking Machinists.

Arrests Made and Vigorous Prosecution Probable—Great Indignation is Aroused.

The injunction epidemic which has spread so rapidly over the country during the recent strikes has finally reached Connecticut. F. W. Holden, counsel for the Parrell Foundry Company, of Ansonia, has obtained an injunction restraining the striking machinists from trying to prevent men from going to work in the shops of that company."

The injunction was issued by Judge Clapp of the Superior Court and prohibits the strikers or their friends from "in any manner interfering with any person who may desire to enter the employ of the Parrell Company by means of threats, PERSECUTION, personal violence, intimidation, OR OTHER MEANS," or from boycotting the company or any persons who may desire to do business with their workmen."

On complaint of State Attorney William J. Shumway of the Superior Court issued a warrant for the arrest of six of the Ansonia strikers. These men—Stephen Charters, president of the Board of Aldermen and a member of the Carpenters' Union; Jason Wright, president of the Machinists' Union; and M. P. Driscoll, president of the Painters' Union—were arrested."

The largest demonstration in the history of the machinists' strike in Ansonia occurred when it became known that the labor leaders had been arrested, and would be taken to New Haven at the 11 p. m. train. Long before train time the streets were crowded with strikers and sympathizers, and when the officers led the men out to go to the station a crowd of several thousand thronged about them. At the depot some one called for cheers, and shout after shout went up for the prisoners, mingled with hines for the sheriff."

As he boarded the train, Charters drew a small flag and waving it above his head cried, "Here's for a shorter workday." The act was received with the greatest excitement, which did not subside until the train left the city."

## THE TAILORS' STRIKE.

Large Gains Made by East Side Workers—A Strike for Fresh Air.

The strike of some fifty of the most thoughtful East Side tailors has again brought to mind the horrible conditions under which they work. The sub-contracting system is responsible for the worst of these evils. The strike has been characterized as "a strike for fresh air," because one of the demands is that the manufacturers shall assume responsibility for the proper sanitation of the contractors' shops. Another grievance is that the contractors frequently withhold the wages for work done and the tailors demand that the manufacturers guarantee the payment of wages."

A considerable measure of success has been won. On Wednesday thirty-one manufacturing firms acceded to the whole substance of demands, including recognition of the union. While it is to be expected that much of what is gained now will have to be fought for again next year, because the employers have long ago proved themselves absolutely faithless in their dealings with the garment workers, the present strike is, nevertheless, one of the most successful ever undertaken in this trade. The present developments do credit to the solidarity of the East Side workingmen and workingwomen and give new hope for the final victory of the class-conscious political labor movement that shall at last render strikes unnecessary."

## THE LOGICAL CONCLUSION.

The courts have decreed that an organized worker, who tries to resist the encroachments of the employer, has no right to address a non-union workman with view of pointing out to him that the organizing efforts of the workers in their industry is detrimental to his own interest, in violating the law. Having declared that boycotting is a legal and blackmailing is legal, that picketing and converting with non-union men is illegal and that to become a slave to the employing class is legal, the judicial representatives of capitalism should cap the climax by ordering the non-union men to join the union."

Every Social Democratic organization in the city and state of New York should order a supply of "Why Workers Should Join the A. S. D. P."—a little pocket pamphlet, full of information, published by the State Committee. Single copies, 2 cents. 100 copies, 15 cents; 1,000 copies, \$5. Every Socialist should carry a few in his pocket to give to inquirers."

Spread Socialist papers. They make Socialist votes."

## CENTRAL FEDERATED UNION DECLARES FOR SOCIALISM.

In the Central Federated Union of New York City the following excellent resolutions were adopted last Sunday and referred to the affiliated unions:

"Whereas, We the delegates of the Central Federated Union, view with alarm the rapid encroachment of organized capital and the courts on the freedom and liberty of organized labor as shown in the circumstances leading to the steel workers' and other strikes, we resolve:

"Whereas, We learn with the utmost concern and apprehension of the action of the courts in Ohio and Connecticut in depriving the citizens of the right of free speech and leveling the court expenses upon the workers' homes, thus wrecking the foundations of our institutions; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Central Federated Union now and while the struggle of the steel workers lasts pledges its moral and financial assistance to them and urge upon our liberty-loving citizens to stand by the steel workers in their struggle for freedom and justice. "Resolved, That we earnestly recommend that all workers combine at the ballot box to overthrow the system that makes such outrages as the presentable ones possible."

Now we want to ask you—you delegates in the Central Federated Union—do you mean what you say in these resolutions? Are they merely so many words to which you said "Aye," without giving them any thought? Or do they express your real convictions and are you going to act in accordance with them?"

If they do not express your real convictions, then you have done an inexcusable wrong in voting for them—have, in fact, publicly and solemnly laid upon a question of the utmost importance to your class. We should be loath to think that any delegates have been guilty of such falsehood."

We are compelled, then, if we would not insult both your intelligence and your honor, to believe that you really mean just what you have said in these resolutions. And naturally we are pleased, for this is just what we have been advocating for a long time. But you have done more than express an opinion. You have made a binding pledge. When you "recommend that all workers combine at the ballot box to overthrow the system that makes such outrages possible," YOU PERSONALLY PLEDGE YOUR BELIEF TO SUCH CLASS-CONSCIOUS POLITICAL ACTION OF THE WORKING CLASS."

There is not one of you that has not some political connections. They are not one of you that has not some political influence. There is not one of you that does not take some part in political action; you cannot keep out of politics if you would. And now at last you have defined the only sort of political action that any of you can honorably participate in."

Some of you have been more or less afraid of the word Socialism. You have associated it with certain doctrines which the capitalist press falsely assured you were held by Socialists or with certain wrongful acts committed by men claiming to be Socialists, but really disowned and condemned by the mass of Socialists themselves. You have had some reason and much excuse for your opposition or indifference to the Socialist movement."

But let us tell you that YOU HAVE PUT THE VERY ESSENTIALS OF SOCIALISM INTO THOSE RESOLUTIONS OF YOURS. Political action of the working class to overthrow the capitalist system—that can only be Socialist action. "If you believe what you have said, you belong inside the Socialist movement."

What is "the system that makes possible" the outrages you condemn? It is the system of PRIVATE OWNERSHIP of the means of production created and operated by social labor."

The steel strike has come down to a plain issue; SHALL THE STEEL MILLS, WHICH THE WORKING

CLASS HAS BUILT AND NOW OPERATES, BE CONTROLLED BY CAPITALISTS, IN ORDER TO MAKE PROFITS FOR THEMSELVES, OR SHALL THEY BE CONTROLLED BY THE WORKERS, IN ORDER TO SERVE THE COMMON NEEDS OF THE PEOPLE?

The capitalist system, the system of private ownership, makes profit the sole object; and in order to protect profit it dares the workers to overwork and to poverty, robs them of their civil rights, makes their very existence insecure, and stands ready to use military force to repress their just revolt."

The Socialist system would assure to all the right and impose upon all the duty of useful labor. It would assure all of a free and full participation in all the advantages of civilization. It would bring lightning of labor and an improvement of material condition with every advance in methods of production. Best of all, since so many would then depend upon another for the opportunity to work and live, it would bring to all of us real liberty and real fraternity."

It all turns, you see, on the ownership of the means of production, which the social labor of the working class creates and operates. WHATEVER PARTY SUPPORTS PRIVATE OWNERSHIP NECESSARILY SANCTIONS THE OUTRAGES THAT GROW OUT OF PRIVATE OWNERSHIP. THE ONLY PARTY WHICH CAN HONESTLY CONDEMN AND TRY TO PREVENT SUCH OUTRAGES IS THE PARTY WHICH SEEKSTO REMOVE THEIR CAUSE BY RESTORING TO THE WORKING PEOPLE THE OWNERSHIP OF THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION."

You will have a chance, during the next three months, to show that you honestly mean what you said last Sunday. There will be several tickets in the field in this city. Two or more of them will be put up by parties which do not wish to abolish the capitalist system with its outrages upon workingmen. THOSE PARTIES WILL HAVE PLENTY OF MONEY TO SPEND, AND WILL EXPECT TO GET IT ALL BACK WITH INTEREST IN THE GOOD USE THEY WILL MAKE OF THE POWER OF THE CITY AGAINST THE WORKERS FOR THE CAPITALISTS."

The other party will have very little money to spend, because it is made up of workmen. It will depend upon argument, not upon "beer and boodle." Its candidates are men whom you know. You know BENJAMIN HANFORD as your faithful fellow workman, you know MORRIS BROWN as your faithful fellow workman. You know HENRY KATZ as your faithful fellow workman. You know that these men mean when they accept nominations on a platform which declares against capitalism and for Socialism, and turns to the working class for support."

These resolutions were referred to the affiliated unions. We appeal to the members of those unions to consider them carefully. Do not vote for or against them without full discussion. Do not vote for them without thinking what you are doing. Remember that when you vote for them you are declaring your intention to vote for Socialism. DO NOT VOTE FOR THEM IF YOU DO NOT BELIEVE IN THEM."

But if you do vote for them, do not forget it next day. DO NOT FORGET IT ON NOVEMBER 5, when you see the ballot as Arm and Torch as the Socialist emblem over the name of BENJAMIN HANFORD as candidate for mayor."

And do not forget it in the mean time, when you have an opportunity to explain to a fellow workman that you have resolved to vote for your class interests and why."

## GENERAL COMMITTEE.

"The General Committee of Local New York will meet at the Labor Lyceum, Saturday evening, July 27. Election of officers will be the first order of business and delegates should be on hand promptly at 8 p. m. Other important business will come up."

"The Social Democratic Party has been should be widely advertised, and the most effective means to do this is to wear the red button emblem and Torch. Red button emblem orders a supply of red buttons and Torch. Every comrade will buy one, and thus help to increase the finances of your local."

"The rich men are making a great fuss about the small per cent. They are unwilling to give up to taxes, but now will they feel when they have to give up all they do not want to pay? The Worker's Call."















# CAPITALIST HYPOCRISY.

## A Striking Example from a Georgia Street Car Company.

### Black Riddled Voluntary Increase of Wages Tends to Be a Clever Ruse for Storing Public Sympathy and Securing Cash in Case of Strike.

The street car men have their troubles everywhere. There is probably no large section of the working class-unless it be in the clothing trades-where a worse combination of low wages, excessive hours of labor, uncertainty of employment, and general bad treatment prevails than among the street railway employees. On account of higher wages and the greater crowding of the streets, the work is somewhat harder in large cities than in small ones. But otherwise the smaller cities have little to boast of. Everywhere the men are overworked and underpaid, and will continue to be so long as the street railways continue to be run for profit.

From the *Massachusetts*, Aug. 3. From a trade union paper we take an account of conditions prevailing there, which will apply to every city of the land.

It seems that two or three weeks ago the street railway company voted to increase wages two cents an hour. The general opinion of the capitalists was loudly proclaimed in the daily papers and they were given unqualified praise.

But now comes the "twist" with a statement of the facts, which throws quite a different light on the case. Nothing could better illustrate the cruel shrewdness and the disgusting hypocrisy of the capitalist class. The time has come in which the capitalists are in the humor to phrase, "A DELUSION AND A SHAME."

"The rate of two cents," says the "twist," "amounted to FIFTY PER CENT. MORE." The remainder did not get the advance "in sympathy" in favor of the men who had been in strike for over two years-and not all of them.

"Here shows the injustice of the management, for there are men on the Boston line, a branch of the Company who have been on the line five or six years, who were not allowed the rate of two cents."

"The true fairness of the case is this: The Street Railway Employees' Union were dissatisfied with the long hours of toil and inadequate pay and had prepared a request to the management for an increase in wages. The management had considered in the union that had been asked as to how things were progressing."

"The best laid plans of mice and men 'gang aft agley.'"

"The union saw proper to draw the lines to certain quarters which shut out the capitalists and the management was at a loss as to how to proceed. Something must be done and done quickly, and the management was at a loss as to how to proceed."

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# The Worker.

## NATIONAL CONVENTION AT INDIANAPOLIS.

### One Hundred and Twenty-Four Delegates Gather, Representing Twelve Thousand Organized Socialists.

#### First Three Days' Sessions Ago Lively, but Harmonious—After Long Discussion, "Immediate Demands" Are Retained in Modified Form—Resolutions on Negro Question and on Puerto Rican Conditions Adopted—Unity Now Seems Assured—Warm Greetings Received from Many Quarters.

The National Convention which opened at Indianapolis last Monday has proved by the number of its delegates and the membership they represent, by its enthusiasm, and by the seriousness of its deliberations, the wonderful growth that the Socialist movement has made in recent years, and especially in the last year. Up to the time of our going to press, all reports are most favorable in the present state of affairs. The delegates are well represented by the various movements with redoubled energy and influence. While there have been but few defections, there have been some who are in earnest—there seems to have been less than might have been expected of personal or factional feeling.

The majority of the delegates were on the field on Sunday, those from Maine and California being the first to arrive, and the evening was spent in the pleasant review of old friendships and the formation of new acquaintances between those who had never met, but who, as comrades in the movement, could not be counted strangers.

#### HERRON PRESIDES ON FIRST DAY.

Masonic Hall was well filled with delegates and visitors when the convention assembled on Monday morning. J. W. Kelly, of Boston, Ind., as chairman of the first committee on arrangements called the gathering to order and welcomed the delegates in a brief speech. After reading the two bills for the convention passed by the Springfield and Chicago National Committees, he called for nominations for temporary chairman. George D. Herron was elected by acclamation, and received a hearty welcome when he ascended the platform. He made a short and eloquent speech upon the purpose of the convention, the duty of the delegates, and their responsibility. He was frequently interrupted by applause. Philip Brown, of Chicago, was elected temporary secretary, also by acclamation.

It was then decided that a committee of ten on credentials be elected, consisting of four from each national party and two from the unaffiliated organizations represented. The two national committees were then called to order and read their respective reports. The report of the Springfield committee was read by George D. Herron, and the report of the Chicago committee was read by Philip Brown. Both reports were well received and the convention adjourned for the day.

#### OUR INCREASED NUMBERS.

When the convention assembled at 3 p. m., Hillquit reported for the credentials committee. There were, on credentials, but very few had shown up. About 60 signs on account of technicalities. This allowance being made, it appeared that 110-120 delegates in all attendance. Directly represented 8,500 affiliated states and about 12,000 unaffiliated states. The delegates of the two national committees were then called to order and read their respective reports. The report of the Springfield committee was read by George D. Herron, and the report of the Chicago committee was read by Philip Brown. Both reports were well received and the convention adjourned for the day.

#### NOW FOR A BREAD TRUST.

One of the latest developments in the trustification process is the formation of the National Bread Company, with a capital of \$5,000,000. This is intended to become a veritable bread trust. The plan is to consolidate all the large bread-making companies and also to control the use of a new machine which is said to make 20 per cent more bread from the same amount of flour than can be made by methods now in use. The difference is in the water absorbed by the dough, which is increased by the machine. The people who have to eat trust bread will not lose this extra water very soon.

#### HUDSON COUNTY.

County Committee of Local Hudson County meets Sunday, August 4, 10 a. m., at 124 Central avenue. The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. W. of Jersey City are requested to read prayers, as the delegates to National Convention will report.

#### IF YOU VISIT BUFFALO.

Any comrade who may visit Buffalo during the Exposition and may desire to meet Social Democrats there should call upon Henry Moore of 125 Caroline street or J. M. of 60 Bergrer ave.

#### SYMPATHY WITH PUERTO RICANS.

The Resolutions Committee, through Herron, reported a resolution submitted by Santiago Iglesias, the delegate from Puerto Rico. Some objection was made to the phrasing, especially to the word "American," as applied to the situation of the Puerto Ricans by the administration—the delegates evident by being of the mind that such terms have now become very thoroughly American, as shown in the Great Atlantic and elsewhere in the United States. The word was finally stricken out and the resolution adopted as follows:

"Whereas the wage working people of Puerto Rico are in a deplorable condition, owing to capitalist rule and exploitation; and

"Whereas, the present administration, under the pretext of giving to Puerto Rico a free government, is making every possible attempt to destroy the trade union movement and prevent all labor and Socialist agitation;

"Resolved, That we hereby enter our most emphatic protest against the brutal action of the administration;

"Resolved, That we appeal to the organized wage workers of Puerto Rico to continue their struggle for the right of organization and for the emancipation of labor."

Permanent organization was then completed by the election of Mattie of New York as secretary and Strickland of Chicago as assistant secretary, and the choosing of the following committee: Theodore Berger, Halle, Wisniewski, Hillquit, Carey, Brown, and Noble. Resolutions—Lodge, Kelly, and Hosh. Constitution—Redman, MacFarlane, Goshel, Harriman, Morgan, Mills, and Robinson.

Before the convention adjourned for the day telegrams were read from "Mother" Jones, from the Russian Social Democratic Club of New York, and from locals in Georgia, Oregon, and Nebraska, all expressing their desire for unity.

#### NEGRO QUESTION.

The next resolution, bearing on the negro question, provoked a most interesting discussion. There were three delegates in the convention—Justice of San Francisco, and Adams and McKay of Indiana, the two latter being colored men. The resolution submitted by the committee was not satisfactory to these delegates, and spoke in a manner which commanded attention and evoked loud applause. Their remarks showed a firm grasp of the situation and the Socialist conception of the race question. The resolution was finally tabled. Outley then introduced a resolution on the negro question, but this was also tabled, as the delegates believed it hardly suitable for agitation purposes. A special committee, consisting of Hampton, Lux, Goshel, Wain, and Spring was then elected to draft an address to the negro voters, with the assistance of the colored delegates.

The resolution on "Socialism and Organized Labor" which was reported by the committee was discussed and an amendment was introduced. The amendment was a modification of the statement of the committee, which practically re-worded it with Herriman's views. He moved the following as a substitute for the demands as stated in the committee's report:

"1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines; so that the revenue of such industries be applied to the reduction of taxes on the property of the capitalist class but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees and in the improvement of the service and diminishing the rate to the consumers."

"2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of

## BURNED ALIVE, FOR PROFIT.

A whole family of working people over in Brooklyn were burned to death in their tenement home last Wednesday morning.

Why did this happen? Why were those five lives sacrificed? Because, notwithstanding the plain provisions of the law, the tenement house was not provided with fire escapes.

But why were there no fire escapes? Because the landlord preferred to save expense at the cost of other people's working people's lives.

And why was not the law enforced? Because officials of our state and city are the nominees of the capitalist class and know that they are put in office to protect profits, not to protect working people's lives.

And finally, why did these people take the risk of living in such a death-trap? Because they were working people and, accordingly, could not afford

to choose their home, but had to live in a cheap place that they could afford to pay for. They might have preferred to live in a Fifth Avenue mansion and spend the summer at Newport. Being useful members of society, they had to live in a cheap tenement house.

The horrible death of those five people should not be set down to accident or to God's will. It should be set down to murder—plain, unadorned murder for profit. The landlord and his class and the city politicians who allow them to build such tenements share the guilt.

Don't you think it is time, you workmen who live in similar tenements, to put an end to this sort of thing? Don't you think it is time to vote your own party into power and put an end to the whole tenement house infamy? Don't you think you deserve decent homes? Or do you think you deserve to be burned like rats in a cage?

## STEEL STRIKE

### No Prospect of Settlement Favorable to the Men.

#### Trust Offers Not to Discriminate Against Unionists—But Its Promises Are Of Little Value.

The prolonged conference between the officers of the Steel Trust and those of the Amalgamated Association have, up to the time of publication, brought no indication of a settlement. And if a settlement is reached in the near future, there is little reason to hope that it will be very advantageous to the strikers.

The Trust is said to be willing to settle upon the basis of all mills being "open mills" and recognized as such on both sides; that is, the Association shall consent to the employment of non-union men and the Trust will promise not to discriminate against union men. The Trust would insist, too, it is understood, on "protecting" the mills who have gone in since the strike began.

It is hard to see how the Association could consistently accept this proposition. The real object of the strike is recognition. It is, as the Trust officials truly say, a question of whether the capitalists shall run the mills or whether the employees shall "dictate" to them on certain points. The Association cannot, if it has the power to enforce recognition, afford to accept any other terms for its giving up that it really gives up all.

Nominally and ostensibly the mills have all been "open" in the past. The Trust officials denounce all charges of discrimination against union men. But the men know that the Trust officials are lying on this point, and they naturally infer that, if the strike were called off on the basis of running open mills, the Trust would at once begin its policy of coercing men to leave the union and getting rid of those who remained.

The fact that the Trust has been willing to treat so apathetically with the Association is due to the fine spirit shown by the men, who are evidently "full of fight." The Association has certainly done good preliminary work, closing one mill after another that was supposed to be safely non-union, and very few of the men have failed to answer the call to strike.

If no settlement is reached, the strike will settle down to a long, hard battle. The men seem prepared for this, and they will have a great deal of support from other unions; but they will have need of all their strength and courage, for no strike has ever been waged against so powerful an antagonist.

However this battle ends it will not settle the question. The question will never be settled till the workers vote to take over the mills they have created and use them for their own common good. And even for the present conflict, it is worth while for the strikers to think how much more the Trust would fear them if they had cast a solid Socialist vote last fall. They will have another chance.

#### NOTE THE DIFFERENCE.

The word "Son" joyfully pronounced that "Socialists denounce the trade unions." Please observe that the people whom it recognizes as Socialists are the entire known as the Socialist Labor Party—not the party which this paper represents, whose Convention is now in session at Indianapolis, and which cast 100,000 votes for Bobo and Harriman last fall. Remember the difference.

#### PIPE MAKERS TO MEET.

A meeting of the New York smoking pipe makers, including turners, molders, and all branches of the trade, will be held at the Labor Bureau, Sunday, August 4, at 2 p. m. The conditions of the trade are very bad, the wages having been reduced and hours of labor being very long. The purpose of the meeting is to form a union with the immediate object of establishing a nine-hour day, with Saturday half day, and without reduction of wages.

All workers in the pipe industry should attend this meeting, as they can hope to improve their position only by united action.

It is a curious thing that some people recognize the fact that a trust can direct and administer a great industry much more economically than can a multitude of small capitalists, but yet cannot see how a Socialist state could do the same thing, administering industry for the benefit of all the people.

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#### THE TAILORS' STRIKE

The tailors' strike, which appeared at the end of last week in a local and in practically complete victory, is now complicated by a new element. The manufacturers having conceded the demands of the workers, the contractors have now gone on strike, claiming that their profits would be wiped out. So there is a deadlock and few shops are open.

As usual, the small capitalist is a more nuisance than the big one. The worst workers suffer much more from the exploitation of the contractors than from that of the manufacturers, but so long as capitalism prevails, it seems impossible to get rid of these horrors. In the clothing industry at least. Many of the East Side garment workers, while bravely carrying on their trade union struggle, are convinced that the only way to be found only in the triumph of Socialism.

Defenders of capitalism tell us we should not all Morgan and all Harriman and Carnegie. They say we should have some of the industry work hard. As the bourgeois counterforce. But the question is whether their work is useful or not. As we have not related the usefulness of the capitalist.



# The Worker.

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gratefully. To be threatened with  
Marion at this time would be almost a  
greater loss than the Socialist move-  
ment could bear.

Coincident with the discussion of  
"the politics of Populism" appear articles  
in the daily press upon "the  
growth of Socialism." There should  
be food for reflection in this for the  
bonnet Populist who has been misled  
by compromise measures and betrayed  
by fusion.

Socialists are accused of lacking a  
sense of humor. But is there anything  
funnier than the proposition that in  
order to have progress it is necessary  
that one class in society should do all  
the work so that another class should  
have all it desires to eat, wear, and  
throw away?

We don't care a rap whether Schley  
is a coward or Napoleon a slacker.  
But we observe that the capitalist  
newspapers find this false case of  
Schley vs. Napoleon a very convenient  
means of keeping the attention of their  
readers off the real and vital case of  
Labor vs. Capital.

A most pleasing feature of the fair-  
ore strike has been the solidarity dis-  
played by the workers. In former years  
it has often been possible for the boss  
to play off German against Jew and  
Jew against German. This time the  
workers have stood together, regard-  
less of nationality, and have deserved  
the success they have won.

This is the season of the year when  
the New York "Evening Journal" feels  
safe in counselling workmen to or-  
ganize into a labor party. If the work-  
ingmen want to see the "Journal" do  
a slip-dip back to Germany, they  
should take it at its word and or-  
ganize into the only labor party in Amer-  
ica—the Social Democratic Party.

The resolute stand of the workmen  
in the Pacific Coast resulted in  
Chancellor Magie modifying Vice-  
Chancellor Pitney's outrageous order  
against the strikers. Good! Now if  
resolute action by the methods of trade  
unionism can accomplish that much,  
how much more could be accomplished  
by equal resolution on the political  
field. We are glad that the work-  
ingmen of the Pacific have won this partial  
victory. We hope they will vote to-  
gether to win a greater victory next fall.

The capitalist papers of America are  
devoting a great deal of space to the  
alleged progress of Socialism in the  
German Social Democracy. The fact  
that these mouthpieces of American  
labor-exploiters delight in advertising  
Bernstein's views and supporting his  
attacks upon the uncompromising pol-  
icy of the party ought to be enough to  
deterred any attempt to force Social-  
ism upon the American movement. We  
know that what the "Sun," the  
"Post," and the "Times" support  
cannot be good for the working class.

On the second day of the Unity Con-  
vention the capitalist papers all over  
the land published, under such head-  
ings as "Socialists Fall Out," an Asso-  
ciated Press dispatch to the effect that  
there was an attempt in the conven-  
tion to "throw" overboard Eugene V.  
Debs. Our comrades knew, of course,  
how much faith to put in such a re-  
port, but many outside sympathizers  
may have been deceived. How false the  
statement was will be seen from our  
report of the convention.

It is easy to see the motive of such  
a false report—to foster discussion  
among Socialists by alleging and ad-  
verting its existence. And it is easy  
to see how naturally such a method of  
effecting such a motive would occur  
to men familiar with the tricks of cap-  
italist politics.

In the capitalist parties leadership  
depends chiefly upon successful trick-  
ery and influence is gained through  
personal favor. Comparatively to three  
overboard this or that prominent man  
in the party are therefore of common  
occurrence. The politicians have but  
yet learned that in a Socialist party  
because it is a party founded upon  
principles, not upon spoils-influence  
tricks upon and is measured by integ-  
rity of conduct and service done to the  
movement and is lost only by miscon-  
duct or neglect of duty.

Whatever position Comrade Debs  
holds in the Socialist movement, he  
holds by virtue of his services to the  
cause, and no plea to "throw him over-  
board" could have the slightest chance  
of success as long as he continues true  
to himself. And the same is true of  
Herron, of Harrison, and of every  
other comrade. Each is sure of just  
the position which his ability and his  
devotion will win him.

The report so eagerly published by  
the newspapers was almost false,  
and will do little harm. But the fact  
of its circulation is significant of the  
capitalist desire that Socialist unity  
should not be affected.

The dispute over the late Peter  
Lorillard's estate has disturbed the fact  
that he lived in open adultery with a  
woman who has presented a charge for  
part of his estate. She moved in the  
same circle of "good society" as Lorillard  
and his family. His wife was well  
known to their friends. But never a

word ever appeared in public print  
about it until Lorillard died. Their  
adultery was without a doubt, though  
they did not even pretend to sanction  
their intimacy with a confession. They  
were not deterred for seeking to de-  
termine the marriage system, "the  
most sacred of human institutions," as  
we are told. All because Lorillard was  
rich, and he could command silence  
from the press and pulpit. The class  
to which he belongs dictates the moral  
code for society, and violates that code  
with impunity when opportunity and  
occasion demands it. Money covers a  
multitude of sins—of those who "you  
see it."

## JUDG FOR YOURSELVES

The organ of the S. L. P. and S. T.  
and L. A. publishes a statement, pur-  
porting to bear the signatures of a  
considerable number of men in the  
Sprague Electrical Works of East  
Orange, N. J., denying all the allega-  
tions about the conduct of the Alliance  
in the late strike there, as published  
in the Worker of July 21.

Our information was derived from  
what we believed and still believe to  
be credible sources. The reason why  
we cannot publish a rebuttal with a  
list of signatures appended was ex-  
plained in the original article. That  
reason is, as there stated, that the  
list had been tampered with. The  
claim of the strike settlement and has  
power to punish any who openly dis-  
obey the command. It is easy to get  
signatures to a statement of which the  
employer approves, but not so easy to  
get signatures to a statement injurious  
to them. In the nature of the case, we  
can present no further evidence with-  
out breach of faith.

The question has now become, there-  
fore, a simple question of veracity be-  
tween The Worker and the organ of  
the S. T. and L. A. We believe that in  
all essential points our statement was  
correct. We cheerfully leave it to our  
readers to judge by the past conduct  
of the two papers, which better de-  
serves belief. And we leave it to the  
thousands of charlatans, cigar-makers,  
and others who, although they know  
nothing directly of this case, have in  
other cases, had personal experience  
of the peculiar policy of the S. T. and  
L. A. as led by Mr. DeLeon and as ex-  
ecuted partly by Mr. Miley, to judge  
whether our statements were not high-  
ly probable.

Secretary of War Root's proposition  
to make the militia in the several  
states a federal force would save the  
capitalists a lot of bother in time of  
labor troubles. Instead of having to de-  
pend upon a number of governors for  
assistance to break strikes, they would  
have but on individual to call upon,  
the president, who would have full  
command of the National Guard. This  
concentration of power follows logi-  
cally upon the concentration of the own-  
ership of industry and the centraliza-  
tion of political power at Washington.  
Should the Socialists happen to obtain  
control of any state, any opposition on  
their part to the use of the military to  
shoot workmen could be nullified by  
the action of the president, provided  
he was not a Socialist also. This will  
probably turn out to be true reason  
for the movement started by Root.  
Presently the workers will have to  
stop fighting with long-winded, verbose  
resolutions and petitions and get down  
to business. And their business is to  
capture the national government at  
Washington, and make the National  
Guard their creature, as it is now the  
creature of the present capitalist class  
government.

## THE RICHMANN CASE

It now appears probable that we  
were misinformed when, some weeks  
ago, we referred to the case of Com-  
rade Richmann of West Hoboken, N. J.,  
who had been elected as justice of the  
peace without opposition, and favor-  
ably compared his action, as we then  
understood it, to the courts reported to  
have been pursued by some comrades  
in a western city. It is with regret  
that we say that, as nearly as we can  
learn, Comrade Richmann did formally  
accept the endorsement of the old  
party for re-election to the office, to  
which he had formerly been elected by  
the Socialist vote alone.

It is urged in Comrade Richmann's  
defense that he acted in good faith,  
without making any compromise of  
party principle, and that he did not be-  
lieve he was doing any harm to the  
cause. This may be true. We are in-  
clined to believe that it is true. But,  
at the best, it is a poor excuse. The  
sub of the Social Democratic Party is  
not, by this time should be well un-  
derstood, that under no circumstances  
shall any combination be formed with  
any endorsement accepted from any  
other party. And when a candidate  
violates that rule, without so much as  
satisfying his local organization of his  
intention to do so, he is guilty as off-  
fense which cannot be covered by any  
plea of good motives.

We know that the office is an unim-  
portant one. We know that the action  
of the candidate probably did not af-  
fect the result of the election—that he  
would have been elected anyway. But  
whether he thus compromises above  
the case, there are matters of disci-  
pline in which absolutely no latitude  
can safely be allowed, and among the  
chief of these is the rule of keeping  
out of untangling alliances and the rule

that a candidate is purely and simply  
the servant of the party. If a candi-  
date for justice of the peace may ac-  
cept a Republican or Democratic en-  
dorsement, who shall say that a can-  
didate for mayor or governor may not  
do the same? And if a local may at  
low its candidates thus to violate the  
rules of the party, where will anyone  
draw the line against compromise? It  
is the first step that counts.

If the facts be as we now under-  
stand them to be, the least that Com-  
rade Richmann can do is to resign his  
office. Comrade Richmann to resign his  
office. We hope that the local will lose no  
time in setting itself right.

The Boston "Herald" remarks that  
"Mr. Carnegie would make a great hit  
with the union labor men of the coun-  
try by giving them a million or so with  
which to fight the steel trust mag-  
nates." The joke is a good one. But  
it is more than a joke. Everyone  
recognizes that it would be ridiculous  
to expect Carnegie to contribute to the  
steel workers' strike fund. But why?  
No one knows better than Carnegie  
that the right is on the strikers' side.  
Why should he not spend some of his  
troublesome millions in helping to win  
their strike, so that they would have  
more leisure to use the libraries he has  
endowed? The reason is plain: Be-  
cause he would be acting against his  
own interest and the interest of his  
class, helping to cut off his own the-  
oretical profits and those of his fellow  
exploiters. Apply the same reasoning  
to the gifts that he does make and you  
will see that the chief motive of his  
lavish donations for libraries is a de-  
sire to conciliate the workers, to mol-  
lify their just hatred of him and his  
class. Workmen have no reason to  
thank Carnegie for his libraries or  
Rockefeller for his endowed universi-  
ties. They are offered as bribes and  
the insult implied by the offer should  
only intensify the workingmen's oppo-  
sition to a system which enables mil-  
lions masters to play philanthropist at  
their expense.

Whatever aid the unions of work-  
men can give ought to be given cheer-  
fully and vigorously and promptly,  
and no doubt it will be. But the work-  
ingmen must do more than this. If they  
want to save their daughters and sis-  
ters from such oppression. They must  
make up their minds to abolish the  
system which creates a rich class and  
a poor class and offers the weakest  
and most helpless of the poor as ete-  
rnum to the idle vanity and insolence  
of the rich. They must use all the  
means in their power for the over-  
throw of this system of class rule and  
for the establishment of real freedom,  
real equality, real fraternity.

The greatest of these powers is the  
ballot, and the Socialist movement of  
free the opportunity for its use. For  
the sake of the women of their class,  
if not for their own sake, let the work-  
ingmen vote the Socialist ticket  
straight, and work for it the year  
round.

There must be great satisfaction to  
working people in reading the Sunday  
papers during the summer months.  
There is reported for painful detail,  
the details of "everybody" at the  
summer resorts. "Everybody," mean-  
ing, of course, the elite of society,  
the overburdened capitalists who  
suffer the working people to re-  
main in the city and work while they  
sacrifice themselves sporting at the  
resort. With what landable restric-  
tion do they submit to the legislative  
reporter and photographer who desire  
"copy" for the papers, for our gracious  
superiors know that they are thereby  
aiding to brighten the lives of the  
drudges who have been left to toil in  
the cities. These drudges are all son-  
nettes, as far as the world is con-  
cerned. These slaves of the work-  
shop, who make all the clothes, build  
all the houses, run all the world's vast  
machinery, only receive recognition  
when they share themselves and more  
in revolt against their condition, as the  
steel workers and the East Side tailors  
are now doing. Their names or pic-  
tures never appear in the papers, except  
when they remind us that they are  
alive, and that they suffer, by threat-  
ening the existing institutions and cus-  
toms by a huge strike. Then we in-  
stantly become conscious of their exist-  
ence and their power. When they take  
a vacation everything gets out of  
plumb, but "everybody" can go to the  
seaside, to the mountains or Europe,  
and they are never missed. The  
world's traffic moves on just as well  
without them. Still they can enjoy  
the world in the world, while the  
powerless, necessary drudge struts  
along on the coast of next to it, and  
feels happy if he can find the work  
with a trip to "Coney." By and by  
this will be changed, but not until the  
workers appreciate their power and  
use it to its highest and noblest pur-  
pose.

The question is not whether a  
doctrine is beautiful, but whether it is  
true. When we want to go to a place,  
we don't ask whether the road leads  
through a pretty country, but whether  
it is the right road.—Julius Marx.

If each reader in New York City  
will send in a new subscriber to The  
Worker each month for the next year,  
we should be sure of doubling or trip-  
ling our vote in the city at the next  
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of working-class government in this country as yet. We shall have more

"Are you satisfied with the attitude of the American Federation of Labor?" "No matter what might be said to the contrary," Let me also state that it is utterly false that Mr. Gompers came here and proposed arbitration. He acted solely in an advisory manner and did not attempt to interfere with the men going to the mill. The papers have lied in this matter for a week. Before Mr. Gompers came on board was considering a proposition to arbitrate which was made to him by several of the leading business men of the city. He could not accept Mr. Gompers' actions have been entirely satisfactory to us."

"Are you or the Association interested in any way in the proposed arbitration litigation now being engaged in between the mill owners and the workers?"

"Not in any way. I have consulted our own attorney relative to our suing you on damages to goods."

tion was adopted, denouncing Andrew Carnegie as a foe to labor and protesting against the school board using the money he has donated for the erection of the library. The Central Labor Union will use its influence to prevent the school board from

ly but surely curbing their life blood and immortality.















# The Worker

NEW YORK, AUGUST 25, 1901.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

## STRIKE GAINING IN STRENGTH.

### So Far, the Amalgamated Association's Gains Surpass Those of the Steel Trust.

#### Western Steel Workers Joining the Movement—No Pretext Given for Use of Force Against Strikers—Is It to Become a Decisive Trial of Endurance?—Radical Spirit Growing Among Strikers.

The last week has been marked by strenuous efforts on both sides in the great steel strike, and both sides claim to have made gains. Even upon the reports of the capitalist press, it must be admitted that the strikers' gain have been the greater. Last Friday the Joliet men voted unanimously to go out, and on the following day the Milwaukee men followed their example. Considerable numbers of men have quit individually at South Chicago, and here is still excitement of tying up the works there. The McKeesport tie-up has been completed, some additional mills at Pittsburgh have been closed, and it is claimed that great progress in organization has been made in the Carnegie mills at Duquesne and elsewhere, preparatory to a further strike order. Large numbers of men have been discharged in these mills for joining the union.

On the other hand, the Trust has succeeded in opening several mills which were at first closed—in Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Monaca. But it is admitted that these mills are very inadequately manned and are being run merely as a demonstration of strength, rather than for regular business.

There is much talk of sympathetic strikes on the part of structural iron workers, who may refuse to handle material brought from the Trust during the strike, of sheet iron workers, who may refuse to work on tin plate furnished by the Trust, and of bricklayers employed about the mills, who, it is admitted, could completely tie-up.

The newspapers are making the most of further disorders which have occurred at Monaca and Wellsville to prejudice the public mind against the strikers. Even such papers as the New York "World," which poses as a friend of labor, have taken a hand in this. The really remarkable thing is the self-restraint displayed by the strikers under very trying circumstances. There is talk already of the great steel strike in Pennsylvania having disrupted the militia so as to be ready to answer the call of the company, with the utmost promptness, and there is little doubt that on the slightest pretext the old tricks of the capitalist government will be resorted to.

An officer of the Steel Trust is reported as saying, last Friday: "Well, it seems to be settling down to a long drawn out fight, and a fight we can win at that end of the game." The fact is, of course, the danger that the United States Steel Corporation will find it worth while, in order to break up the Amalgamated Association, to follow the slow and expensive process of starting the shut-out. Against this it is to be considered that a large part of the Trust's present prospective market is in foreign countries and that the steel industry is now in a position to interrupt to English and German competitors. It is as yet impossible for anyone outside of the Trust to say whether that body is determined to "fight it out on this line if it takes all summer" or whether the threat is a mere or less complete bluff.

The sentiment of the men, as observed by the editorial correspondent of the Worker, is growing more and more radical. Independent political action is being talked of with general approval and socialism, which has heretofore been practically unknown to them, is commanding more and more attention. The power of such a body as the Amalgamated Association, once it becomes inspired with the revolutionary ideal, could be tremendous. Their hundred thousand votes would be united and intelligently in the interest of their class, would be a formidable weapon, and even in the purely economic struggle, by trade union methods, they would gain immensely in strength. That is why every judicious Socialist must wish the Association success in this fight and why the Socialist Party ought to be doing all in its power to educate the steel workers in Socialist principles while helping them in their strike.

#### POLITICS IN McKESPORT.

(Special correspondence to The Worker.)  
McKESPORT, August 24.—James M. Wampler is one of the best known and most influential men in this town. He is a democrat and serving his third term in the city council—a Democrat representing a Republican ward. He is one of the chief back supporters and as the latter was formerly a Republican this will illustrate how party lines are obliterated here. Wampler is the leader of the anti-trust faction in the council, though he does not get the support he might get. It was he who contemplated introducing an ordinance to the council prohibiting the use of bonds to the amount of \$500,000, to be used to build sewers and other public improvements. He told me he did not introduce the measure because, when all the requirements were fulfilled, three months or more would have passed, and the strike would probably be over by that time, and the strikers would get no relief from the real purpose of the bill.

Again, Mr. Wampler is not a Socialist, but from what I have been told he is one. He should learn that

warfare between the two factions in the city government.

Notwithstanding the strong anti-trust feeling there does not seem to be any definite idea as to what should be done with the trust generally, and this one in particular. The people seem to be fighting blindly a power which they know is dragging them to destruction. There is no cohesiveness in their resistance to this irresistible force that draws them to itself and that sucks up their vitality. There is no exaggeration in saying that the people of McKeesport are struggling in the tentacles of an octopus of their own making. There are very few who appear to know how to overcome the octopus. Mayor Black is certainly not a Socialist. He has evidently taken his present stand principally because of his detestation for the Trust and his sympathy for the workmen. And the workmen are with him, there is no doubt of that.

What is needed in McKeesport is education of the right kind. At no time previous have the workmen manifested such a spirit of solidarity or such a desire to read and learn as now. It will not be hard to have them learn that the people must own the trusts before there can be permanent relief. Private ownership of trusts, of all industry must be abolished and ownership by the people must take its place.

They must learn that without a central motive their voting for anti-trust tickets will result in nothing. When they learned that Socialism is that it is not the horrible scheme the opponents to Socialism would have them believe, they will vote for Socialist workmen upon the Socialist Party ticket, and for none other.

I have spoken before of the sentiment existing here in favor of independent voting. It manifested itself last night at a big mass meeting in the opera house. Every allusion made by the speakers to independent political action and to the necessity of electing workmen to office was loudly cheered. If that sentiment is carefully nurtured and well directed the working class of McKeesport will soon be voting for Socialism.

W. M.

#### AT THE STORM CENTER.

(Special correspondence to The Worker.)  
McKESPORT, August 18.—I have met, with some difficulty in my work of becoming acquainted with the steel strikers here through the unbecoming in their minds regarding the Socialist party. Many have confused me with the agitators, or rather strike breakers, of the Socialist Party, which they feared.

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Of course the stronger the Trust became entrenched in McKeesport the stronger became the sentiment against it. At first capital was encouraged to invest by the offering of special incentives, taking the usual form of low valuation and taxation. Naturally the capitalists took full advantage of these privileges and prospered. Today the Trust mills are paying taxes on an assessed valuation of only a few percent of their real value, while the workmen who own a home pay on three-fourths of its value. But the Trust is not satisfied with this; it contemplates introducing an ordinance to the council prohibiting the use of bonds to the amount of \$500,000, to be used to build sewers and other public improvements. He told me he did not introduce the measure because, when all the requirements were fulfilled, three months or more would have passed, and the strike would probably be over by that time, and the strikers would get no relief from the real purpose of the bill.

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## A LETTER OF APPEAL AND ADVICE.

### With Regard to the Strike of the Steel Workers of the Country.

Addressed by the National Committee of the Socialist Party to All Socialists and Trade Unionists—Only of All Workingmen to Stand Together in the Class War.

To the State, Territorial and Local Organizations, composing the Socialist Party.

Comrades: Your attention is hereby directed to a call for financial aid, issued on Monday, August 9, 1901, by the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of the United States. The language of this call is of special interest to Socialists, inasmuch as the very opening sentence states that the "United States Steel Corporation is now waging war against organized labor."

In these words the Amalgamated Association unambiguously recognizes and indirectly indorses the political position of the Socialist Party on the "class struggle." This appeal also states that the Steel Trust is "fighting against the right of workmen to combine," a "blow not alone directed at the Amalgamated, but at organized labor in general, the accomplishment of which would affect every organized body in the United States." The herein confessed weakness of the trade unions in the class battle consists in the fact that while holding the forces of capitalism in check on the industrial field, they (the unions) are at a vital disadvantage owing to the complete mastery and oppressive use of the political powers by the capitalist class.

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What is needed in McKeesport is education of the right kind. At no time previous have the workmen manifested such a spirit of solidarity or such a desire to read and learn as now. It will not be hard to have them learn that the people must own the trusts before there can be permanent relief. Private ownership of trusts, of all industry must be abolished and ownership by the people must take its place.

They must learn that without a central motive their voting for anti-trust tickets will result in nothing. When they learned that Socialism is that it is not the horrible scheme the opponents to Socialism would have them believe, they will vote for Socialist workmen upon the Socialist Party ticket, and for none other.

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## IN NEW ZEALAND.

### Comrade LaMonte Writes of Politics and Conditions of Labor.

The Much Praised Radical Legislation Devised Simply to Protect Small Farmers and of Little Value to Wage Workers—Personal Observation Supports Socialist Theory.

Many comrades from Massachusetts went to Kansas will personally remember our former active agitator and writer, Robert Rives LaMonte, and still more know his good work for the cause. All will be interested in extracts from a letter written by him from Wellington, New Zealand, which has just reached us by a month's journey over sea and land.

Comrade LaMonte has now been for some months in New Zealand, at Wellington and elsewhere. He reports himself in good health, but not too well satisfied with the country to check a resolve to "return to America, and give a hand in the movement some day."

In view of the widespread talk about "practical Socialism in New Zealand," which Henry D. Lloyd and others have indulged in of late, Comrade LaMonte's account of social conditions there will be interesting. As the "Appeal to Reason," which has sung the praises of New Zealand quite freely, assigned his journeying there as a sufficient reason for not carrying out the original plan of sending a special correspondent to investigate, we presume that his report will command the attention even of those who have been wont to look to the other side of the world for a model Socialist movement.

On this point Comrade LaMonte writes: "As far as I can make out, the radical movement here (what Lloyd calls the 'Revolution of 1894') was a class struggle between the small farmers and the big land-owning class. The small farmers at first needed the support of the city workers; hence the labor program, compulsory arbitration, and the great consideration still shown by the government to trade unions."

"But the city worker is relatively of infinitely small importance in this grazing and agricultural colony; and now that Dick Seddon, the Liberal Bryan and Croker in one, has a majority so big as to be unwieldy, I look to see the city worker given the 'upper hand.' In fact the amendment to the arbitration law which Seddon is now introducing through in intended to make it possible to compel unions and workmen to obey the rulings of the Arbitration Court and abide by its verdicts, so that 'compulsion' may not be such a glorious thing for labor even here long."

"The most amusing thing about the situation here is that all New Zealand has gone daff with jingoism, imperialism, imperialism, etc. Over the South African war, and Seddon, as head of the nation, has kept the bells blowing this hell-fire and so this 'advanced, radical, step-at-a-time; almost a Socialist' is hand and glove with Joe Chamberlain and the Conservative 'club' at one."

There is no Socialistism—that is, no class-consciousness—feeling here; and, indeed, the proletarians are probably not a majority here as yet so that agitation would be difficult. We must wait the economic development. The country is new, with a crude, raw, more 'strike-one-in-the-eye' newness than even on prairies in the West."

"But yet, with all the work of developing a new country to be done, (and 'dust' as they call it) to be felled, fields to be cleared of stumps, and roads and railroads to be built—there are large numbers of workmen (not tramps, but decent working men), plodding along the roads, carrying their 'wages' all their property, usually little more than a pair of blankets on their backs, and looking for work. This is astounding when you consider that there are only some three-quarters of a million people (half the population of New Jersey) spread over an area much more than double that of the state of New York."

"The government labor department does not do half the things Lloyd's book said it did. It confines itself almost exclusively to furnishing men to the railway department for construction work; and it is a fact not an experienced pick-and-shovel hand, and often if he is not married, the department will do nothing for him. The ordinary man out of a job has to go to the private employment agencies here as elsewhere."

"Flat mills give work to many of the 'swaggers.' New Zealand has a gigantic fax, something like our Columbia, but from six to ten feet high, growing all over the swampy ground with fifteen or twenty miles of the sea. The 'mills' are nothing but open sheds, where they make it into a fiber something like Manila. The men generally sleep in sheds and are fed at the mill. The 'swaggers' have to be very tough and almost constantly in these open sheds, with a morning and evening temperature of about 80 degrees Fahrenheit and a noon temperature of from fifty to 80 degrees. I am informed by the fax workers that few swaggers last long, that they 'get holds on their backs' that most mills have to 'get a new washer every four months.' And 'it this 'practical Socialist' government, with all its factory inspectors, never interfered!"

"Another straw that shows how the blow: Where I first boarded in Wellington the house was full of tramp companies and insurance companies' clerks. They were all working overtime, some till eleven or twelve at night, and getting no extra pay. They told me their grievances and I asked them why they did not form a

## WHY DO WE SUPPORT THE STEEL STRIKE?

We have been asked two questions in regard to our position on the steel strike, both of which deserve reply. No doubt the majority of the Socialists of the country would answer the questions just as we shall, without waiting for our opinion. But it is worth while to take them up here, that our position may be understood by workmen outside the party.

One correspondent asks us: "Are we justified in upholding the tactics of practical opposition to trust development? Are we right in encouraging strikes, on a large or small scale, seeing that it retards the progress of the main tide of practical socialistic growth by opposing the march of concentration of capital?"

The other reminds us that President Haefler has until recently been an active supporter of the Republican party and that the majority of the members of the Amalgamated Association vote the Republican ticket, and asks: "How can we support these men in a strike when, at the ballot-box, they oppose us and support Morgan's party?"

Let us take the questions in order. It is true that we, as Socialists, welcome the transfiguration of capital, because it prepares the way for the socialization of capital. But we do not love the trust for its own sake. The trust is inevitable. It is, in fact, therefore, to attempt to prevent transfiguration, as Bryan would have us do.

The trust may be a worse master than the thousand independent capitalists who preceded the trust. It may be or may not be. But sooner or later the trust comes, in spite of all Populist protest. And the sooner the trust comes and completes its work of organizing industry, the sooner will the working people make up their minds to make it a public trust and the more easily they can do it.

That is why we oppose the anti-trust agitation. But does it follow that we should with the trust success in its 'battle against its employees? By no means. The trust is not a good thing in itself—except for the capitalists in the trust. For the other people it is a bad thing in itself. It will become a good thing for the whole people only when it becomes the property of the whole people.

And who are to carry on the battle to make it the property of the whole people? Who but the working class? No others can or will.

It is therefore necessary to have a strong, organized, aggressive, self-reliant, working class, in order that the work of the trust, now so injurious to those outside, may be turned into a benefit for all. And it is the duty of the Socialist to do all in his power to strengthen the working class, to organize it, to make it aggressive, to inspire it with revolution, so that it may sooner carry out its mission of de-throning the capitalists and setting up the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Never think that the trust system will spontaneously grow into Socialism, without the efforts of the working class. It must be conquered before it will yield us the blessings in its power.

We do not wish the middle class to succeed in any fight against the trust, as the Bryanites do, for that would be to put us back and begin the process

over again. We do wish to see the working class succeed in every such fight, both of which deserve reply. No doubt the majority of the Socialists of the country would answer the questions just as we shall, without waiting for our opinion. But it is worth while to take them up here, that our position may be understood by workmen outside the party.

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#### FOR THE CAMPAIGN FUND.

To All Comrades, Friends, and Sympathizers of the Socialist Movement: We published last week a call for campaign funds, and we wish now to remind you that the campaign is on and funds are needed at once. We are to carry on war from now till election day. In order to do that, we need money and again money and more money. We need it now. Don't wait. Rush in your dollars, quarters, dimes, and we shall not object if you go higher still.

All money received will be acknowledged in this paper and in the "Volkszeitung." Send contributions to J. G. Fisher, 64 E. Fourth street, treasurer of the Campaign Committee. Acknowledged last week: \$1.00 A. Fraser, Brooklyn 1.00 A. L. 1.00 Total 3.00

#### IN CLOSURE.

National Organizer Vail writes under date of August 17: "Organized locals at Colorado Springs and Denver—former with nine and latter with thirty-two members. Think you will hear from them later."

#### LEGAL TALK.

Local Talking. Q. Will most for the purpose of organization under the Socialist Party on Tuesday evening, August 27, at Harmony Hall, 518 South street. Let every one who doesn't want to be treated as a cheap talker be on hand.















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## IN THE STEEL STRIKE FIELD.

### The Correspondent of The Worker Sketches Conditions and Events in Wellsville and in McKeesport.

The week has passed with no startling developments in the steel strike. There is renewed talk of settlement, but there is as yet little to indicate that the trust is inclined to grant more than at the start.

What is the standpoint of the capitalist newspapers, the usual sensational feature of the week, and from our standpoint, the most instructive, is the contrasted action of the mayors of Wellsville and McKeesport. As told by our correspondent, the mayor of Wellsville, in his efforts to help the trust, has sworn in and around the reported scabs; the mayor of McKeesport, in sympathy with the working class, in which he belongs, has sworn in strikers as deputies. What makes the contrast instructive is that in Wellsville considerable disorder results, while in McKeesport there is no hint of violence or lawlessness.

### CAUSE OF DISORDER.

Wellsville's Capitalistic Mayor Arms Imported Scabs and Invests Them with Police Power.

(Special correspondence to The Worker.)  
WELLSVILLE, O., Aug. 22.—For several days the daily papers have been publishing "lurid" dispatches from Wellsville, and I came over here to investigate. After a stay of forty-eight hours I can truthfully say that the only desperate looking characters visible to me are the misnamed "guards of the peace," and the non-unionists who go to work through the streets with big revolvers in their pockets.

Wellsville stands on the banks of the Ohio River, and has about 8,000 inhabitants. Four miles further up the river is East Liverpool, the center of the pottery industry, and a strongly organized city. At one point on the trolley route between the two places one catches a view of the Ohio valley which can hardly be surpassed for exquisite beauty. Across the winding river in West Virginia, where the undulating hills, covered with green foliage, blend into the blue distance, it is suddenly to turn from the contemplation of such a scene to the consideration of the conditions which obtain among the human beings who labor here.

The story of the Wellsville strike is a long one, but its very length necessitates its relation, so repetitive is it with examples of capitalist cupidity, political perjury and working class heroism and suffering. I will tell the story as it will take the least time for you to read and make good use of it.

The Wellsville steel mill of the American Sheet Steel Company employs, in ordinary times, from 450 to 500 men, of whom 155 were skilled and eligible to membership in the Amalgamated Association. To-day a total of 55 men are trying to run the plant. The plant has been established twenty-four years, and became, with the other works of the company, a part of the steel trust early this year. It was started by W. DeWee Wood of McKeesport, and his son-in-law, Perrier F. Smith is now the district manager.

During the twenty-four years of its existence efforts were made by the Amalgamated Association to unionize the plant, but only failure resulted. Up to three years ago the mill was used as an open shop, where both union and non-union men could work. Three years ago, however, a union was formed with forty-two members, some of whom were immediately discharged. A strike was ordered and was lost. Since then the mill has been on the blacklist as a "blackshop" plant.

It was a cardinal rule with W. DeWee Wood that none of his mills should be unionized. When he died his will contained two clauses, one that his mill should never enter the trust, the other that he should never be under the jurisdiction of a union. The company was forced into the trust and one clause was broken. The strikers were told that the other clause will be broken also.

Perrier F. Smith, the district mill manager, has always been opposed to organized labor. He is known as an arbitrary and stubborn man. He it was who represented the trust at the first conference held between the Amalgamated Association and the Steel Trust. His conduct at that conference was so unsatisfactory and irritating that the Amalgamated officials became disgusted and distrustful. Of all men, he was the one who should not have represented the trust if it desired a settlement of the pending question and it was probably because the trust did not desire such a settlement that Mr. Smith was selected. At that conference he claimed that the Association was coercing the Wellsville mill men to join the union, which they did not wish to do.

WHERE CONCILIATION COMES IN.  
At this very time George Evans, Jr., district organizer, was in Wellsville attempting to form a lodge of the Association. He succeeded in doing so, starting a lodge on Friday, July 15, with thirteen members. Next day twelve of these members were discharged, with their pay to date. On the following Monday the conference between the trust and the Association was to be held. Evans was notified to President Shaffer notifying him of the union men's discharge. Shaffer notified the Trust that the Association would not hold any further conferences until the Wellsville men were reinstated in the mill. The company replied that the men would be given positions as soon as they were open, as new men had been given the discharge of men's places. That was not satisfactory to the Association, and the conference was postponed.

First, he announced that he would furnish special protection to the trust property, and see that non-unionists were allowed to work. He has exerted himself to put that clause into effect. A few specific acts are in order. There lives near the mill a man named Phillips. He took non-unionists in his boarders, and his wife carried meals to those who slept in the mill. This was widely known, and one day a band of strike sympathizers from a neighboring town visited the place and getting at some of the non-unionists argued with them not to return to work. Mr. Phillips stopped the good work by appearing with a revolver and threatening to shoot the miscreants. The latter dispersed without making a law in any manner. Then, under instructions from the local trust officials, the two Phillips swore out warrants for seventeen of the strikers on a charge of riot, naming these best known to them by reputation. One of these was District Organizer Evans, who was asleep when the "riot" occurred. The "rioters" were brought before Mayor Dennis on August 15. They were taken to the county jail, where they had had good reason to expect to be detained. They were placed under a \$500 bond each and their trial will come up at Lisbon on September 10. During the hearing the mayor, in a passion, ordered the court room cleared because the strikers present applauded their lawyer for making a speech.

While, according to the statement quoted, all trade union members are excluded from this organization, it appears that firms belonging to the Metal Manufacturers' Association are not barred—at least, that the association is recognized as one of the powers in arbitration proceedings.

DESCRIPTIVE "HARBOR."  
Then, under the deceptive phrase of "harmony between capital and labor," the men who enter this association are

## "ORGANIZED SCABBERY."

### The Machine Trades and Professions Association Is One of Its Forms.

Classed Under the Deceptive Phrase of "Harmony of Capital and Labor," a Systematic Attack on Labor Organizations Is Under Way—Radical and Aggressive Policy of Unionism Needed to Meet the Danger.

We referred last week to the longing of the Rochester "Post-Express" for a "new labor organization, whose platform should be: 'Freedom of Contract; No Dictation; the Right to Work.' Which, as we remarked, being interpreted, means: 'Servility to the Capitalist; No Independent Thinking; the Duty of Starving for the Masters' Profit.' What the "Post-Express" wants is an American Federation of Scabs, to fight and cripple the trade unions in the interest of the possessing class.

The class line is now too clearly drawn and both capitalists and workmen are too class-conscious for such a plan to succeed in more than a very limited degree. But something of the sort is being tried and workmen are being formed in Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and other cities. NO MAN WHO IS A MEMBER OF ANY ORGANIZATION WHICH SANCTION STRIKES, LOCKOUTS, OR BOYCOTTS, UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, IS ELIGIBLE TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE MACHINE TRADES AND PROFESSIONS ASSOCIATION, although a man who has been implicated in such trouble is not barred, provided he is thoroughly convinced of the error of his ways.

The agreement signed in Columbus last September is PERFECTUAL AND BINDING between thirty manufacturing establishments and the Machine Trades and Professions Association. The agreement provides that every reasonable effort shall be made by employer and employee to effect a satisfactory adjustment of disputes. It is only when these efforts fail that either party shall have the right to ask its reference to a committee of arbitration, which shall consist of the presidents of the Metal Manufacturers' Association and the Machine Trades and Professions Association, or their representatives, and two other representatives of their respective associations, appointed by their presidents. The finding of the committee by a majority vote shall be final as regards the case at issue.

PART OF ORGANIZED ATTACK ON UNIONS.  
It is significant that this organization takes its rise in the state of Ohio and in the machine industry, and that it was formed just a few months before the opening, particularly in that state and in that trade, of a fierce and well organized attack that other party unions by the associated employers.

We are not informed by what methods the agreement to arbitrate all difficulties is made binding upon the men, whether by the withholding of a part of their wages, or by some other means. As for the other side, it is easy to see that no such agreement can be made binding upon the employer. It is quite feasible, by a fortiori of back wages, for instance, to compel workmen to give thirty days' notice of their intention to quit—which is simply sufficient to forestall a strike. But obviously no agreement can prevent a manufacturer from shutting down "the repairs" for lack of orders—the pretext which are commonly given for a lockout.

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## INSTRUCTIVE STATISTICS

### Drawn from Recent Reports of the Inter-state Commerce Commission.

Profits of Railway Capitalists vs. Lives of Railway Workers—Concentration of Ownership and Increase of Exploitation—Some Appalling Figures—What's to Be Done?

The comparison of the report of the Inter-state Commerce Commission for the year ending June 30, 1901, on the railway statistics of the country, with the corresponding reports for 1900 and 1900 is most instructive.

The first thing that strikes the careful reader is the evidence of the concentration of dividends paid out of the profits for 1900 with that for 1901. We find that, although the railway property had been increased by 9,950 miles of track, by 1,428 locomotives, by 134,004 cars, and by other equipment in proportion, yet THE NUMBER OF CORPORATIONS OWNING THIS VASTLY INCREASED PROPERTY NOT ONLY HAD NOT INCREASED, BUT HAD POSITIVELY DIMINISHED.

IN 1890 there were 2,047 companies; in 1901, with an immense increase of property, there were only 2,023 companies.

Even more significant is a comparison of the increase in the number of employees with the increase in the amount of dividends paid out of the profits of their labor. Between 1890 and 1900 the number of employees increased 6 per cent, but the amount of dividends increased 15 per cent. Between 1900 and 1901 the number of employees increased 10 per cent, but the amount of dividends increased 25 per cent. In 1900 the average employee contributed \$110 to the payment of dividends; in 1901 he contributed \$119; in 1900 he contributed \$117.

This, of course, represents only a small part of the exploitation of the workers. The amount paid out in interest, rent, and salaries to high officers, and "plunkers and shysters," taken together, is much greater than that paid in dividends. But the same proportion would hold for all forms of capitalist appropriation of the workers' product. The point is that THE AMOUNT TURNED OVER BY EACH EMPLOYEE INTO THE HANDS OF THE CAPITALISTS IN 1901 WAS INCREASED 25 PER CENT.

It is unfortunate that the reports do not show the amounts paid out in wages. But it is safe to say that they have not increased in any such proportion as the dividends. The average per employee increased 25 per cent in the three years. Wages may have advanced, but in no such proportion.

A FRIGHTFUL DEATH LIST.  
A third point of interest, in the figures of employees killed and injured at their work, "These figures are truly appalling." AND THEY GROW WORSE AND WORSE FROM YEAR TO YEAR.

In 1900, there were 1,956 employees killed and 31,761 injured. In 1900, the figures rose to 2,210 killed and 34,021 injured. In 1901 they reached the frightful total of 2,350 killed and 30,041 injured.

A part of this increase is, of course, accounted for by the increase in the total number of persons employed. But after making allowance for this, we still find that the ratio of the number killed and injured to the number employed was steadily increased.

From 1900 to 1901 the total number of employees was increased 6 per cent; the number killed was increased 13 per cent and the number injured 10 per cent. From 1900 to 1901 the number of employees was increased 10 per cent; the number killed was increased 15 per cent, and the number injured 14 per cent.

To put it another way: In 1900, out of every 25 employees, one was injured; and out of every 447, one was killed. In 1900, out of every 27, one was injured; and out of every 430, one was killed. In 1901, out of every 21, one was injured; and out of every 290, one was killed.

EMPLOYEES' LIABILITY.  
Second, Pending the establishment of Socialism, the Socialist Party advocates the ESTABLISHMENT OF EMPLOYEES' LIABILITY LAWS. Socialists are Congress could fight for a national employers' liability law which would make every capitalist financially responsible for accidents occurring to working people in his employ. Such a law as that, rightly framed and enforced, would bring down the railway workers' death list very quickly. It would touch the capitalists' bank accounts—this is their conscience.

But we shall not have such a law until the workers elect Socialists to enact it.

WORKMEN'S DEBILITY.  
Third, The Socialist Party declares that workingmen who are injured or lose their health in the performance of productive labor are more deserving of pensions than those who have only served to destroy life and property in war. The Socialist Party, therefore, pending the establishment of Socialism, declares in favor of PENSIONS FOR AGED, SICK AND DISABLED WORKINGMEN AND THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF THOSE WHO HAVE LOST THEIR LIVES IN THE INDUSTRIAL BATTLE.

Inasmuch as railroadings is an especially profitable occupation for the capitalists and an especially hazardous one for the workers, it would be entirely proper to levy a special tax on the railroads to create a pension fund for the benefit of railway workers. But no Republican or Democratic congress will consider such a plan as that.

Let the workmen vote for the party of their class. Then and then only will the laws be framed in the interest of their class. But then the "war of workmen for profit" will be checked.

You can get thirty different Socialist pamphlets for 50 cents. See special adv. of Socialist Literature Company in this paper.

Help clear the shelves of the Socialist Literature Company and get the pamphlets before the people. See in another column what you can get for 25 cents or for 50 cents.

## THEY ARE TEACHING US TO THINK.

The employees of the W. R. Conkey Company, printers and publishers of Hammond, Ind., have all gone on strike. The pressmen were already out and the issuance of an injunction against them by Judge Baker decided the electrotypes, bookbinders and others, formerly unorganized, to join the unions and go out with their fellow workmen.

That is a spirited and manly reply to the judge's action. But let those same men not forget to add a more crushing rebuke by casting Socialist ballots, for candidates who will use the power of the law on the side of the working class.

But there is already another chapter of the Conkey story. The firm has sued James A. Russell, formerly employed by them, for damages to the amount of \$25,000, on the charge that he spread discontent among the other workmen and was thereby largely instrumental in causing the strike.

This is good. Nothing could be better for the cause of Labor than that the capitalists should go swiftly on from one wild step to another in their frantic effort to hold the working class in bondage.

"Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad." The capitalists are already drunk with pride and power. They are going quickly to their fall.

You will see a workman for "spreading discontent," gentlemen—you will hunt him down to ruin if you can. Very well. But there are few of you and very many of us. Where you silence one preacher of unrest, your own action will sow the seeds of discontent in ten thousand bosoms.

There are very few of you and very many of us. Each of us has a vote; each of you has only one. Each of us has a pair of strong hands to defend that vote; each of you has no more.

There are very few of you and very many of us. And we are beginning to think, gentlemen. You are teaching us. We shall learn, and learn quickly.

YORK NOMINATES.  
Socialists of York County, Pa., Have a Full Ticket in the Field.

The Socialists of York County, Pennsylvania, have put a full ticket in the field. The candidates are: For Sheriff—W. J. Kuhler. For Register—Jacob Hoffman. For Director of the Poor—Geo. Kerr. For Surveyor—Henry Pfeiffer. For Clerk of Commissioners—J. W. Keller.

Harry Bradley was chosen county chairman; Henry Pfeiffer, recording secretary; Harvey Shay, financial secretary and treasurer; Max Glass, organizer. Contributions to the campaign fund should be sent to Harvey Shay, 5 Green street, York.

Headquarters will be at Oodorus Hall, Market Square, York, where meetings will be held every Sunday afternoon.

On Saturday evening, Sept. 7, H. Gaylord Wilshire will speak at Centre Square, on the subject, "Let the Nation Own the Trusts."

IN LUZERNE COUNTY.  
The comrades of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, are "hustling," these days. Comrade Geo. H. Goebel of Newark, N. J., has been engaged to speak as follows:

Wilkes Barre, Michie's Hall, South street, near Canal, Saturday evening, August 31.

Nanticoke, James' Hall, Market street, near Main, Sunday, Sept. 1, at 10 a. m.

Luzerne, Jones' Hall, Main street, Sunday, Sept. 1, at 7:30 p. m.

Comrade Goebel will also be present at the meeting of Local Luzerne County, at 637 S. Grant street, Wilkes Barre, Sunday, Sept. 1, at 3 p. m. Every comrade in the county is expected to attend.

Nomination blanks for county and state officers are now in the hands of the organizer, John C. O'Brien, 845 Stanton street, Wilkes Barre. Comrades should at once get blanks and collect signatures.

Contributions to campaign fund are: F. Schaefer, Jr., and E. Schmalzried, 71 each; J. G. Roth, M. Mooney, and R. Heilmannberger, 50 cents each; A. Guttenberger, Nym Seward, Jos. Schneider, Stephen Crawford, John Gerlach, and Nicholas Huger, 10 cents each; total, \$4.10.

MEETINGS IN THE BROOK.  
Social Democratic meetings have been arranged as follows for the month of September:

Tuesday, Sept. 3, at One Hundred and Forty-fifth street and Willis avenue; Max Hayes and Miss Johanna Dahme will speak.

Saturday, Sept. 7, at One Hundred and Forty-fifth street and Brook avenue; also at One Hundred and Forty-eighth street and Willis avenue.

Saturday, Sept. 14, at One Hundred and Forty-eighth street and Willis avenue; also at One Hundred and Forty-third street and Alexander avenue.

Saturday, Sept. 21, at One Hundred and Forty-eighth street and Willis avenue; ratification meeting for the Borough of Bronx, with Socialist band and parade. Comrade Hanford, our candidate for mayor; Comrade Herroon, and others will speak.

Wednesday, Sept. 25, at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street and Willis avenue.

Saturday, Sept. 28, at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street and Courtland avenue; also at One Hundred and Forty-eighth street and Willis avenue.

All workmen in the Bronx are invited to attend these meetings and all Socialists are called on to turn out and help make them successful.

THE PARTY NAME.  
To All Readers of This Paper in the State of New York: The party which this paper represents, heretofore known as the Social Democratic Party, decided at its recent convention in Indianapolis to assume the name of SOCIALIST PARTY. The provisions of the election laws of this state are such, however, that it has been found advisable to retain the old name in the state of New York through the present campaign. Our ticket will be found on the official ballot under the name of SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY and under the party emblem of the ARN AND TORCH. That is the ticket for workmen to vote.

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## The Worker.

On Order of the Social Democratic Party  
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NEW YORK CITY.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential).....	8,000
In 1890.....	13,381
In 1892 (Presidential).....	81,187
In 1894.....	83,133
In 1896 (Presidential).....	86,863
In 1898.....	88,904
S. D. P. ....	9,540
In 1900 (Presidential).....	96,918
S. D. P. ....	33,450

NEW YORK CITY.

For Mayor—BENJAMIN HANFORD.  
For Controller—MORRIS BROWN.  
For President of the Board of Aldermen—HENRY STAHL.



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

Injunctions can't keep workmen from voting the Socialist ticket.

The workmen of the United States have to choose between the Trustified Empire and the Socialist Republic.

See the special offer of Socialist literature at reduced prices in this paper. Read it and send in your order at once.

The way to make Socialists is to get Socialist papers and pamphlets into the hands of workmen. Are YOU doing it?

It never occurs to the reformers to nominate a workman for mayor. Why should the workmen vote for aristocrats?

If the workmen of this city elect Socialist police judges next November their pickets won't be arrested and fined in the next strike.

Comrades of Greater New York, don't forget the campaign fund. If you can only spare 10 cents now, send it now. Don't wait till you have more. Later you can make another contribution.

If W. J. Bryan is politically dead, why do the Republican newspapers insist upon advertising him? Is it because they have not yet found a suitable decoy-duck to attract attention to his decay?

The best way we can help the striking steel workers is by preaching Socialism among them. The prospect of the election of Socialist officials to even a few of the Pennsylvania cities and boroughs next November would have a powerful effect in bringing the Steel Trust to terms.

Hanford, Brown, and Stahl, the candidates of the Social Democratic Party in this city, are all workmen, tried and found true in the labor movement. That is more than you will be able to say of the candidates of any other party in the campaign which is now opening.

During the year ending June 30, 1900, less than 2,500 railway employees were killed and 39,643 injured in the performance of their duty. Socialism in congress would advocate pensions for workmen injured at their work and for the widows and orphans of men who lose their lives in the industrial battle. Why not send Socialists to congress?

Strikers commit the business offense of accosting carts on the street with out first gaining their consent and are fined from \$25 to \$50 and sometimes sent to jail. Scabs draw knives and

revolvers on union men, as happened in New York City last week, and are fined \$5 each. How beautiful is even-headed justice!

"A strike is an act of war," True. And so long as capitalism lasts, the two classes will continue in a state of war. These would be no steel strike now if the working class had supported the Socialist ticket last fall. The steel mills would be the property of the people. The men would have been working six hours a day or less and their wives and families would be enjoying comfort and freedom instead of facing the prospect of want.

The statistical report on railways of the United States shows that seven hundred and fifty persons were killed during the last year and 1,850 injured at grade crossings. Socialist state and municipal administrations would not allow any grade crossings, but would compel the companies to raise or lower their tracks at their own expense. Republican and Democratic administrations always consider capitalist profits more sacred than human lives.

DON'T BE AN OSTRICH.

A certain Rochester man—in kindness to him we will not mention his name—to whom The Worker was sent, gratified the Socialist organization in that city, has gone to the trouble to wrap up the first copy he got a doubt without reading a word, put a stamp on it, and sent it back, first writing on the margin: "You need not send any more papers to my address. The nucleus of your party is made up of a lot of disgruntled politicians who want office and the spoils."

We almost feel that we ought to reimburse this man for his trouble and expense, because he has given us so much amusement and furnished us with such an excellent text for an editorial.

Our text is: "Don't be an ostrich." If travelers do not lie, the ostrich is a very silly bird. When pursued by the hunters, it buries its head in the sand, firmly believing that, because it cannot see the bullets, the hunters cannot see it. But his great, clumsy body remains in sight, though its foolish eyes are hidden, and the hunters calmly approach, blind its legs and wings, and pull out its plumes to adorn the ladies' Easter bonnets.

There are some men who ought to be provided with wings and plumes and turned loose on the desert. They would make excellent ostriches. Our friend in Rochester seems to one of them.

These people know there is something wrong. They are always growling and whining and "kicking." But they are so stupidly equipped with brains that they are constitutionally incapable of thinking anything except what their grandfathers thought before them. They refuse to "hear the other side." They are afraid of a new idea. They perverly bury their silly heads in the sands of ignorance, and then they are surprised that the capitalists come up and pick them bare.

We are not going to spend any more time on this ostrich in Rochester. His head is probably impervious to a blow, though not intruded by the single operation called trepanning—and that's too expensive. When he was workmen leaving the Democratic and Republican parties on account of their hostility to the interests of labor, and denying their leisure and their savings to a labor party (that as yet has no reward to offer its servants except the consciousness of duty well performed—he can't understand that. It's a new idea. It shocks him. It scares him. So he refuses to read a word about it. He hides his head and waits to be picked.

But there are nice hundred and thirty-nine workmen in Rochester receiving this paper on the same terms it was offered to him, and none of them have refused it. In fact, they seem delighted to get it, as is shown by the number of paid subscriptions coming in. It is encouraging to find that out of a thousand workmen taken at random there is only one ostrich. It promises well for the future of Rochester.

So all we have to say to any man who gets this paper for the first time is: Don't be an ostrich. If you feel any momentary impulse to bury your head in the sand, resist it. Make it a rule to hear all sides of all questions. Never be afraid to face the truth—or to face error. If it is truth you want to know it. If it is error you want to recognize it and combat it.

Don't be an ostrich. The ostrich always gets the worst of it.

Several Democratic papers in the South—among them the Mobile "Register" and the Macon "Telegraph"—are agitating against the re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion law. They voice the demand of Southern capitalists for cheap and servile labor and find that the negroes are becoming the intelligent and independent. Workingmen who are accustomed to think of the Democratic party as the "friend of labor" will please think about this proposition.

Republican and Democratic congressmen, legislators, and city councilmen appropriate public moneys for city beautification, subsidies, and bounties to capitalist enterprises of all sorts in order to "foster infant industry" and

"promote prosperity." Socialist legislative bodies would, pending the establishment of Socialism, match this off party legislation by appropriating public moneys when needed to provide food, clothing, and shelter for striking and locked-out workmen. Don't you think it is time this was done, just to strike a fair balance? If so, vote the Socialist ticket.

AS TO CERTAIN DUTIES OF NEW YORK COMRADES.

Every meeting of our General Committee in this city brings complaints that in this or that district arrangements for open-air meetings have failed through by the fault of this or that comrade. Sometimes the Organizer is charged with neglecting to send speakers; sometimes the speakers are charged with failure to keep their engagements or to come on time; sometimes the district committee is charged with neglecting to get out the platform, banner, literature, and other necessary paraphernalia of a successful meeting. It is generally almost impossible, among the charges, and counter-charges, to fix the responsibility. But it is time that this sort of thing came to an end. If our work is to be successfully carried out each comrade must resolve, not only to do his duty, but to do more than his duty, if need be—and each must keep his good resolution.

In the first place, notification of the meeting must be made in time. If the Organizer is to supply speakers he must be definitely notified of time and place by the proper officers of the district organizations, at least a week in advance. Our speakers are comparatively few; most of them are busy workmen; most of them, too, are called on to perform other duties for the party—to attend meetings of their districts, of various committees, etc. Their engagements are generally made for some days ahead and they cannot break engagements already made in order to all-night ones.

Second, the district must see to it that a sufficiently large committee of willing and faithful comrades is in charge of the meetings. Their duty is to notify the Organizer to send speakers, to notify the police, to get the platform and banner out in time, to provide a chairman, and always to have leaflets for distribution and copies of The Worker for sale at the meeting.

Third, the speakers must keep their engagements. Each speaker can easily let the Organizer know how often and on what nights of the week he may be called on. Then, when called, he should understand that it is his duty to obey—that failure to do so is a breach of faith of which any Socialist or any man should be ashamed. If there is, as sometimes happens, a really good excuse for failure, it is the speaker's duty at least to send a card to the Organizer at once, explaining the matter. The City Executive should not hesitate to drop from the list of speakers any who abuse their confidence in this matter, and to report to their action, with the reason for it, to the party. We want to know on whom we may depend.

All this is the simple duty of the various persons concerned. But sometimes it is necessary for us to do more than the letter of the law prescribes.

If, for good or bad reason, the speaker fails to appear on time, that does not excuse the district for letting the meeting go. In every district there are men who, though they may not be trained speakers, are perfectly able to get upon the platform and explain why our party is in the field, what it proposes to do, and who are our candidates, and to call attention to the literature which other comrades will distribute to the crowd. Many of our comrades would be surprised to find how well they can speak, if they would only get up the "nerve" to try.

On the other hand, if the speaker finds that the district committee has failed to make proper arrangements—has failed to get a banner or to supply literature, for instance—that does not excuse him from his duty. He is there to speak and it is his duty to speak if he has to use a soapbox for a platform and act as chairman and sergeant-at-arms, too. After having done his part, he will have plenty of time to call others to account for failing to do theirs.

Let us have more work and less re-arrangement, comrades. Let us inspire others by our good example, instead of waiting for them to do their duty before we will do ours.

It is now nine months since the fatal explosion caused by the lawless greed of the Tarrant capitalists, and yet they have not even been brought to trial. The delay is easily explained. The murderers are capitalists and the victims were only working people. It is not the business of a Democratic district attorney to push such cases. If a strike, made worse by poverty and injustice, had caused that fire, even though not a single life had been lost, it would hardly have taken nine days to land him in the penitentiary.

If you can only afford 10 cents for the campaign fund at present, send that 10 cents at once. But don't make 10 cents if you can afford 35; and don't make it 25 if you can afford a dollar. The Campaign Committee is already getting out a hundred thousand copies of a pamphlet containing

the national and city platforms, with other matter. Very soon it will be ready to issue a hundred thousand copies of another leaflet—perhaps others in like number. Meetings, large and small are to be arranged, speakers and organizers set at work, and other things done which will make votes and which must be paid for. Money is needed now. Send it in.

SOLUTION OF THE LARGE PROBLEM.

We have received from a reader—an active and experienced trade unionist, by the way—the following letter, which we think worthy of more prominence than a place in the correspondence columns would give it and with every word of which we heartily agree. Here it is:

"The recent action of some of the McKeesport steel workers' locals, in recommending that the strikers and their friends withdraw their savings from the banks, in order to hamper the Steel Trust in securing cash for its stock exchange operations, is commendable in the capitalist press. A resolution alleged to have been passed by the convention of the A. F. of L. in 1900 is quoted, recommending that the trade unions organize as joint-stock corporations, limited, the charters for such unions to be confined to the function of an employment agency at first, as the essential reason for their existence." According to the writer, John Armistead, the stand taken by Mr. McKeesport in the present steel workers' strike can only be met by organizing a laborer, as a capital stock corporation, AGAINST THE STEEL TRUST, not as opposing forces having antagonistic interests, but on a strictly BUSINESS BASIS, each striving to obtain the best possible terms for itself.

"The prospect of a trade union bound by legal limitations as a stock corporation to a limited line of action as an employment agency must be very alluring to capitalist writers. As a solution of the labor problem, it ranks with the production of the famous Cerealium. As a laudable project, 'Army organized labor as a capital stock corporation against the Steel Trust,' army dimes against double-edged knives. It surely good. But the joint-stock corporation scheme offers great possibilities for government interference and confiscation of funds and resources in case of strike, and herein lies the danger—if the working class were not deterred by and experience with such 'business' schemes from ever forming such a corporation.

In all probability the two suggestions here discussed of the first of which, we regret to say, President Haffner approves—will not be taken seriously by any considerable number of trade unionists. But the fact that such foolish suggestions can still be advanced proves that the rank and file, as well as the leaders, of the trade unions are far from realizing the full seriousness of the problem they are grappling with.

For the working people to try to cripple the Steel Trust by withdrawing their money from the savings banks, would be nearly as wise as for a lot of boys to try to sink a man-of-war by shooting paper wads out of pop-guns.

There are something like a hundred thousand steel workers interested in this strike. A few thousand of them are comparatively well paid workers and might possibly have an average of \$1,000 each in the savings banks. The great majority probably have not a tenth of that amount. And the workmen of other trades, who sympathize with and are willing to help the steel strikers, are, in general, much poorer than they.

The average wages of the working people of the United States, we have seen, something less than \$200 a year. How many are there who have \$200 in the savings bank—enough that it is to support them without work, for one year, in their customary way of living? The very fact that, when a strike is declared in any trade, financial aid has to be called for, not at the end of a year, but within the first month, if not the first week, proves that the average cash savings of the working people are but a small part of a year's wages.

The steel strikers can probably count upon something in the way of a loan, from a million workmen. But it is almost certain that if every one of them were to follow the suggestion of withdrawing his savings from the banks, the total amount withdrawn would not be \$100,000,000—only a small fraction of the capital stock of the Steel Trust!

The withdrawal of \$100,000,000 within thirty or sixty days—notice being required by the banks—would, of course, cause considerable disturbance of business. It would not hit the Steel Trust, however any harder than it would hit other large corporations, and it would not hit the large corporations nearly so hard as the small ones. It might drive a few thousand small manufacturing concerns into bankruptcy and cause a few scores of large manufacturers to close their works for the time—thus throwing large numbers of workmen out of employment. That would be the sum of its effects.

As to the Steel Trust, it is necessary to remember that its potential strength is not represented by its capitalization alone. Mr. Carnegie is still interested in it. Mr. Carnegie alone can command more ready money than any hundred thousand workmen. Bankers call upon the trade unionists not to neglect the use of their political power at the ballot-box for the emancipation of the working class.

## Mosquito Bites

By PETER E. BURROWS

THE BAIT THAT LOST ITS FLAVOR.—None of the great cities, which between them almost make up the sum total of public reading on current events, are expected now even to tell the truth about the steel strike. If that truth should improve the case of the strikers before the bar of public reason. Every day the readers buy and the readers read and go their way simply misreading and shattering their shoulders at their daily teachers. Malignant, stupid, blind, the headlines keep grinding out half-truths and distortions of judicially phrased hypocrisy; but the people read on and forget. Here are the elements of a frightful pessimism. The saddest proof is a case of the bait that lost its flavor.

PERFORMING MONKEYS.—The billious American reads the columns of indignity recorded of New York's police. He hears the rhetoric of the Moses and the Jeromes and the Dixons concerning sin, sin, sin. He languidly remembers that we are approaching the time of election when word monkeys get on branches and throw righteously rotten coconuts at one another. But he does not believe. It is the regular monkey show.

A TRUE INDIVIDUALIST.—Harry Scott of Fairbairn, Minn., left the following will: "I direct that my administrators gather up all of my cash and in the presence of witnesses burn it. I will nothing but ashes remain." Of course, had there been any way of destroying the ashes, the testator would have provided for their destruction. This probably is the most shrewd will to come to probate in America during the year. It is thoroughly honest and expresses the genuine desire of the private property spirit that our rules in human affairs. If only a thousand millionaires were as thrifty as this man, the creditable would prove to be excellent schools for Socialism.

A BEAUTIFUL EXAMPLE.—It may not be known to the world what a fine set of fellows are some of the workmen in Wheeling, W. Va. High-souled, unselfish, and heroic, they are devoted to the interest of other people's property that they are resolved to lay down their lives in its defense (laugh here, please) and have formed themselves into a military company to act independently of the government against these war trade unions and to shoot down anybody who looks at it as a going to touch property. But it is not that after this regiment is formed no government will want to be without such a good thing, and so they will probably be annexed to a regular army.

Sugar Trust, the Tobacco Trust, the Western Union Express Company, sixty-nine railroad companies, and the New York Life Insurance Company.

It is time the working people realized the close organization of the class they are compelled to fight and its overwhelming financial power. Any proposal to carry on the labor movement on "business methods"—whether by the threat of withdrawing savings from the banks or by organizing employment agencies or rival manufacturing companies or in any other way as a capitalist basis—is in this stage of the game simply ridiculous and only throws confusion upon the men who advocate such futile schemes.

If the trade unions are to serve their purpose they must be fighting organizations—not looking for a fight, perhaps, but certainly not trying to avoid it, and once engaged in a battle, never deterred by fear of "public opinion" from taking radical measures.

Above all, instead of proposing to give up the legitimate methods of unionism and go back to the methods of individualistic "business," the working people must take a forward step by adding the class-conscious ballot to the strike and boycott in their equipment for battle.

As usual, the capitalists are resorting to misrepresentation to get some to take the strikers' place. A Pittsburgh dispatch says: "John Stenrood, a rougher, from Richmond, Va., who claimed that he was a member of the party of strike breakers, brought to McKeesport on Sunday by 'Alabama Joe' Carter, was at once headquarters. He said that Carter had entirely misrepresented the facts to him, and that he had slipped out of the works the first time a chance presented itself. He says that fourteen men left McKeesport; that five deserted on route, and that three left when he did."

OBSERVE THE DIFFERENCE.

To All New Readers of This Paper.—Please observe that the party which this paper represents is the party which at the recent convention in Indianapolis, adopted the name of Socialist Party, but which for campaign purposes is known in the state of New York as the Social Democratic Party. It has absolutely no connection with the Socialist Labor Party, an unfavorably known among workmen for its antagonism to the trade union movement. This paper, in accordance with the policy of the Socialist Party, supports the principle of trade unionism, but calls upon the trade unionists not to neglect the use of their political power at the ballot-box for the emancipation of the working class.

Read Harrison's "Class War in Idaho." Very timely in this period of election. Socialist Literature Company, 124 William Street, New York. Price, 5 cents.

corps of hoodoo deputies or the state militia. Confession of the road who are out of shirts and shoe leather, why not take a hint and organize a regiment for the protection of property?

SENTIMENTALISM IN THE SOCIAL COMMONWEALTH.—Those who fear the power of sentiment in Socialism must be comforted by its gradual disappearance under capitalism. The strife between the sexes for land in the newly opened region around Lawrence is a good example, and leaves nothing for anti-sentimentalism to achieve. There the gentlemen and ladies are into each other's wool for fair and are by common consent postponing all pretense of gallantry or sentiment until the skinning is over. Our environments may always be trusted to take care of our sentiments.

FOR A CHANGE OF AILE THE Ramapo Water Company has gone to the Adirondacks. A survey of that region has been ordered by the governor of the state, chiefly those who are interested in cleaning the city hall of its present occupants. The same old public spirit, the same old morality and virtue, which even on the earth seems to have the gift of everlasting life, is bound to sell us our water at 500 per cent profit, or to have some franchise to sell to us when Socialism comes. The party leaders on both sides desire to keep the Adirondack-Ramapo union out of politics until all things are ready for the franchise.

SMOTHERING HIM WITH A BOI. STER.—A notable circumstance of the present steel strike is the diligence with which the Trust officials are preserving silence. Word seems to have been passed around the whole circle of conspirators against labor unions that "mum's the word; and less writing up newspapers for years. They all want to let Morgan smother the strike with a bolster, without noise.

HARD TO FIND.—General Miles evidently wants to recruit our army from foreign countries, since he requires for soldiering a sort of mum's word to be found at home. He wants the following: Men that fully understand the character of our government; Men that realize the benefits and prerogatives granted by our constitution; Men familiar with our brilliant achievements recorded in military history; Men having self-respect, self-reliance, and resourcefulness. The country must indeed be getting poor if the government can buy men of these attainments and qualities at 50 cents a day.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF ENGLISH S. D. F.

Of the Birmingham Conference of the English S. D. F., "Justice" says: "The most critical review of our history as we have been developed and brought to the light of day as an attack on the whole policy of the S. D. F. and 'Justice,' which has long been in preparation by a few who wish to sidetrack the Socialist movement in this country into the impossibilities which seven years ago led to the formation THE WORKER GALLERY 10 10 and, later, to the collapse of the Socialist League. This was the plain and in his last speech, the outspoken intervention of Comrade Yates, of Leith, and those who acted with him. Notwithstanding the pretense of frankness and the disclaiming of any other motive than the good of the movement, it is quite clear that the policy pursued was a wrecking policy and the delegates did quite right in supporting the old policy of our party and in rejecting one after the other the proposals emanating from the small knot of impostors."

For some time past a small but active minority in the S. D. F. has been violently attacking the present policy of the party, alleging that "a wave of moderation" has swept over the Socialist parties of the whole world, and more particularly the English S. D. F. This minority seems to have been working in close conjunction with the Delcoite faction in the United States and has freely shared the character of the language of that faction. It has not yet gone the full length in copying its tactics of destruction. The result of the Conference debates showed this minority to be much weaker than might have been supposed from the stir it has made, and it would appear that the Executive Council and the old "Justice" have given it far more respectful attention than it has deserved.

Dan Irving of the Burnley branch presided over the Conference, with W. J. Stimpfords of Birmingham as vice-chairman. The financial report, which was adopted, showed receipts during the year of £1,462, expenditures of £1,296 and a cash balance on hand of £167; the statement of liabilities and assets showed a surplus of liabilities to the amount of about £11.

A number of changes were made in the rules (or, as we should say, the constitution) of the party. The General Council was abolished, district councils, meeting quarterly and having, by their combined vote, control over the Executive, being established in its place.

Under the order of "general policy," the following proposals were adopted: "All candidates shall run upon a Social Democratic program drawn up independently of any non-Socialist organization, and candidates and election addresses must be submitted either to the Executive Council of district council of the S. D. F. (where such body exists), and no public announcement shall be made until the Executive Council has been officially endorsed."

has been officially endorsed." "Candidates to the parliamentary election a canvass shall first be taken and the result submitted to the Executive Council, who shall advise thereon. A statement of electoral prospects and financial position shall be sent to the Executive Council with the result of the canvass."

The main struggle came on an amendment to the Secretary's report, introduced by J. C. Cotton of the Oxford branch. "The Executive Council," states the action of the S. D. F. delegates at the Paris International Congress in voting for the Kantaky resolution." Cotton supported his motion in a speech attacking the Kantaky resolution and the position of Mirand in the French ministry. J. Yates, of Leith, J. C. Matheson of Falkirk, W. Gee of Edinburgh, and others, also supported the amendment.

J. F. Lloyd of Marylebone, A. R. Headley, Herbert E. Burrows, and others opposed the amendment and defended the Kantaky resolution. H. Quetch of the Executive made the principal speech against the amendment. "Justice" reports his remarks as follows:

"Quetch said the Kantaky resolution embodied the S. D. F. position. He maintained strenuously that we were not impossibilists, and circumstances must determine our policy. We must adopt any and every device to realize Social Democracy. He himself was in favor of any means from the ballot box to the bomb, from political action to assassination. (Cheers.) Oh, yes, the movers of the resolution showed assassination, but they would not allow a Socialist to enter a ministry! But the truth was that this attack on the Kantaky resolution was only a blind for an attack on the executive of the S. D. F. and on the whole settled policy of the S. D. F. That was what we must understand and what they must face. In this attack no insinuation was too vile to be levelled at him and those who were carrying on the work of the Social Democratic movement. He recalled a similar attack seventeen years ago, when the malcontents marched out and formed the Socialist League. Where was that party now? Those who had not passed away were all back in the S. D. F. He then proceeded to read some quotations from the 'Weekly People' of New York, consisting of scurrilous attacks on Hyndman, himself, and others, and pointed out the falsehoods contained in those attacks. Those who moved and supported this resolution endorsed and supported these scurrilous and lying attacks on them on the S. D. F. and on its policy. Cotton had said that this matter had not been discussed, but he could refer them to the columns of 'Justice.' The writer of the article in the 'Weekly People' signed for the Hand and the Hammer of the S. D. F. of America to smash his (Quetch's) head and the heads of others in the forefront of the Social Democratic movement here. Very well, if it was of any advantage to the movement they could smash away at him. But they need not trouble about smashing heads; they could vote them out. After all it was nothing new to find certain members of working class organizations eager to show their gratitude by casting aside men who, like Hyndman, had devoted their lives to the cause."

When Quetch took his seat, Cotton and Yates both rose to say that, while opposed to his position, they did not endorse the abusive articles to which he had referred.

When the matter came to a vote the position of the Executive was emphatically sustained, the amendment being rejected by a vote of 41 to 5 and the original report adopted by 37 to 8.

Further discussion arose on the attitude of the S. D. F. toward the Independent Labor Party. The S. D. F. has for years been consistently trying to bring about unity upon a sound basis between the two Socialist organizations, but as yet with very little success. Still the Executive, in spite of sharp rebuffs from the Administrative Council of the I. L. P., has continued to recognize the I. L. P. as a Socialist party and sought to bring about a co-operation at elections. This minority attacked this conciliatory policy and demanded a complete severance of relations with the I. L. P. The motion was, however, defeated by 15 to 2 and the original report adopted by 38 to 7.

The second day's session opened with the reading of Hyndman's letter, withdrawing from the Executive, as reported last week. The withdrawal was accepted with expressions of regret and hope for his return.

The reasons given by Hyndman in explaining his withdrawal are rather curious. In view of the fact that he has himself been the chief target of attacks for the intransigent minority and more especially in their "American organ," that Hyndman should declare the S. D. F. lacking in class-consciousness while he was himself, as a member of the Executive, being bitterly assailed on the same charge, makes the situation an interestingly complicated one.

The general view seems to be that Hyndman's real chief reason is the not unusual weariness of a man who has been exceedingly active in the movement for many years, who has been disappointed in his slow progress, and who feels that he wants a rest. There are those, upon both sides, who with all recognition of his good service, think that his withdrawal, for a time, at least, may not be a bad thing for the English movement; that the authority gained by his long service has acted as a check upon the activity of younger men and deprived the party of their services. But the general feeling was undoubtedly expressed in the motion asking him to allow himself to be nominated for the next vacancy that may occur. The statements so widely published in this country, to the effect that he has become convinced of the impossibility of Socialism and has abandoned the cause are, of course, entirely false.

H. W. Lee was re-elected General Secretary and an Executive was chosen, consisting of Rothfels, H. Quetch, Mary Gray, C. F. Davis, A. A. Watts, J. E. Barwick, J. Jones, F. Porter, F. G. Jones, A. W. Arnold, W. Lee, E. Quetch, G. Toth, J. Chatterton, D. Irving, C. J. Scott, J. J. Elad, J. E. McGinnis, John Leith, W. Atkinson, C. Conon, C. W. White, F. Gitchley, and Edie Mann.

On behalf of the Executive, Quetch moved: "That this Conference of the S. D. F. decides to withdraw from the

Labor Representation Committee." In explaining the motion he said that when the S. D. F. joined the committee it was in the hope that trade unionists as a body would join, and that we could do something to bring them along our way. But the bulk of the trade unions had not joined. He wished to make it quite clear there was no antagonism between us and trade unions. It was simply that we were on different lines. It would be a mistake to antagonize the unions. After considerable discussion the motion was carried by 54 to 16.

The Twenty-second Conference will be held at Blackburn next Easter.

"Justice" editorially sums up the work of this Conference as follows: "This, at any rate, the Conference has made abundantly clear: that the S. D. F. adheres to the old policy and tactics which it has hitherto pursued; that it is not prepared to abandon any means which can be made use of to attain its end; that it is not prepared to avow any principle for a temporary advantage, but that it is prepared to adapt its tactics to time and circumstance; that it is prepared to use any means which will assist in the realization of its object; that it seeks the unity and consolidation of the working class, and not its division and discord; and that, while it refuses to bind itself hand and foot by alliance with any party which is not decidedly committed to the principles of Social Democracy, it also refuses to isolate itself from the active political life of to-day, or to antagonize any section of the working class which, though not yet class-conscious, is slowly and painfully, and even unconsciously, struggling towards the light."

## UNIONISM AND LABOR POLITICS.

"Keep and Foster the Union, but Build Up Also Labor's Political Party."

Says F. L. Robinson of Louisville.

The Nashville "Daily News" publishes an interview with Frank L. Robinson, one of the most prominent typographical union convention and one of the most active Socialists of Kentucky. Comrade Robinson is reported as saying:

"Progressive trade unionism is the order of this rapid age. Unions of the various trades are pointed to as the only means by which the workers may secure any benefits from the employers. In the way of increase of wages or shortening of hours, if workmen attempt to stand alone they are at the mercy of employers, but when they combine into unions they are enabled to gain some advantages. The progressive unionist, however, is not content to limit his efforts to the industrial field or the economic plane, nor is he satisfied with a few cents per day increase in pay or the shortening of the working day to the extent of an hour or two per week. He strikes out boldly in a conquest of the political powers of government, in order that the affairs of state may be run in the interest of all the people, instead of as now in the interest of the few who happen to be in possession of the machinery of production.

"Every machine, every railroad, every steamship and everything used in the industrial field of endeavor is the product of the co-operative toil of the working class. Yet they do not own what their labor has







## CAPITAL AND LABOR CANNOT BE RECONCILED.

By 4311 THE Capitalist to Grant Freedom to the  
Workers Is to Ask Him to Commit  
Economic Suicide.

The "Journal," with its ear to the ground, tries to turn the growth of  
Socialist Thought to its advantage, while still supporting class rule.  
Ernest Crosby's Contribution to the Impossible Task Criticized from the  
Socialist Standpoint.

The New York "Journal" has been trying to straddle the labor question for several years and its contortions in endeavoring to please both the middle class of small producers, who are being crushed by trusts, and the workers who are exploited alike by the small capitalists and the combinations have been as destructive of logic as they have been productive of amusement. Would it make you mad to see the columns of the "Journal" overflowing with socialist and semi-socialist effusions between elections and then supporting Bryan and the dying Democracy with its impotent whine of "Rough the Trusts," when election day comes near—would it jar you? Of late the "Journal" seems to hear the rumble of the coming Social Revolution and now it is to be expected to the ground—a posture which is easy for it to assume, if we consider the length of the ears—in an effort to keep with the Socialist procession and come out for Socialism at the most expedient time.

**THE "JOURNAL" SYMPOSIUM.**  
In its issue of Sunday, August 26, the "Journal" announces an "International Symposium" on the problem of the "relations of labor and capital," planned by Bishop Henry C. Potter. Those who will contribute to the discussion in the columns of the "Journal" are: Arthur T. Hadley, the college president who proposed solving the economic problem by refusing to invite the trust magnates to dinner with us, and proposed to apply "social ostracism" to a class which removes itself from intercourse with ordinary humanity and moves in a circle apart by reason of its wealth and power; Lloyd Stephens Bryce, Democratic politician; Ernest H. Crosby, radical writer; Wm. T. Russell, journalist and reformer; Rev. Edward E. Hale, Abraham Stevens Hervey, Democratic politician and capitalist; James J. Hill, railroad magnate; Chas. M. Schwab, president of the Steel Trust; Andrew Phelps Stokes, capitalist; Karl Hilde, Socialist member of the British parliament; Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; Carroll D. Wright, statistician; and Tom L. Johnson, Single Taxer, Democratic politician, and mayor of Cleveland.

It is worthy of note that the "Journal" has deemed it necessary to find a Socialist afar from this country and its conditions and has crossed the ocean for a man to represent the Socialist position. Perhaps it is well to keep the Socialists at a safe distance.

**SOME WONDERFUL QUESTIONS.**  
The questions to be discussed are:  
"1. Trusts in their relation to the employer and employed."  
Why not also in their relation to the unemployed, whose ranks they are continually swelling?  
"2. Trade unions in their relation to employer and employed, including questions of incorporation, the attitude of courts toward labor organizations and labor laws, etc."

As long as the laws are made and administered by the capitalists, through their organs, the Republican and Democratic parties, the power of the law and the courts will be used to keep the worker from receiving what he produces, and capitalist judges will continue to issue outrageous injunctions and declare labor laws unconstitutional. The class law of the capitalists will continue until the workers combine in the independent political party of their own class, the Socialist Party; and by electing their own lawmakers and judges secure their own rights.

"3. Arbitration and conciliation."  
A phrase which should not be listened to by the workers, who have the power, by voting for the Socialist Party, to secure their freedom from wage slavery and get the FULL product of their labor without conciliation, conciliation or compromise.  
"4. The laborer's proper share of the total product of labor and capital."  
Capital itself is the product of labor, and should therefore be the possession of labor.

"5. The rights of the employed in the plants, etc., which their labor has helped to create."  
How generous to admit that labor has "helped to create" the plants, etc. Labor creates the plants and operates them in return for a bare living, and capital hires executive ability to make it pay to direct them in order to get the large dividends and playing the game in Wall Street.

"6. Model industries."  
According to the capitalist ideal, those are model industries in which the wage slaves are under most perfect control, even though it is secured by a little "generosity" on the part of the profit-drawer in order to make the wage slave think he is well treated. The late trouble in the Cash Register Works at Dayton, O., the world's great "model industry," shows that the struggle between the capitalist and the worker will not stop short of industrial freedom and the full product of labor to the workers.

"7. Profit sharing."  
A system through which the capitalist, by a small expenditure, induces the worker to produce more in order to get his infinitesimal "share in the profits." The worker thus gives up a greater and greater capital which may be used to crush him at any time. By this beastly system the capitalist also secures himself against strikes, because the worker will be unwilling to strike against a corporation in which he has shares or a small money interest. "We fear the (workers) though bearing gifts," said the Trojan, and so the worker should beware of the capitalist though he comes bearing free libraries in his hands, with cunning deceptions and snares for the workers in his heart.  
"8. Socialism and Single Tax."

begin, as it would be ineffective if it could possibly be put into practice. He falls into the error of thinking that monopoly is the artificial creation of law, whereas, under the existing conditions, law is the creation of monopoly. The price of monopoly is carried in competition, and under the conditions the monopoly which would arise from the survival of the most cunning and unscrupulous would use its power to again create special privileges through law, and so-called "artificial" monopoly would again be naturally developed by its power. The class which is industrially supreme is always, through its economic power, the ruling class.

Mr. Crosby's free competition would simply mean "freedom" for the powerful, the greedy, and the unscrupulous to rob their fellows and reduce them once more to a condition of abject wage slavery. The idea that freedom could be found in a state of "free" industrial strife, free and unlimited competition and "the Devil take the hindmost," is a misconception whose persistence is surprising. If, by any method, society could be reduced to a state of "free competition," all the enormous saving and gain to humanity which comes with co-operation and combination would be lost. The time has passed when the Socialist had to demonstrate the superiority of co-operation to competition. That has been proved by "the logic of events," and the task now left to the Socialist is to expose the iniquity of private ownership in the means of production and distribution. Man will never be really free until he has mastered natural forces and overcome those which are injurious to him, and that he can only do by co-operation.

**FREEDOM IS TO BE WON.**  
**NOT TO BE GIVEN.**  
The absurdity of expecting the capitalist class, which has control of government, to bring about free land, etc., is obvious. It is asking the capitalist to commit economic suicide. How any man with the memory of the massacres of Homestead, Latimer, and Cœur d'Alene in his mind can think that freedom will be handed down as the gracious gift of the beneficent capitalist is incomprehensible. Freedom to the proletariat can only be won by the working class fighting for their rights.

Mr. Crosby says: "The real power has passed from our state houses and city halls, and is now centered in the counting room and chamber of commerce." Therefore no laws can be made effective against capital except by the organization of the workers into their own party, the Socialist Party, capturing the power of government for the working class.

But Mr. Crosby is very sorry to observe that there is such a thing as a class struggle and says Capital and Labor ought to be allies. "Consistency, then art a jewel!"  
Mr. Crosby, if you do not foster intelligent class-consciousness now, you will have blind class hatred when this question comes to a crisis. If you want to see this question settled by a peaceful revolution at the ballot box, foster intelligent class-consciousness. If you want another French Revolution, obscure the class struggle now, only to have it flare up later in a violent whirlwind of class hatred, to make a bonfire of civilization.

In the essay under consideration Mr. Crosby also gives a touching warning to the capitalists that if they do not stop their depredations the people will rise up in their might and adopt Socialism. Later he makes a weak appeal to the capitalist for fair play. An appeal for fair play from those who order out the militia and hire Pinkertons under cover of the law, to murder defenseless workmen! As well appeal to the fiends of hell. The class-conscious workman has no appeal to make to the capitalist, but will insist on his own rights and enforce them.

The essay closes as follows:  
"Until there is a general willingness to accord fair play in the relations of life between capital and labor will continue. Its evils may be mitigated and its excesses limited, but it will still be waged. When fair play becomes the watchword of trust as well as of trade unions, then, at last, we may expect an enduring industrial peace."  
When fair play becomes the watchword of the pirate and the robber as well as of their victims, then we may expect nothing to be stolen.

It is difficult to understand how a man of Mr. Crosby's ability, and with his knowledge of social problems, can hold such opinions as many put forth in the course of his contribution to the "Journal" symposium. His slavery is beyond question, and only a psychologist could attempt to explain how he arrives at such unsupportable conclusions.

We look forward to the succeeding articles of this series with interest. They are, at least, a sign of the times.

**COURTENAY LEMON.**  
**HERE'S WILL APPEAL.**  
Comrade George D. Herron will speak under the auspices of the First A. D. D. P. at Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First Street and Columbus Avenue, Sunday, Sept. 1, at 8 p. m. His subject is: "The Ethics of the Class Struggle."

**MORRIS HILLQUIST,**  
Attorney-at-Law,  
260 Broadway, Telephone 2576 Franklin.

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# The Worker.

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NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 8, 1901.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

## "BIG SIX" OF NEW YORK.

An Interesting Letter from a Socialist Member of the Great Union.

"Be Conservative in Your Trade Union and Radical in the Political Field," the Wise Course, Says Our Correspondent—You Can't Fool All the Workmen All the Time.

### GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF THE TELEGRAPHS.

The members of New York Typographical Union No. 6 pay out from \$30,000 to \$40,000 a year to their unemployed members. They have paid out in strike benefits and in making war against unfair employers to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars. This is well. There are no two things that a labor organization can do more important than caring for its unemployed and vigorously prosecuting a war against those who would destroy the organization.

#### NO. 6 AND THE "SUN."

There never was a case where war to the last ditch was better justified than that of the printers against the New York "Sun." Without a word of warning to their old employees the agents of the "Sun" management hired more than two hundred printers and stereotypers in Philadelphia to go on a short distance away to work on a daily paper. The men were well paid, and when they were not at work they were paid for their strike. Indeed, when they were not at work they were paid for their strike. Indeed, when they were not at work they were paid for their strike.

How long shall you continue to beg for crumbs of legislation from old parties, when you have the power to take the whole lot? The working people of this country are a majority of the population? Why should they ask for laws in their interest when they hold in their hands the power to make them, simply by voting for their own party and electing themselves instead of pleading for favors from others?

How long is it since the L. T. U. passed resolutions calling for the government ownership of the telegraphs, electric lines and all over the country about it, sent committees to Washington to see for it, and how much nearer are you to it now than when you started? You thought that if the government would take the telegraphs, and charge fair and equal rates for service, it would make a demand for printers because more papers would be printed. You begged old parties for government ownership of the telegraphs until you have almost forgotten about it.

Do you know that to-day there is something else more important than telegraphing that limits the output of printing? It is the artificial price of white paper. And so before you get a single thing by the begging of something-at-a-time method, there is something else equally necessary. And your troubles will not stop with telegraphs and white paper. The book and newspaper and job printing business will see the combination, the trust. Your trade was the last to be caught by the machine, but it got there. It may be the last to be caught by the trust, but it will get there. It will take everything, nothing too small, nothing large enough.

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### IS THE SYSTEM RIGHT?

One thousand dollars a day, Sunday and holidays excepted, for the next forty-eight years, is what Senator J. N. Camden of West Virginia, or his estate, will receive as a result of the sale of his coal lands in the Fairmont region, which has just been formally ratified. Mr. Camden is now 78 years old. He received \$150,000 for his property, and he has the backing of J. P. Morgan. Of the purchase price \$500,000 was paid in cash, and the agreement calls for the payment of \$300,000 each year to Mr. Camden or his heirs until the entire amount is paid. Mr. Camden is already many times a millionaire, and, with the sale of his coal lands, is now rated as being worth about \$400,000. He owns 25,000 acres of the best coal lands in the famous Fairmont bituminous region of West Virginia.

And yet Mr. Camden never produced an atom of coal in his life, nor could he have done so had he spent every second of his 78 years in the attempt to do so. Neither can his heirs and assigns who are to enjoy this income far beyond comprehension. If they and their heirs are assigned forever to vote their existence to the work, create so much as an atom of coal.

Is it not a strange system, which makes multi-millionaires out of men who have done nothing but sit and wait, permitting them to control that which manifestly was created for all? Remember, this is not Senator Camden's fault. It is the system. "Gold Follies," Dr. J. G. Holland said: "There is no aristocracy which is not created by the common people—a significant and profound piece of wisdom. So have the people encouraged customs and usages which in turn have bound them as in slavery; made kings and emperors of some, while others fell to the lot of the poor. And equality are our boast, we freedom men in our own land, wherein favored ones may live in ease and luxury, while the rest of the world is free. And equality are our boast, we freedom men in our own land, wherein favored ones may live in ease and luxury, while the rest of the world is free.

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### "THIS IS NO TIME TO ARBITRATE."

(A deal in verse)

**MILLIONAIRES.**  
The nations navies at my bidding sail,  
Their arms and banners move at my  
Bank, leisure, culture, cry. We must  
To beat back Justice to her heavenly  
Ours will swift giants of the rail pur-  
Vast is the solidarity of gold  
And international war with you,  
Ye rabble rousers, who for parley prate,  
This is no time to arbitrate!

**PROLETAIRES.**  
No human pie can hold thy reins  
No human want make blush thy bar-  
And history's voice is hurling from our  
That sentence back which thou hast  
Conscious of class the outraged prole-  
Will serve no more the lord of private  
Vile greed, Father of the world's de-  
Slit thou from life, with all good  
Nay, linger not, thou vampire, at my  
This is no time to arbitrate!

**MILLIONAIRES.**  
Now will I smite, 'tis inflation's flood  
Congress full pawned to purge us of  
Judge, well harnessed, ready to de-  
All wounds to labor rightly given and  
The press we have on bread and bel-  
And all the schools retained to write  
Old mother church stands, too, wag-  
Happy and sure, as we may him, to  
At such an hour thy plea for paup-  
This is no time to arbitrate!

**PROLETAIRES.**  
Ours is a strife which no two men  
But giant laws of cosmic reach and  
Are meeting here. And no man's team-  
Back into time can fold this war-  
Here, giant labor must be free  
New, with world looks him private  
Tribal strife, and fought across the  
No gods can stay this duel by debate—  
This is no time to arbitrate!

**MILLIONAIRES.**  
In fairs the world whose slaves do  
And we must hear their pailry mis-  
Lifts divinity in mankind when  
Life's strenuous kings in conquest  
Comes then that age of mere equality,  
When all things good may reach the  
Never for this did Shylock cross the  
And the best families of the world  
Nay, all is lost if slaves dispute their  
This is no time to arbitrate!

**PROLETAIRES.**  
Thou wert a trellis once of labor's  
New rippled ridges of a peep gone by:  
For social products nevermore can  
Around a little stick like thee, thou  
Where stands the wretch of law-shal-  
On galleys true, his crimes at last  
Facing revenge and death and common  
Who would not make thy words his  
With none on neck before an outraged  
This is no time to arbitrate.

**HERE'S A CRACKER.**  
(From the Seattle Socialist.)  
Some one hundred and fifteen  
cracker firms have combined to fight  
the cracker trust, and this fact is he-  
laid widely by the capitalist press to  
show how the trust may be headed off  
without plunging into Socialism. But  
they carefully refrain from guaran-  
teeing that the combination of one hun-  
dred and fifteen firms, after the trust  
is killed (it will not keep), the price  
of that reliable article of food be-  
lieved to be the same old trust price, and  
the wages of their employees down to the  
same trust level.

But the little cracker baker to the bigger  
cracker maker  
"You'll be better off the more the more  
You may be a bigger baker, but not a big-  
ger laborer!"  
Of the piece we all keep high.  
So I will fight Socialism, and such Social-  
ism will take me as a teacher to your  
And I'll be a teacher to your people's  
And cracker maker of the way we played  
out part.

"Your son in the Philippines, is he?  
What is he doing there?" "Doing?"  
He's fighting for his country."  
"What! Has he turned Filipino?"  
Saturday Night, Stockton, Cal.

### FROM WHEELING, W. VA.

WHEELING, W. VA.—There are about 12,000 steel workers on strike in this district. After a day's observation, I should judge this to be the strongest point possessed by the Amalgamated Association. Wheeling is organized, as one man said, "from the bookshelves up." All are contributing liberally in a financial way, and their moral support is of the most effective kind.

The trust mills are closed down and closed down tight, and it is the avowed intention of organized labor that they remain so until a settlement is reached. And the old Socialists are now be-  
ginning to see years of hard work re-  
warded in a splendid avalanche of the  
working class. These faithful Social-  
ist pioneers have been hammering  
away among the trade unionists for a  
long time, and as many of them are un-  
known men themselves they have become  
influential, and are listened to with re-  
spect and interest.

But apart from this, there seems to be a clearer recognition of the class struggle among the workers here than any place I have yet visited. There seems to be a class-conscious element in the fight against the trust that is more apparent than anywhere else. The workers in the radical attitude of the workers in other trades. They are de-  
termined that the strike shall be won,  
and as they are well drilled in trade  
unionism they are fitted to fortify the  
workers in the strongest kind of way.

But what is more impressive still is the radicalism of the organized work-  
ers on the subject of politics. Judging  
by what I have seen and heard to-day  
I feel justified in saying that the  
Wheeling district is seething with So-  
cialism. On all sides can be heard ex-  
pressions of dissatisfaction with the  
old parties and favorable opinions  
upon the Socialist Party. This state  
of things is due mainly to the activity  
of a number of local comrades, and is  
a result of long years of trade union  
experience.

As elsewhere, the strikers are peace-  
ful and I can only reiterate that there  
will continue to be peace unless the  
trust provokes or causes trouble.

There was a big labor day demon-  
stration in this district. Following  
this was some Comrade Eugene V.  
Debs, on September 11, who has been  
imprisoned by the local Socialists. On  
Sunday last the Trades Assembly  
voted to assist in arranging "Debs"  
meeting and his arrival is looked for-  
ward to with genuine enthusiasm. He  
will get a tremendous reception, unless  
all signs fail and his message of de-  
liverance will fall upon appreciative  
ears.

**DIRTY DOLLARS.**  
Plait is already in town and  
Crover will be here in a few days. God  
help the poor.

The Sugar Trust has declared a  
quarterly dividend of 14 per cent. Not  
many people will get a part of it, but  
every man, woman and child who  
works in this free country has helped  
to pay it.

Walter J. Kingsley has reached  
New York from London with \$150,000  
of English thieves' money to bet on the  
Shamrock II against an equal amount  
of the American thieves' dough. Don't  
cry when you win. When Socialists win  
they'll both lose.

Gales, the steel man, is said to  
have been stunned out of \$14,000 by  
the gentlemen gamblers of Alie-  
Baines. Never mind, he can send  
home for more money, and when he  
does the American workmen will  
see that he gets it just now—not at  
any time.

There seems to be hope that it  
will be demonstrated—we all know  
where Democratic Fire Commissioner  
Hessell got it. This is the Demo-  
cratic friend of labor who went to Al-  
bany to oppose the two-platoon system  
in the New York fire department. He  
thought the city couldn't afford it.  
Shouldn't say so. The city can't af-  
ford ditch of anything else if it was to  
have Socialists in office.

Speaking of mayors, do not for-  
get that Democratic Mayor Van Wyck  
was "raided with the goods on him"  
as his friend Devery would express it.  
He had 4,000 shavers (hair value \$400,  
000) of Ice Trust (American Ice Com-  
pany) stock on his person for which  
he had never yet discovered what he  
paid. Strange to say, however, he  
voted a bill which, if it had become a  
law, would have done the Ice Trust as  
good.

Don't forget that good Republican  
Mayor Ashbridge, of Philadelphia, the  
ordinance giving away for nothing  
street car franchises which the most  
holy John W. Danaher offered \$2,000,  
000 for. We do not believe Holy John  
has got fifty or sixty million dollars by  
paying more for things than they were  
really worth, so we wonder what the  
real value of the franchises was, and  
how much Republican Mayor Ash-  
bridge got for his signature.

Freight rates from Chicago east  
are to be advanced on October 21. The  
"Community of Interest" having made  
the transportation cheaper, we can all see  
the dear people getting the benefit.  
Keep a moving. We have reached the  
point where you can't advance cap-  
italism (nor even freight rates) without  
advancing Socialism. The boys are  
born who will play in the hand at your  
expense, and you're digging your own  
grave. So more power to your elbow,  
and we'll cover a shovel for you.

## STEEL MEN VS. STEAL MEN.

The Great Battle Is Still Being Waged Bitterly and Vigorously by Both Sides.

The men will eventually be forced to take political action.

### THE MEN WILL EVENTUALLY BE FORCED TO TAKE POLITICAL ACTION.

At this time there is no news to show that the great steel strike has reached a point where an immediate decision can be hoped for. "This is no time to arbitrate" seems to be the position of the trust, and the men are still undaunted. Since a week ago we should say that the men had made gains; but it remains to be seen whether or not they can hold their ground. Some day, and that in the no distant future, the men will get to work on political lines in a party of their own, and when that time comes they will have it in their power to victoriously say "This is no time to arbitrate."

The strikers should be warned against trust methods and lies. At various places during the past week the houses have had men distributing leaflets among the strikers, which contained extracts from New York Trust papers, such as the New York "Sun" and "Times." The strikers should know that whatever the "Times" and "Sun" have to say about the strike is simply Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's side of it, and should treat any advice from that quarter accordingly. The "Times" had an editorial not long since congratulating Mr. Morgan on having said nothing about the strike for publication, and contrasting his "reserve" with Mr. Shaffer's "loquacity." The strikers should understand that anything that comes from the "Times" is as much Morgan's as the steel that comes from the mills, though it does not write the editorials of the "Times" any more than he makes the steel. He has hired men to do both, who only differ in the respect that one is an intellectual prostitute who licks boots for his livelihood while the other is an honest man who works for his living.

Below we give a view of the scene of war as seen by our special correspondents in the field.

CAMBRIDGE, OHIO, August 31.—There are nearly one thousand steel workers on strike in Cambridge, and during the two months since they quit work there has been nothing occurred that would lay the city open to attack from the imaginations of aspiring re-  
porters. By the time this appears in print there may be a different tale to tell.

Cambridge has the reputation of being one of the best union towns in the state of Ohio, and from what I have seen during my short visit, the reputation is deserved. I am informed that there is not a trade in which the workers are not organized, and the effects of this are visible everywhere, not the least of these being the attitude of the business men toward the strikers. With the exception of an obnoxious active so-called Improvement Society, of which I shall speak more fully later, the strikers have either the outspoken or silent support of the business people. The strength of the local trade unions is undoubtedly the cause of this.

The Amalgamated Association has been established here since the steel plant and the plate mill started twelve and seven years ago, respectively. Its members have always been well represented in the national or-  
ganization. Editor Davis of the "Amalgamated Journal," and National Trustee John H. Morgan have both lived here. The steel workers have always been prominent in local affairs, politi-  
cally, socially, and every way. It is claimed that the product of which the mills are known for excellence of quality throughout the United States.

So far the trust has made no effort to start the mill, but arrangements are completed for the move. A high fence has been erected around the steel plate plant, and a hotel, with full equipment for feeding and boarding men, stands inside. Up to within the past few days, the strikers maintained head-  
quarters in the city, but now they have been driven from the city, and have established a picket system which ex-  
tends four miles, covering the distance between the two mills and adjacent territory. I visited the camps to-day, and met many of the strikers, who are among the most friendly I have met on this trip.

Old of the tents stood between the railroad track and the steel plate mill, where the freight trains could be watched for imported men. There were no hammocks or cot upon which the watchmen could sleep. The bare hard ground, with a box for a pillow, was their resting place. In one corner was a cupboard containing various cooking and household utensils. I arrived at this particular tent just in time to be invited to partake of some soup which had been prepared upon an earthen oven outside the tent. Seated upon an empty box I sat at a won-  
derfully constructed table and ate that soup—and delicious soup it was—with a relish seldom known before. While the sun is shining, the tents are not at all uncomfortable, but when it is raining, as it is now, one is liable to get the romance drained out of him. Looking upon a scene like this, I could not help recalling Com-  
rade Hanford's declaration that "the trade unions are on the firing line in the war with capitalism."

No occasion has been presented yet for the city and county officers to show of what stuff they are made. The strikers apparently believe that these offi-  
cials will do justice to them. While the county sheriff and chief of police are Republicans, the mayor is a Dem-  
ocrat, and what is more a work-  
man, a shoemaker. Let us hope the strikers will not be disappointed when the crisis comes, as it will soon.

Cambridge is a growing city, and new industries are constantly enter-  
ing. What will be an important addition to the city is an enormous glass factory, which is being erected by the glass trust. It will be the largest in the country, and many small plants will be wiped out when it begins opera-  
tions. The history of the glass trust's coming to Cambridge is an interesting one, inasmuch as it also involves an account of the methods of the "Improve-







## PARTY NEWS.

**YALE IN TOLEDO.**—Rev. Chas. H. Yale, National Organizer of the Socialist Party, was with us on Monday, August 26, and that evening made the closing address of a six months' tour which has extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific and back again, during which time he visited only one appointment, and this was through no fault of his. Fearing a hot night he advertised a street meeting, and while it was an imposition on Comrade Yale, he not being used to speaking in the open air, it proved a great success. For an hour and a half he held the closest attention of an audience of a thousand persons. Not even the interruption for several minutes to permit the passing of a band and Knight Templar parade could move the people from their places. One and all agreed in praising his address by all odds the best and most effective Socialist speech ever delivered in this city. His manner of explaining the class struggle is masterly in its clearness and his appeal for the necessity of organizing on class-conscious political lines was the strongest we have ever heard and must have results. It was not a play of words, but an appeal to reason and common sense. Comrade Yale has established a reputation in this city which will guarantee him an audience to be proud of if he ever speaks here again, and we all hope he may do so at an early date. Comrade Yale left here for New York state, where he will enjoy a well-earned and much needed rest.

## BELIEVE IN

**A GOOD WORKER.**—The following from St. Louis explains itself: "Clinton Simonton, Berwick, Pa., Dear Comrade: The National Committee is pleased to hear that you are about to undertake an agitation trip through the Middle Eastern and New England states, and feel assured that your work will result in building up the Socialist Party. We also appreciate the fact that you are undertaking the work independently, which is all the more reason why you are entitled to the cooperation of the comrades. With best wishes for your success, I remain, yours fraternally, Leon Greenbaum, National Secretary." Comrade Simonton expects to start from Chicago next, via Detroit and Cleveland, thence through the strike region of Pennsylvania, on to New Jersey, where he expects to assist Comrade Yale in his campaign as Socialist candidate for governor of that state. Comrades along the route have manifested such interest in Clinton Simonton at Berwick, Pa., that they desire to arrange meetings.

## SOCIALISM?

**WESTCHESTER, CO., N. Y.**—The county convention of Westchester County will be held in Building Trades Hall, New York, 23 North Broadway, on Saturday evening, Sept. 14, at 7 p. m. when a full county ticket will be nominated. The assembly convention for the first Assembly District will also be held on same date and place. Delegates from Wakefield and Mount Vernon are invited to attend. An effort is being made to secure Comrades Hanford to come and open the campaign the same evening; the nominations are made. Every comrade in Westchester County should attend this convention, and make up their minds that Westchester will be heard from on election day. Mount Vernon is making rapid headway and there is a very healthy movement there.

## WORK FOR IT.

**NEW JERSEY.**—To all New Jersey Comrades: The first of the campaign committee. They decided to issue a referendum relative to change of name and some organizational matters. Urgent appeals were made to the delegates present to see that the referendum petition was filled and sent in, and that the referendum blanks be sent out to be quickly attended to. The receipts of lines are as yet very small, and time must be done. Please let this be the first of the campaign at our next meeting on the thirtieth instant. Send for literature and speakers. We have them, but cannot use them, for there are no funds. Comrade Yale's tour in October is now being arranged. "The fields are ripe for the sickle." Comrade, "why stand ye idle?" G. H. Strobel.

A successful attempt has been made to organize the servant girls in Chicago and 100 domestics are now being organized, determined to secure shorter hours and better conditions. The girls who have joined the union complain bitterly of the hours in which they are compelled to sleep and say one of their first moves will be an effort to secure apartments in the houses in which they are employed for human beings instead of rats. A good many of the men might take it from these girls. We wish them success, and anything we can do to help them will be done.

**UNION TICKETS** may be arrested without warning in the criminal courts for unlawful interference. If they touch a man upon a map and request the privilege of a conversation. This was the purpose of a decision in Chicago by Justice Doyle when he held to the criminal court James Brown and Herman Vogelbaum, two of the strike committees of the Iron Molders' Union of North America, who on August 21, pulled the sleeve of Anton Nelson, a member, and said: "Can I speak with you?"

**COMRADE YALE** will take a three week's rest at Tully, N. Y., before starting on his campaign in New Jersey. He has been on the road nearly six months, has spoken nearly every night, sometimes twice, has traveled over 14,000 miles in western states, and has done great and lasting service to the cause of Socialism. Mrs. Yale has

## DO YOU WANT

**EAST SIDE, NEW YORK.**—Regular meeting of the E. S. D. F. was held at the club rooms of the Workingmen's Library Society, 616 East Fifth street, city. The weekly meetings of the district will from now on be held every Thursday evening at 8 p. m. A campaign committee was elected consisting of Comrades Glidman, Wolf, Feldberg, and L. Lisman. There will be two open-air meetings held every week on Mondays and Fridays. Comrade Max Meyer will address an open-air meeting Friday, Sept. 6, at 8 p. m. sharp at Ninth street, corner Avenue C. Comrade Panzer was elected delegate to The Worker's Conference.

## SOCIALISM?

**WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL** Club of the 24th Ward, organized for the promotion of its members in literary culture, skill in debate, parliamentary practice, and the study of economic questions. Every one is welcome, and all visitors may take part in the exercises, which take place every first and third Wednesday of each month at 8:30 p. m., at 406 Glenmore avenue, near Pennsylvania avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## WORK FOR IT.

**FREMONT, OHIO.**—Socialist county Socialists are the first in the field with a ticket for the fall election. At a convention held in Fremont yesterday, this ticket was nominated: Representative, Sam L. Smith; sheriff, Perry M. Parrish; commissioner, Cyrus Anderson; industrial director, Edward Harrison; coroner, Dr. W. C. Granda. Socialists are now circulating petitions for signatures asking that their ticket be placed on the official ballot.

**YONKERS, N. Y.**—The comrades of Yonkers celebrated Labor Day with an open-air meeting. At the end of Comrade Kravitz's discourse questions were put by the disciples of Dan, which were answered in such style that he carried the entire audience with him and silenced the disturbers. Twenty-six books were sold and four subscribers for The Worker were secured.

**COMRADE KOENIG WRITES:** "The Agitation Committee of the 21st Assembly District, Brooklyn, has been successful in organizing a branch in Brownsville on Monday night with 12 members; twenty-six. It was a well attended meeting, about two hundred being present. J. Koenig was the main speaker. It seems Brownsville is very enthusiastic."

**TOLEDO, OHIO.**—Local Toledo effected reorganization at a meeting held in Harmonia Hall, 518 Summit street, on Tuesday evening, August 27, 1901, when the following officers were elected: Organizer and secretary, Thomas F. Kough; financial secretary, Henry Rogers; treasurer, A. Neher; literary agent, Frank Kostack.

**ROCHESTER, N. Y.**—Meetings for coming week: Tuesday, Sept. 10, at 9 p. m., corner of Boston Pike and Livingston street; speakers: Bach, Steverman, and Kewina. Friday, Sept. 13, at 8 p. m., corner Algonquin and Clifford street; speakers: Steverman and Steverman.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE.**—Comrade Geo. Rowley, of Manchester, writes that the State Committee has sent \$50 to President Shaffer for the steel strikers, and asked the branches to do what they can.

**INDIANAPOLIS.**—The Socialist Party is already making a big campaign, and has issued a leaflet which for typographical and in other respects is very creditable and worthy of being copied by other sections.

**MILWAUKEE, WIS.**—The "Social Democratic Herald" has arrived here from Chicago, and has office at 614 State street, to which all communications should be forwarded.

**PETER B. BUREWES** will speak at Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue, Sunday, Sept. 8, at 8 p. m., on "This is No Time to Arbitrate."

**NEW CHARTER.**—Glad, Kan. Atlatas, Ga. Waterbury, Conn., and a number of other towns have applied to the National Committee for charters.

**FATHER MCGRADY'S** books are selling like hot cakes at Jersey City open-air meetings.

**GAYLORD WILSHIRE** will speak at Portland, Me., Monday, September 9.

**PORTLAND, ME.** is to have a new paper, the "Pacific Coast Citizen."

**MILITARY IN THE MIND.**

Racial Democratic meetings have been arranged as follows for the month of September:

Saturday, Sept. 7, at One Hundred and Forty-fifth street and Brook avenue; also at One Hundred and Forty-eighth street and Willis avenue. Saturday, Sept. 14, at One Hundred and Forty-eighth street and Willis avenue; also at One Hundred and Forty-third street and Alexander avenue.

Saturday, Sept. 21, at One Hundred and Forty-eighth street and Willis avenue, ratification meeting for the Borough of Bronx, with Socialist band and parade. Comrade Hanford, our candidate for mayor, Comrade Harrow, and others will speak.

Wednesday, Sept. 26, at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street and Willis avenue. Saturday, Sept. 28, at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street and Convent avenue; also at One Hundred and Fifty-eighth street and Willis avenue.

All workingmen in the Bronx are invited to attend these meetings and all Socialists are called on to turn out and help make them successful.

## OFFICIAL

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**  
Leon Greenbaum, Room 27, Suffolk Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

**THE SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.**  
114 William street, New York City.  
(The Party's Literary Agency.)

**CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE.**  
Secretary, John M. Reynolds, 425 Fifth street, San Francisco. Room at Hotel and third Friday in the month.

**CONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE.**  
W. E. White, 222 Exchange street, New Haven. Meetings: Monday evening, and fourth Sunday of the month at Hartford. Room 222 Union street, New Haven.

**ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE.**  
Secretary, J. A. Meyer, 214 E. Indiana street, Chicago. Meetings: second and fourth Friday in the month, at 25 North Clark street.

**KENTUCKY STATE COMMITTEE.**  
Secretary, Dr. Walter T. Roberts, 224 West Main street, Louisville, Ky.

**MAINE STATE COMMITTEE.**  
N. W. Leonard, Thomaston.

**MARSHMOUTH STATE COMMITTEE.**  
Secretary, John E. Fisher, 100 West Street, Newburyport. Assistant and Financial Secretary, Albert G. Clifford, 100 West Street, Newburyport, Cambridge, Mass.

**MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE.**  
Secretary, Clarence Neely, 217 Johnson street, Detroit, Mich. Meetings at 122 N. Adams street.

**MINNESOTA STATE COMMITTEE.**  
Secretary, Geo. B. Leonard, Room 23, Auditor Bldg., corner Market street and Fifth street, Minneapolis.

**MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE.**  
Secretary, J. Hager, Room 7, 23 North Fourth street.

**NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE.**  
Secretary, John M. Reynolds, 425 Fifth street, San Francisco. Room at Hotel and third Friday in the month, at Hartford. Room 222 Union street, New Haven.

**NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE.**  
Secretary, Leonard D. Abbott, 54 E. 4th st., New York. Meetings: Monday at 9 p. m., at above place.

**OHIO STATE COMMITTEE.**  
Secretary, W. C. Granda, 1145 W. Third street, Dayton. Meetings every Monday evening.

**PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE.**  
Secretary, J. W. Quirk, 622 Woodland avenue, Philadelphia.

**VERMONT STATE COMMITTEE.**  
Secretary, P. V. Dumas, Brainerd House, Montpelier.

**WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE.**  
Secretary, John Gilbert, Box 627, Seattle, Wa. Meetings first Monday of each month, at 220 Union street.

**NOTICE.**—For technical reasons, no Party meetings can go on in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 9 p. m.

**ORGANIZER'S NOTICE.**  
Readers with the name and emblem of the party and names of our candidates can be had for \$2.25 per copy of the party paper.

Organizers of our national and municipal platforms will be ready by the end of this week and can be had from the organizers.

Maps giving the new election and electoral districts are ready and can be had from the organizers.

**SPEAKERS WANTED.**  
To the members of Local New York who are willing to speak for the party during the next campaign.

Comrade. The campaign is at hand. Already the two great parties are getting ready to go to the polls. It is the duty of every Socialist to help to open the eyes of the working class to see the better things that are ahead of them. We are not content with anything for the betterment of the condition of the people.

Local New York who are willing to stand in the field, not only to better their condition at present, but to do away with the present system of wage slavery and establish a better system of wages.

To do this we must have speakers, comrades who are willing to go out on the streets and speak for the party. We therefore call on every comrade who is willing to speak for the party during the campaign to send in his name and address to the organizer of Local New York, Julius Adams, 100 West 4th street, Borough of Manhattan. Who will be first?

**LOCAL NEW YORK SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.**

**ORGANIZER, J. GERBER, 64 EAST FOURTH ST., MANHATTAN.**

General Committee meets every second and fourth Saturday in the month at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street.

City Executive Committee meets every first and third Saturday in the month at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, Manhattan.

Address all communications to J. Gerber, 64 East Fourth street, Manhattan.

**BROOKLYN BOROUGH MEETING.**  
A borough meeting of Brooklyn Comrades, to hear the report of the delegates to the Indianapolis Convention, will be held at headquarters, 124 Market street, Newark, Sunday, Sept. 8, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of nominating county and city officers for the coming campaign. Comrades, it is your duty to attend this convention and assist in the work. Let this be the largest convention of Socialists ever held in Brooklyn. Fraternally yours, EDW. C. WINE, County Organizer.

**THE UPHOLDERS OF LOCAL**  
are having their 9th annual meeting at W. Fisher's World Hotel and Park Jackson avenue, near Train's Meadow Brook, New York, on Sunday afternoon, September 8, 1901.

**FROM THE NATIONAL SECRETARY**  
ST. LOUIS, August 28, 1901.

To the delegates to the Socialist Convention held at Indianapolis, Ind., July 28 to August 1, 1901, Indianapolis, Ind.: Comrades, you are hereby reminded of the pledges made during the preceding year of the above convention, for the purpose of starting the work of the newly elected National Committee.

These pledges amounted to \$34.00 of which only one quarter has been paid up to the present time.

The National Committee has been under extraordinary expense and its resources are being taxed to the utmost in order to furnish the necessary printed matter containing instructions on organization, constitution, platform, application blanks, etc. Expenses have been incurred in equipping the national headquarters; in sending out one thousand official communications and circulars to labor unions in the strike field; for the preparation of the national platform; for the general purposes, especially in corresponding with comrades in every state in the union. The amount of money which we have on hand is alarmingly small, and we therefore ask you to do your utmost to make good any pledges made at Indianapolis, all of which it was understood were to be paid within thirty days. Yours fraternally,

LEON GREENBAUM, National Secretary.

**JUDICIAL CONVENTIONS** to nominate judges for the Second Judicial District.

**CONVENTION NOTICE.**—KINGS COUNTY CONVENTION.

A convention of the Social Democratic Party of the County of Kings to nominate candidates for county officers to be voted for at the general election on Nov. 3, 1901, will be held on Saturday, September 7, at 7:30 p. m. at the Labor Lyceum, 955 Wiloughby avenue, Brooklyn.

By order of City Executive Committee, Social Democratic Party.

J. GERBER, Organizer.

County officers to be nominated for at the county convention of Kings County:

Two County Judges.

A Surrogate.

A Sheriff.

A County Clerk.

A County Register.

Borough officers for Brooklyn Borough:

A Borough President.

Two Councilors.

Two Police Magistrates-at-large.

**ASSEMBLY DISTRICT CONVENTION KINGS COUNTY.**

Assembly district conventions to nominate candidates for members of the assembly in the County of Kings will be held Friday, Sept. 20, at 8 p. m. at all assembly districts of Kings County.

Judicial conventions to nominate judges for the Second Judicial District.

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## Trades' and Societies' Calendar

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**Organization should not lose such an opportunity for advertising their place of business.**

**BRANCH 2, E. D. F., 303 and 314 A. D. (formerly Socialist Science Club) meets second and third Thursday evening of each month at the Workingmen's Educational Club, 232 Third Avenue.**

**BRANCH 3 (English), 303 A. D. (formerly Socialist Science Club) meets second and third Thursday evening of each month at the Workingmen's Educational Club, 232 Third Avenue.**

**CARL EISEN CLUB, MUSICIANS' UNION.** Meetings every Tuesday at 8 p. m. at 64 East 4th street, New York. Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Fred.

**CHAIRMEN'S PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION.** 65, 66, 67 East 4th street, New York. Meetings every Saturday at 8 p. m. District III meets at the Clubhouse, 200 East 66th street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m. District IV meets at 302 West 42nd street, every Saturday at 8 p. m. District V meets at 414 East 14th street, every Saturday at 8 p. m. District VI meets at 414 East 14th street, every Saturday at 8 p. m. District VII meets every Saturday at 1322 Second Avenue. The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at 10:30 a. m. at the Board of Supervisors, 100 West 4th street, at 9 p. m.

**ALGERMANIC CONVENTIONS.** MANHATTAN, BRONX, AND BROOKLYN BOROUGH.

Algermanic district conventions to nominate candidates for delegates to the assembly in the County of New York will be held Friday, Sept. 20, at all assembly districts in New York County.

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on railroad; that this president has allowed that law to go unenforced through the five years that he has been in office; and that, owing to his criminal negligence, thousands of poor widows and orphans weep over railway workers' graves and tens of thousands of workmen have suffered needless pain and danger as great as he feels now while the railroad capitalists, who contributed to his election, have availed of their dividends by this manifold murder.

We do not forget that this man, as president of his own personal and unopposed nation, sent troops (negro troops, carefully chosen for the purpose) into the Ozark Mountains to crush the miners' strike, to overturn all civil laws, to re-enact at the Bell Post the horrors of Weyler's Cuban campaign, to railroad innocent men to prison, and to establish for the benefit of the Standard Oil Company, a system of military despotism hateful to all the American traditions he professed to hold so dear.

All these are historic facts, as well as attested as Quigley's act of last week, and we do not reason why we should forget them now. If we sympathize with him as a man in mortal pain, we sympathize with the thousands who were deeply with the fever-stricken soldiers in those "hospital" corps, with the maimed and slaughtered railway workers, with the miners hounded from their homes in Idaho.

The public has not unreasonably grown hysterical over this crime; and the capitalist newspapers have with a few honorable exceptions done their utmost to lash this hysteria into madness.

The New York "Herald" (a paper too cowardly to express an opinion save when it is sure of being on the popular side) has been loudly clamoring for the re-establishment of the tortures of the Inquisition; and the gilt-edged "Commercial Advertiser" secures the demand. Others, while not going to this ridiculous excess, are still demanding the enactment of special laws against "Mangrove agitators." Who the famous "Mangrove agitators" of Germany?

If they would but have learned from history they would know that cruel punishments never prevent crime, but always provoke it. And the history of the Socialist movement in Germany, growing from year to year in spite of Bismarck's "blood and iron" policy should teach them the suicidal folly of their plans. But it is always the fate of a ruling class to suffer from its own foolish cowardice. They are afraid of free speech; and when they begin to curb free speech their cause for fear is rebuffed.

If they were wise—if the agents of class rule ever could be wise—instead of talking about repressive laws, they would be asking for the causes of such crimes and trying to remove them.

There is no considerable class of group of the American people that seriously approves of assassination. It is highly improbable that Quigley's act was even the result of a conspiracy—though the police will do their best, now as in 1883, to prove or to manufacture such a conspiracy.

But it is remarkable that even the news of the capitalist press shows how little real indignation or horror has been stirred among the people. And all over the country, in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and elsewhere, individuals or groups of men—native Americans and by no means revolutionaries—have impulsively expressed by the attempt.

What does this mean? It means that there is a most widespread and deep-seated discontent in the land, a feeling that injustice prevails, and that the government is its agent, a feeling of bitter antagonism to the ruling class. This discontent will express itself in violence only in the case of some unbalanced "crank" like Quigley. On the other hand, it has not yet learned to express itself in peaceful, intelligent, and organized action. The Socialists are teaching it that.

But the capitalists cannot or will not learn that such crimes as this always have their cause in justified social unrest—that the real guilt lies finally at the door of those who have dishonored their fellowmen and would make of them mere slaves of wood and iron.

There is one way and only one of guarding against the repetition of such wild and disastrous outbreaks as this. That way is to establish social justice, to inaugurate real freedom and equality, to create genuine social contact and fraternity by the overthrow of capitalism and the building up of the Socialist Commonwealth.

NO ROOM FOR AN "IF." Referring to a report that Plunkerton was being imported into an Ohio city by the Steel Trust, the "Official Strike Bulletin," issued by the Amalgamated Association, says: "If this be true, it is high time for the people to speak at the ballot box in favor of Socialism, or weekly submit and become the slaves of the money power and be owned body and soul by them."

Whether it be true or not that Plunkerton has been introduced into the particular Ohio city referred to, the Amalgamated Association knows, as we all know, that the power of government in city, state, and nation is regularly used against workers of all trades; that labor bills are killed by city councils, legislatures, and congress; that executive orders

are allowed to issue injunctions against strikers; that police, militia, and federal troops when necessary, are sent out to crush and shoot-strikers into submission; that these practices have been growing in enormity from year to year; that Republican and Democratic authorities are equally guilty; and that the reason for such abuse of power is the selfish interest of the workers of the world, as opposed to the selfish interest of the workers of the world.

In view of these facts, there is no reason for an "if." It is indeed high time for the people to speak at the ballot box in favor of Socialism, because that way has their only safety from becoming subject slaves.

Let us hope that the members of the Amalgamated Association will make their power felt on November 5 and that their leaders will not be afraid to lead them in the right direction.

The St. Louis "Globe-Democrat," one of the most influential capitalist papers in the West, noting the increase of the Socialist vote in recent elections and the success of the unity convention, declares that "the Socialists will be a formidable political act three years hence." Let every Socialist resolve to do his utmost to show on November 5 that our party is already a formidable enemy to capitalist exploitation and murder.

## A MISCONCEPTION OF TRADE UNIONISM.

In a recent issue of "Commonwealth," a semi-socialistic publication in this city, we find an editorial criticism of trade unionism set forth in these words: "The trade union principle is really a disuniting one; while it appeases the capitalist, it does so with the methods of the capitalist, and its application in strikes is always tantamount to a body of men equally entitled to work in the economy of the world, but who have not accepted the trade union principle, and the strike thus becomes a war of workmen against workmen. The capitalist always has this weapon to defend himself with against the strike, whether the strikers are wrong or right in their original demands."

Of course, there is a certain amount of truth in this statement of the case; but the element of truth is very small compared to the error. It is true that in the struggle between organized labor and capital there is often incidental involvement an antagonism between organized labor and organized—or, to speak more correctly—between class-conscious workmen and those who are not class-conscious. This is the point upon which "Commonwealth" bases its declaration that "the trade union principle is really a disuniting one." But the facts by no means justify this conclusion.

There are many unions, a few only—used to be more such—which proceed on the basis of securing a monopoly of employment for their own members and excluding other workers from membership. Such unions fall in the long run—and deserve to fall. To them the criticism of "Commonwealth" justly applies.

But the general policy of the trade unions is to-day to gather into their ranks all the workers of their respective trades and to give to all of them whatever benefits their organized effort may be able to secure. And it is a well-known fact that the benefits of trade union activity extend beyond the membership of the unions. In many trades the non-union workers are able to command better wages or to enjoy better conditions than they otherwise could, simply by reason of the fact that a considerable portion of the workers in the trade are well organized. With the exception of a very few organizations, which do not deserve the name of trade unions, it is absolutely false that the action of the union is injurious to those outside its ranks. The very reverse is the fact.

But it appears from the closing words of the paragraph quoted that the editor of "Commonwealth" has in mind, not simple non-unionism, but some-man who offer to take the place of strikers in time of trouble. His sympathies are here entirely misplaced and his conclusion is false.

There is war between the capitalist class and the working class. It is a bitter and unrelenting war. There is no industrial peace; there are only occasional, incomplete, and lacerating intervals of truce. Every strike or boycott or lockout or blacklist is an act of war. Let us be frank about this. It is best to call things by their right names.

"Gentlemen say 'Peace, peace'—but there is no peace." That historic saying is as true in this application as in its original one; and crying "Peace" will never bring peace so long as the conditions which produce war continue.

Moreover, this is a righteous war on Labor's side. It is a war for human emancipation, a war for human solidarity, a war for the rights of mankind, for the protection of womanhood, for the salvation of childhood.

Well, if, in any righteous war, one who belongs on our side gives aid and comfort, for whatever motive, to the enemy, what do we say? We say he is a traitor and he is a traitor. We may say that he is ignorant, that he did not realize the gravity of his crime. We

may say that he was sorely tempted, that he was driven by the heat of war, applied by the very power against which we are fighting and which he gives his aid. We may excuse the traitor in such cases, but we must not condone the treason.

In the days of the American Revolution there were colonists who, from various motives, gave aid and comfort to the British forces. Our revolutionary army had to take strong measures against these traitorous Americans. They drove many out of the country and confiscated their property; some they hanged. Would everyone say that because the war was "unjust" to a body of Americans who had not accepted the principle of American independence, therefore "the principle of American independence was a disuniting one?" In the time of the Civil War there were men in Boston and New York and Philadelphia and elsewhere in the North who tried to give aid and comfort to the Confederacy. Rather strong measures had to be used against some of them. Would anyone—at least, anyone who believes that war to have been a just one—say that because it was "unjust" to a body of Northern men who had not accepted the principle of maintaining the Union and opposing slavery, therefore "the principle was a disuniting one?" We should hope no one would be so flimsy.

The case is quite parallel. The case may be, in some cases, by its, excusable—just as political traitors and ordinary liars, swindlers, thieves and robbers are sometimes excusable—all the conditions of early training and present temptation being taken into account. But scabbing is not to be defended on that ground, any more than any other crime.

A great deal of middle-class sympathy is being poured out for the scabs just now by the capitalist newspapers. Men who claim to be Socialists, as the editor of "Commonwealth" does, should not join in the crocodile weeping of the "Scab." The scab is the man who supports the capitalist in declaring lockouts and keeping blacklists, in cutting down wages and maintaining excessive hours of labor with periodic shut-downs, while thousands are clamoring for employment—these editors are loud in defense of "the right to work," when it is a question of bringing men to work strikes. Men who claim to be half-Socialists will do well not to join in this hypocritical outcry. The editors of the traitorous press, while praising capitalists who refuse to allow their employees to join unions, who transmute over them in all sorts of sections and of petty ways, who can go to the extent of having several times been done in recent years of forbidding them to take any part in politics—the same hypocrites who defend these tyrants are now vehemently clamoring against the "abridgment of personal liberty" by the unions. Men who wish even to command the respect of intelligent workmen, not to say of Socialists, will do well not to take part in this clamor.

Personal liberty is a good thing—provided it be not liberty to do social wrong. It is desirable that all men should do right of their own choice. But if some refuse to do so, then their personal liberty must give way to the common good.

The right to work is, from our standpoint, undeniable. But when, during a battle for the establishment of that right, the phrase is twisted into a justification of adding the very class which denies the right to work, then the phrase becomes mere cant.

"Thou shalt not steal thy brother's job" is the first commandment of the religion of Labor. Obedience to that precept is a first condition to success in the battle which is to secure real personal liberty to all and to guarantee to all the right to work and the right to enjoy the product of their labor.

Judge Handshew of the Supreme Court of California has knocked off the "inductive law," by which it was made possible for the people to elect laws that would be for the benefit of the people, and to elect laws that would be for the benefit of the people.

A minor has been arrested in Philadelphia in Pennsylvania because he tampered with a signal lamp and caused the death of a man. Suppose he will be punished because it wasn't a man that was killed.

The worst we can say about young Socialists is that we believe all the nice things the capitalist papers are saying about him.

If trade unions did not keep wages up the capitalist would not be so concerned about the "partial liberty" of strike-breakers.

The worst government cannot long endure where the tendency of the law is to create a rapid accumulation of property in the hands of a few and to render the masses of the people poor and dependent.—Daniel Webster.

## Current Literature.

All books and pamphlets mentioned in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Company, 145 William Street, New York.

"Woman: Her Quality, Her Environment, Her Possibility." Is the title of a pamphlet of thirty pages, by Maria Moore Arvey, issued by the Socialist Press, Boston. The author argues that the injustices suffered by her sex are incidental to the fundamental injustice of the capitalist system of class distinction and class rule. She argues the immense gains to humanity that may be expected to flow from the establishment of real equality and appeals to the women of the land to throw their energies into the Socialist movement as the only means of putting the various social relations of men and women on a human instead of a commercial basis. Price, 20 cents; twelve copies for \$1.

Beginning with the current number of the "Social Crusader," which has been published as the editorial and news letter of the Social Crusade, changes its name to the "Socialist Spirit." It will continue to be edited by Franklin H. Wentworth, which will insure its literary quality and earnest outlook. Comrade Wentworth has called it an editorial fellowship which promises to be of great value to the Socialist. William M. Malley, late associate editor of the Worker, and John Morgan, English Socialist writer and speaker, have both been specially engaged to make personal investigations of matters vitally affecting the movement, and present them in interesting fashion to the readers of the "Socialist Spirit." George D. Herro, William T. Brown of Rochester, and Leonard D. Abbott are also actively interested, and will contribute special articles. The subscription price will remain at 25 cents a year, and sample copies may be obtained at any time by addressing the office, 600 Ashland Block, Chicago. The September number contains, besides editorial matter, special articles on "The Fellowship of the Socialist Spirit," setting forth the work to be undertaken and including interesting biographical sketches of Comrades Malley and Morgan, "The Unity and the Military Spirit," and "The Navy and its Advantages." Comrade Malley has been for the past month constantly among the men of the great steel strike at Westport, Pittsburgh, Monaca, and Wallingford, from which points he has written valuable weekly letters to the Worker. His special articles for the "Socialist Spirit" for October will be on the subject of the strike and will embody his personal experiences and impressions among the striking workmen.

In the "International Socialist Review" for September, Charles Bevilacqua writes on "The Children of the Working Class and the Past Overthrow of France," showing what the Socialists in the French municipalities have done for the children of the proletariat.

"Mother" Jones continues a brief sketch of "American Freedom in West Virginia," where she is now working among the coal miners. Caroline Fernston presents some interesting extracts from an official report of the South African Republic in regard to native labor, throwing light on the motives leading to the Bantou law. Peter Owens writes on "Socialism in English Trade Unions" and Isaac Owens on "Other articles in America Today."

Other articles are "The Labor Movement in Japan," by San Joseph Kato; "The Social Spirit of the National Educational Association," by Geo. M. Miller; and "Idealism and Industry," by C. E. Ashbee, and a poem, "The Socialist Command," by Frederick Bruce Bamford.

The man who "never joins an organization" has not yet learned the value of the benefits of the organization. He is deriving his benefits every day of his life, in hundreds of ways, from the co-operation and co-operation which we have been he was it not for the co-operation, social action of his fellows, he fails to see that these benefits are derived by co-operation and goes on his way a lone believer in individual effort.

The man who declares all belief in Socialism, yet who nevertheless unites with his fellowmen in organized effort to crush the strike, is far more of a Socialist, though he may not know it, than the man who claims himself to be a Socialist yet makes no attempt to act in concert with his fellows, for the belief in the usefulness and efficiency of social action is the principle upon which the doctrine of Socialism is founded, and from which that doctrine cannot be separated without falling to pieces.—J. E. Cole, in Advance.

Commenting on this New York "Times" (Washington) a staunch Socialist supporter, if not a mouthpiece, says: "If the labor unions do not take note of the signs of their failure, and mend their ways accordingly they must not complain if their best friends—inhibiting the premier—OUT. THEN ADRIPT AND INSIST UPON THE REPEAL OF LAWS WHICH ARE BEING ABUSED."

It is scarcely too soon to chart a question over the corpse of the New Zealand "scab." REQUIEM IN FINE.

These reformers and "friends of labor" who are bent upon avoiding the ugly words of the class struggle and saving some easy by-path to the Co-operative Commonwealth will soon have to look elsewhere for their righteousness.

To my mind the situation is most encouraging. It is a good thing for the New Zealand unionists to learn that they must cease relying on the favor of a middle-class ministry, and must rely solely on themselves and the efficiency of their organizations—that is, a word, they must work out their own salvation. They will thus develop a militant, class-conscious spirit. Again, the farmers' unions and their newspaper organs are organizing class lines so sharply and basing their program so openly on material class interests that they are doing more than half of our propaganda for us.

The lesson to the American semi-socialists of the Jones-Hill type should be beneficial.

Some of the "Christians" readers who

## IN NEW ZEALAND.

## Boasted Scheme of "Practical" Socialism on Verge of Failure.

New Zealand Labor Legislation, Not Being Established by a Class-Conscious Labor Party, to be Slogan of Being Revoked by Middle-Class Reformers.

DUNEDIN, N. Z., August 3.—The prediction made in my recent letter to you that labor would soon be given the cold shoulder or "marble heart" by the Liberal or stop-at-all "Socialist" ministry has been fulfilled much sooner than I anticipated, and while I have no leisure for a long letter, I feel I must give you and the American comrades a summary of the situation.

The farmers, who are numerically and productively the most important class in the colony, have recently (within a few weeks) organized a Farmers' Union, which is organized avowedly on the basis of class interest. It is certainly non-partisan, but has a definite legislative program and insists that, no matter what party is in power, its program must be carried out. It already has a membership of 8,000 in this North Island, and is growing rapidly. The South Island is to be organized soon. The program has two chief points: 1. The repeal of the labor legislation, on the ground that it has made wages artificially high and thus injured the farmers as employers of labor; 2. The repeal of the protective tariff duties in the interest of the farmers as consumers.

The trade unions are not class-conscious, self-reliant bodies, but are largely the creation or outgrowth of the labor legislation, and they have made so much of the arbitration act, keeping the conciliation boards and arbitration court constantly at work over petty disputes that they have alienated any sympathy they once had from either class. The compulsory arbitration act has fostered a dependent spirit in the unions, and at the same time has unobscuredly created much friction by the facilities it has offered for airing petty grievances. It MAY have prevented strikes, but this is by no means certain. It is the no strikes have occurred, but it is quite possible that six years might have rolled by without strikes without the act, for this is not an industrial country. There are half a dozen towns (at the second rate) in New Zealand which are scarcely known outside the state, any of which is larger than Auckland, the metropolis of New Zealand, and I think I am well within the mark in saying that New Zealand has more manufacturing than all New Zealand put together. In view of this, a strike here is a strike which would be a disaster, so far as I can learn, there never was but one important strike in the colony.

This much will give an idea of the situation in general and show the forces that are at work to influence the Premier, Seddon, who rules as autocrat, as Hume, while talking with the faculty of Bryan. Seddon, he is remembered, is the man upon whom the laborers in the New Zealand Dispute pin their faith.

On the 10th inst., only three days ago, a deputation from several unions (about 100) called on the premier with proposals to increase the efficiency of the labor legislation. Among these was one that the representatives of the unions be given free railway passes to the place where the court sits. The press reports say:

"The premier, in his reply, made some general remarks as to the working of the system and in regard to the proposed changes, he said, 'I am not saying that it is a good thing to have the unions being going there, but it is a break-down. He had received a telegram from Auckland stating that four hundred people had been cited in one case there. That was riding the thing to death, and was unnecessary. Again, the same evidence was repeated in cases of an appeal, and the business of the courts was delayed by unnecessary repetition of evidence. He said, 'I am not saying that it is a good thing to have the unions being going there, but it is a break-down. He had received a telegram from Auckland stating that four hundred people had been cited in one case there. That was riding the thing to death, and was unnecessary. Again, the same evidence was repeated in cases of an appeal, and the business of the courts was delayed by unnecessary repetition of evidence.'"

The thinking man, he he Socialist or not, must perceive that the course of unionism has an ever increasing tendency to drive together the wage-workers of all trades and occupations. Every strike quickens the movement of amalgamation and solidarity, and the workers' dependence upon one another and the utter uselessness of appealing to the capitalist. Once comprehending the meaning of this class struggle the worker becomes an unconscious Socialist, ready to enter the political field and force the power from the capitalist class.

So much for the general situation and now for the local incident above cited of general scabbing. When men go out on strike they risk losing their bread and butter, and they know it. These college students know this and cannot pierce ignorance. Now we can place the bug in one of two categories, either they believe their interests are with the capitalist class, in all contacts with labor, and are in duty bound to assist in starving the men into submission, or else they simply desire to take advantage of the men's necessities to "turn an honest penny."

These young gentlemen are men of bankers, real estate agents, small merchants and the like, who have fathers from close contact with their fathers' business, that the time to make money out of their neighbors is when they are in trouble. At home they have become familiar with these little maxims:

A satisfactory marriage can best be drawn when the farmer's crops have failed.

A widow and her corner lot can be more easily separated immediately after her husband's death than at any other time.

Adulterated food cannot be refused by customers who are deep in debt.

Knowing these truths and desiring to "turn a little pocket money" the boys follow in the footsteps of their fathers. All of which goes to prove how absurd it is to assert that a college education with boys for mercantile life—John Murray, Jr., in "The People's Press," Albany, Ore.

A writer in one of the current magazines says: "The rich capitalists are poison men and they have required rescue by either for a long time on large scale of money." Trying the impossible task of making more money, these day these reformers follow may learn that productive labor produces all wealth, and when the laborer demands all the product of his toil, these rich men have been so long sitting in repose with a pair of exchange chains.

## Our Esteemed Contemporaries.

Trilum, Cleveland, O. C. A conflict that may or may not be as serious as was the one that began in 1881 is surely coming in the United States. The issue is becoming pretty tightly drawn, and it will only need a few more such injustices as those heaped upon Judge Hanford of Washington and Judge Gager of Connecticut to bring on the conflict. The signs are little different from those that preceded the greatest civil war of modern times, and the forces arrayed are much the same. The slave power became arrogant; but it was no more arrogant than the money power is today. Conservative people tried to stem the tide in 1880, just as conservative people are trying to stem the tide now. Will history repeat itself?

## HOW CAPITALISM REWARDS GENIUS.

The Greater of a Small Industry Poor and Homeless in His Old Age.

The New York "Evening Post" relates the pitiful story of Luther C. Tibbels, the man who, by long years of careful labor, developed the seedless naval orange, thus creating the third greatest industry of the state of California and laying the foundations, as the "Post" says, "of very many large fortunes." Tibbels gave twenty-seven years of his life to the work, refusing offers which would have brought him an immense income, but would have endangered the success of his experiment, inspired not by the hope of wealth, but by the enthusiasm which every right-minded man has in his chosen work. At one time he accumulated a modest fortune—and then the water lords of California, the irrigation companies, swooped down upon him and worked him hard. Tibbels was twenty years old and he had just been driven from his home, the scene of twenty-seven years' conscientious labor, by the mortgage sharks.

The "Post" article closes with the words: "Some day California will be building a costly monument to the founder of the







## WHAT YOU CAN DO FOR SOCIALISM.

Whenever you have an "argument" with an honest workman and find, as is usually the case, that the only reason that he is not a Socialist is because he knows not what Socialism is, try and get him to subscribe to **THE WORKER** for three months. If he cannot or will not subscribe, go down in your own pocket and pay for his subscription to **THE WORKER** for three months—fifteen cents—if you can possibly spare the money. At the end of three months you will probably have a regular subscriber to **THE WORKER** and an intelligent and hard-working Socialist comrade, who will do with others as you did with him.

## Over the Water

The fourth congress of the Socialist Party of Argentina was held in Buenos Aires last month. Argentina being still a new and undeveloped country, devoted chiefly to agriculture and stock-raising, the issues have not been so sharply drawn as in the United States and Europe, and the Socialist movement is still small and not altogether clear. A large part of the time of the congress was devoted to the discussion of demands for the relief of the small farming class. The religious question came up, but the congress put it aside with a declaration that religion is a private matter and has nothing to do with politics. Planks were adopted declaring for a legal eight-hour day for adults, six hours as the minimum for employees between fourteen and eighteen years of age, and prohibition of the employment of children under fourteen; for compulsory education; for better factory inspection; for the establishment of arbitration courts composed of representatives of employers and employees' organizations; for legal recognition of trade unions; for municipal autonomy, proportional representation, separation of church from state, democratic organization of the militia and abolition of the standing army.

Twenty-one organizations were represented in the congress by thirty-two delegates. While the Socialist movement in Argentina has been almost entirely confined to the German immigrant population, which is very numerous, only three of the delegates in the present congress were German. The rest were native Spanish-Americans, with the exception of a few representatives of the Italian population, which has also become large in recent years.

The Socialist Democratic Party press in Germany could hardly be called as weekly. It is published three times a week, once fortnightly, and two monthly, besides the scientific weekly "Die Neue Zeit," two humorous papers, and two literary weeklies. The trade union press includes one three-week paper, that of the printers, thirty weeklies, one published three times a month, twenty fortnightly, and eight monthly.

The fifteenth national congress of the Socialist Democratic Party of Germany was recently held in Weimar. Forty-three delegates were present, representing thirty-three organizations. The report of a year's work showed that during that time thirty-eight organizations, political bodies and trade unions—had become affiliated with the party, which now comprises one hundred and fifty affiliated bodies. Forty-nine of these, with a membership of 5,700 persons, are in (Prussia and a hundred and one in the other states, with a total membership of 10,021.

The vote in the last parliamentary elections was 7,013, as against 947 in 1900. The fact that the total vote is still smaller than the party membership is recognized for the fact that many of the workers are excluded from the franchise and partly by the fact that the party was able to enter the field in only a few districts.

In the recent elections in the general councils of the departments of France the Socialists won four seats and gained seventeen, a net gain of thirteen. The net gains and losses of the various parties are as follows: Socialists gained thirteen; Radicals and Socialists, Radicals gained 70; Republicans and "Radicals" lost 58; Nationalists gained 9; Monarchists lost 27.

According to the latest reports, the Socialist Democratic Party of Bulgaria is in flourishing condition. It comprises fifty-one political groups, with 5,770 members; 201 educational associations, with 15,215 members; and 124 trade unions, with 17,647 members. The party press consists of eleven (forty-four) papers (two of them dailies), seventeen trade union journals, three scientific reviews, and a humorous sheet. The chief party organ, "Pravda" (Truth), published at Plovdiv, has a circulation of 12,000.

It is reported that the British Trade Union Congress at Swansea has voted to accumulate a fund to support the recent House of Lords' decision and other legal wrongs. It appears from the dispatch that the intention is to attempt a further fight in the courts, but it is to be hoped that the British workmen will adopt the much quicker and surer way of fighting with ballots.

The decision of the House of Lords makes it impossible to attach the funds and other property of trade unions for damages awarded by the courts. In cases brought by capitalists against the unions for picketing, boycotting, and a hundred other activities, the decision is considered a very serious blow to the labor movement, but its direct result ought to be to make even more vigilant the voice at the next general election to frighten the Lords and the clergy into reversing the decision.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

out of the factories to-day. I was going to suggest to Aguilardo before he was captured that he would provide himself with American whistles and bells to blow the whistles and ring the bells the rear of the American forces they would think their boats were pulling them and they would run backward. (Applause.)

"I simply say to you men, workmen, those of you that now do not consider yourselves the equal of the mighty ones of the earth. I say to you that the sooner you realize not only your power but also the importance of the role that you play in civilization, the sooner that instant will arrive when you will be prepared to take the step that will lead you out of this purgatory of industry.

"Although disappointed as you are by your masters; although they look upon you as hewers of wood and drawers of water; the time is coming when the workers will realize that they have built up this temple of their brain and muscle and the temple has been usurped by their economic masters. You have filled the temple with the children of your genius, with all our art and literature, and having built that temple you have allowed your masters to usurp it and thrust you into outer darkness. You are not allowed to enter, but hearing the strain of the music that is within and stealing a ray of the light that is there burning, you, the workers, have found outside of the temple you have built. That is your temple. One day they decided they would go to the old country. He used to get \$3.50 a day shoveling coal. He hung up his shovel and stayed until his little roll went where yours go usually. He came back and went down to the dock to go to work. When he got down there he looked for the hundred or more of his fellows with whom he used to work, but he saw them not. He saw an ironing machine, the coal. He went to the foreman and asked him for a job, and the foreman said: 'Why, we have a gigantic arm that picks up one hundred and twenty-five tons of coal and dumps it as soon as you can dump a shovel full.' I mean, when he looked upon it, thought of the possibilities of some of his comrades in arms or in shovels being forced into trampdom; and of their daughters who go where you don't want yours to go, and of his sons, and all that. He thought of the power of the machine to drive a hundred of his fellow laborers and then he turned around and started over the bank with the shovel on his shoulder. The engine was puffing and smoking and the thought grew no bitter within him, and with true Irish zeal, thinking of what he heard that crazy Socialist say a few months before, and shaking his fist at the machine, he said: 'You can puff and you can smoke, and you can smoke and you can puff, but you can't puff.' (Great applause.)

## THE LESSON OF THE STEEL STRIKE.

Our readers have no doubt kept themselves informed as to the great strike in the steel industry, so a detailed review of the causes leading there to is here unnecessary.

Every effort consistent with honor has been made by the men involved. Every concession that could safely be made has been granted. Yet so powerful has capital become and so strongly entrenched does it consider itself, that the possibility of conditions that would eventually and certainly eliminate the Amalgamated Association would satisfy its agents, Morgan and Schwab. The fight is really not for wages or trade conditions. The fight is for the right to organize. And it is so proclaimed by the billion dollar trust. "It is a fight to a finish," they say, "and when the strike is over there will be no more Amalgamated Association."

There is the declaration of the trust. And in its fight against organized labor it will receive the support of every employer of labor in the country.

What does this declaration signify? It means that when the strike terminates the workers in the steel industry will either be free men or slaves. It means that they will have the right to bargain for wages, or else that they will be compelled to rely on the philanthropy of the employer to give them whatever reward for their toil he may choose. It means that they will be independent and self-respecting citizens of a great republic, or servants of a great grasping master—a trust—without conscience and without soul. It means that the vaunted intelligence and superior skill of the American worker is repudiated. It means that capital must be master—supreme and unapproachable—and that labor must be a docile and subservient, relying entirely upon capital for the right to live. It means that labor, the bone and sinew of the nation, the bulwark of our institutions, the reliance of our government, is no more to be free industrially or politically. For there can be no political freedom where industrial slavery exists. It means that whatever conditions are forced upon the steel workers as a result of this strike will, later, be imposed upon you. It means that men like Morgan and Schwab must be ruled from the management of the steel trust; that the trust must recede from its position, and that the right of labor to organize and treat for conditions of employment must be recognized, or else.

IT MEANS THAT THE LABORER FORCED TO MAKE USE OF THAT INSTRUMENT WHICH HE SHARES SOALY WITH THE CAPITALIST, WILL VOTE TO TAKE OVER THE STEEL INDUSTRY AND MANAGE IT FOR THE WELFARE OF THE WHOLE PEOPLE.

That is Socialism, you say. Very well, my brother.

Socialism or slavery. These are the alternatives that conditions are forcing to place before you.

Which do you choose to accept?

THE MARYLAND CAMPAIGN.

The Socialists of Maryland will retain the name of Socialist Democratic Party through the present campaign. The campaign committee appeals to all Socialists to fall in and work for the cause—not those who are already working for it, but also those who have held aloof in the past on account of the division within the party then existing. Help is needed in gathering signatures to the nomination papers, without which all the other work will be wasted. Money is needed to distribute literature and arrange meetings. Every Socialist is urged to give all possible aid, both in personal work and money.

Meetings are held every Monday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 1011 E. Baltimore street, Baltimore. Information can be had from the secretary of the campaign committee, Samuel R. Angel, who may be addressed at the Labor Lyceum.

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

"Endreter's" reports 100 failures in the United States during the week, against 185 for the previous week, and 124, 123, 122, and 173 for the corresponding weeks of 1900 to 1907. About 50 per cent. of the total number of corporations had capital of \$5,000 or less and 11 per cent. had from \$5,000 to \$20,000 capital.

"Who who will not reason is a fool; who cannot reason is a slave; who does not reason is a slave."

THE SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

## The Economic Struggle.

Students from the University of California are working as scabs on the docks at San Francisco, where the men have been on strike for several weeks. No class struggle, is there? Capitalists don't control the educational institutions, do they? No need of a Socialist party, ah?

The Republican and Democratic Board of Police Commissioners of San Francisco has added to the force one hundred and fourteen "specials" recommended by the Employers' Association. This is exactly what the workmen now on strike should have expected when they voted for Republican and Democratic candidates at the last election. They will have a chance to correct their mistake two months from now.

The introduction of the Morn engines on the eastern branch of the Erie Railroad running from Jersey City to Port Jervis has given rise to an everlasting question. Now say that the lot of the workman is a hard one!

May Kahn and Lena Grossman, striking clockmakers of New York, were fined \$10 each in the Yorkville Police Court for "interfering" three women on the street and dissuading them from working in a strike shop. This furnished another good reason why workmen should vote the Socialist Democratic ticket. We want police magistrates who will not treat workmen in this fashion.

Several striking garment workers on the East Side have been arrested on trumped-up charges during the past week. Such things would not happen with Ben Hanford as mayor.

At the last meeting of the Franklin Association of Pressmen, New York, Comrade Joe Wm. Hooley introduced a resolution to add to the regular order of business for each meeting a discussion of economic and social questions. The motion was seconded by Comrade Mumbach and unanimously adopted. At the next following meeting, Sept. 16, Comrade Hooley opened the discussion on "Child Labor."

Comrade Jaffe has been elected business agent of Clock-Makers' Union No. 1 of this city.

At a conference between the Amalgamated Association and the Independent Union manufacturers held in Youngstown, O., last Thursday, the wages of puddlers were advanced 25 cents a ton and the wages of finishers 12 cents a ton. The raise affects 20,000 men and applies from Sept. 1. This is one of the indirect effects of the strike.

Along with the news of the intended consolidation of American and Belgian glass companies comes news of the formation in Belgium of a fab union or strike-breakers' association among the glass workers, under the patronage of the houses, on the same lines as are being followed by the capitalists in the machine trade in this country. Capitalism is international in its interests and in its methods, and only international Socialism can cope with it.

Max Hayes addressed the Cloth Spougers' Union of this city last week upon invitation. Morris Brown has already spoken there and Benjamin Hanford is booked for a speech at an early date. The Socialist speakers are well received.

Algernon Lee spoke at the last meeting of Cigar Packers' Union No. 251. There was a good attendance and all showed the greatest interest in Comrade Lee's remarks.

## FROM THE WORKERS.

A Southern scribbler writes: "The Drummer's Awakening" in your issue of Sept. 8 is one of the best stories I have seen. It ought to be made into a legend and sent to every drummer in the United States. That man Oswald is full of promise of good work. Take care of him." We shall.

A comrade in Newport, Ky., sends in a full set of the portraits of Marx, Engels, Bebel, Liebknecht, Singer, and the Socialists members of the German Reichstag, to adorn his home. Nothing could be more appropriate on a workman's wall.

Comrade Smith of Bellevue, Ohio, writes: "To my mind The Worker is the best Socialist paper published for those who wish to know the real principles of the movement."

In a certain newspaper composing room in London, where nearly thirty operators are employed, there was, a year ago, only one Socialist Democrat. He resolved to convert the shop, even though it might cost him considerable time and money. He began by paying out of his own pocket for three-month subscriptions to The Worker for his brother printers. Very soon some of these men came to him with their half-dollars for yearly subscriptions. Two of three of them contributed dollar each to supply the rest of the men for three months. Then more regular came in. Then other literature was introduced. The result is that to-day about half the men are regular subscribers, twelve are party members, six more are sure to vote the ticket, and several others are likely to do so. GO THOU AND DO LIKEWISE.

USE THIS LEAFLET.

The Organizer of Local New York is prepared to furnish to subdivisions or individuals a leaflet containing the national and municipal platforms of the Socialist Democratic Party and some characteristic sayings of our candidate for mayor, a leaflet which should be widely distributed AT ONCE. There are 100,000 copies in print; use them. Questions and general discussion will follow each lecture. Good music will also form a part of the program. Admission is free, and all are invited.

Socialism is the ideal and hope of a new society founded on material peace and brotherhood, aiming at a new and higher life for all men.—William Z. Foster.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

## A VALUABLE PAMPHLET

For Circulation Among the German-Speaking Workmen in This Campaign.

A very useful pamphlet for circulation among the German-speaking voters in this municipal campaign is the "Municipale Forderungen der Sozialdemokratie," by Hermann Schlueter, editor of the "Volksstimme." The reader of that paper has already seen the paper in the form of a series of editorial articles and will recognize the advisability of bringing the pamphlet to the attention of the largest possible number of German-American workmen in the city between now and election day. After a general introduction, the author takes up successively the subjects of education, public health, labor laws, and regulations, provision for the unemployed, municipal ownership, the housing of the people, city finances, municipal self-government, etc., showing what the Socialist Democratic Party proposes to do for the benefit of the working class of New York City, if put in power by the votes of the working class.

This valuable pamphlet (24 pages) is published by the Socialist Literature Company, and is sold at five cents a copy, putting it within the reach of every workman who wishes to understand the municipal program of the Socialist Democratic Party. In order that subdivisions of the party, educational clubs, and other organizations may be able to circulate it extensively, still lower prices are offered for quantities: Two copies will cost 25 cents; fifty copies, \$1; one hundred copies, \$1.50.

Every Socialist organization in the city which is able to reach the German-speaking population should at once buy a hundred or a few hundred copies and pass it in circulation. It will mean votes for our ticket in November.

## CONVENTION NOTICES.

Conventions of the S. D. P. to nominate candidates for officers to be voted for at the election of Nov. 5 will be held as follows:

JUDICIAL CONVENTIONS to nominate police magistrates for the Second Judicial District of New York (as provided by the new charter, one in each congressional district) in the Borough of Brooklyn, Friday, Sept. 13, at 8 p. m.

NEW YORK COUNTY CONVENTION, Saturday, Sept. 14, at 7:30 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street.

MANHATTAN BOROUGH CONVENTION, Saturday, Sept. 14, at 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICT CONVENTIONS. All assembly districts in the counties of New York and Kings, Friday, Sept. 20, at 8 p. m.

ALDERMANIC CONVENTIONS in all the aldermanic districts of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Bronx, Friday, Sept. 20, at 8 p. m.

## FOR BROOKLYN WORKMEN.

The Socialists of the 10th, 17th, and 18th A. S., Brooklyn, have furnished, for the use of the workers, a two-story clubhouse on Fulton street, junction of Ralph avenue.

On the first floor is the assembly room, for meetings, lectures, debates, etc., where every Saturday night prominent speakers will discuss economic subjects.

The second floor is given over to the library, billiard and pool room.

The building will be ready evening, Sept. 14. Comrade Hanford will be the chairman, and the welcome address will be delivered by Ben Hanford, mayor candidate of the S. D. P. Some of the other prominent persons, who will be present are T. A. Hopkins, candidate for county judge; P. J. Flanagan, candidate for president of the Borough; and Thos. T. Deyer, candidate for police magistrate.

With a splendid array of speakers a meeting is promised, such as is seldom offered, and one which those looking for an intellectual feast cannot afford to miss.

You are cordially invited to attend and bring anyone who talks or thinks of problems affecting workmen.

Workmen are especially invited to inspect the clubhouse on this occasion, and acquaint themselves with the purpose of the organization.

## LECTURES IN 21ST A. S.

The 21st A. S. has arranged a series of Sunday evening lectures to be held in Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue, as follows:

Sept. 15—John Spargo, "The Social Problem and Its Solution."

Sept. 22—James R. Brown, "The Exploitation of the Single Tax."

Sept. 29—Benjamin Hanford, our candidate for mayor.

Oct. 6—Thos. B. McGuire, "Dangers of the Present Social Conditions."

Oct. 13—H. Gaylord Wilshire, "Revolution Inevitable."

Oct. 20—John Harriman and John R. Crosby, Debate on Single Tax vs. Socialism.

Oct. 27—Charles Frederick Adams, "One Conception of Social Democracy."

Nov. 3—Algernon Lee, "Social Conditions and Social Ideals."

The plan, as will be seen, is to have alternate Sunday, Socialist and opponents of Socialism, so that the audience will have a chance to hear both sides. Questions and general discussion will follow each lecture. Good music will also form a part of the program. Admission is free, and all are invited.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

## DIRTY DOLLARS.

\$5. The gross receipts of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company for the last fiscal year were \$10,253,270. Of this amount \$3,253,220 went for "operating expenses," and it was out of this latter sum that the employees were paid such "wages" as they received. Supposedly, it was also out of that item that some money was taken, as went to pay the company's lawyers, the fancy "salaries" of the officials, whatever it may have cost to "influence" or "educate" the state legislature, the city council and judges, together with whatever blackmail executive officials may have secured, if any or all of these items required attention, and they often do require attention on the part of progressive, and strictly up-to-date corporations.

\$5. Deducting \$3,253,220 from operating expenses of the gross receipts of \$10,253,270, leaves "net" receipts of \$7,000,050, and of this latter amount the sum of \$5,921,000 went to the payment of dividends. This \$1,079,050 distributed as dividends was strictly "something for nothing." Those who received it did no work for it. Whenever they did any work on the road, in the capacity of officials, directors, etc., they received for such services liberal payment in the form of "salary," which was taken from the item called "operating expenses."

\$5. The "work" the receivers of these dividends did in order to secure them was exactly the same as that done by a burglar who considers simply in "getting a wedge in." These people, however, have given the subject of burgling intelligent study, and, instead of stealing a few measly dollars in defiance of the law, they have laid the law-making power, and have laid to suit their special game, and then steal millions of dollars annually in accordance therewith. It should be added that, far from being considered robbers, these people are known as "distinguished gentlemen" and "eminent citizens," and instead of calling the proceeds of their "indulgence" by the regular name of "swag," it is euphemistically termed "profits."

\$5. Again, after deducting \$1,079,050 of dividends from the net receipts, we find that the Manhattan paid "fixed charges" to the amount of \$2,677,700. "Fixed charges" generally include taxes, rentals, and interest payments on bonds, the latter item usually being by far the most considerable. With the exception of the sum paid out as taxes, which is usually a small part of the whole, "fixed charges" are as much "profits" as are dividends on the stock. The only difference between the two items is that they are paid either to different parties or else to the same parties under different headings. Neither interest on bonds nor dividends on stock are payments for work performed. They are simply the "take-off" of the fellows who have the "grift," both are "profits" in the sense that they are produced by labor, withheld from labor, and diverted to exploiting capitalists.

\$5. From the above figures you can see the exploitation of the little corner in New York. It is upward of \$4,000,000 a year. And this town is full of similar corporations, many of them larger and many of them smaller. The \$4,000,000 of "profits" of the Manhattan is probably a larger sum than the total wage roll of the company, receiving only those who do some useful work in operating the road, and not counting payments to "fix" legislatures or politicians.

\$5. Does any sane man suppose that a Democratic, Republican, or Reform party, governing this city, could reduce these "profits" to meet the wages of decrease the hours of the men who do the real work of operating the Manhattan Railroad? Certainly not. The stock and bondholders of it, Manhattan are in all of those political parties, and they are in politics for the express purpose of increasing profits and decreasing wages.

\$5. Now if you workmen would join and vote for the Socialist Democratic Party you would find that wages would get the increase and "profits" would decrease to the disappearing point.

\$5. The Democratic government of New York City and the Republican government of Philadelphia may each be said to be above suspicion of honesty.

\$5. Richard Croker, the Irish patriot who pays an income tax in England out of the revenues received from his American subjects in New York, is reported as saying that Tammany candidates this year will be "young men who are honest." If he is as old as he was when he was born, what would an "honest young man" have to do with Croker?

\$5. Last week I recorded the quarterly dividend of 14 per cent. on Sugar Trust stock. Evidently the money was badly needed, for when Harry Meyer has purchased a villa at Newport.

\$5. The New York police have got a man who has succeeded in passing worthless checks to the extent of thousands of dollars. Serve the fool right. Why didn't he print cost certificates and float them on water?

\$5. "Working for my own pocket all of the time" is on his way "home," as look out for your pocket if it has anything in it, as he will need the money to pay his British income tax.

\$5. "Permanent work, with comfortable living wage, is, in my opinion, possible for all in this country," says the Hon. Hyppert Peppercorn Wheeler in the New York "Journal." And now the old world can roll on in safety.

\$5. A primary of the S. D. P. of the 10th A. S., Brooklyn, to elect delegates to Assembly and Aldermanic District Conventions will be held on Wednesday, Sept. 18, at 8 p. m., at 433 Cumberland street, Comrade Foster's home.

\$5. The Socialists of the 10th, 17th, and 18th A. S., Brooklyn, have furnished, for the use of the workers, a two-story clubhouse on Fulton street, junction of Ralph avenue.

On the first floor is the assembly room, for meetings, lectures, debates, etc., where every Saturday night prominent speakers will discuss economic subjects.

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## NATIONAL PLATFORM

OF THE

## SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of international Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalist and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalist to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit even when it means the destruction of the health of the nation. The destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial domination abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage-workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act

as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combinations. No part of the revenues of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes or property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and the reduction of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State of national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries; public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

## DO YOU SEE ANYTHING?

The news comes from Omaha, Neb., that the management of the Union and Southern Pacific railroads has created the office of superintendent of mail contracts, and it is understood that Herbert P. Thrall, NOW SUPERINTENDENT OF THE EIGHTH DIVISION OF THE RAILWAY SERVICE, is to be appointed to the position. RETAINING HIS POSITION WITH THE GOVERNMENT. The man who is to be superintendent of the weighing of the mails is also to be the paid servant of the corporations whose extortionate rates make it impossible for the post office department to pay expenses. Government of the railroads, for the railroads, and by the railroads. How long are you going to vote for it? Would you prefer that the people own their own railroads and carry their own mails, giving the railroad men the full value of their labor, and at the same time reducing fares and preventing "accidents" now caused by overwork and by the refusal of the capitalists to provide safeguards which would cost a little money. The millionaires claimed they "could not afford" automatic safety couplers for the purpose of saving lives, but they can always afford a corruption found to lobby against any law which puts human life above dividends.

\$5. The Democratic government of New York City and the Republican government of Philadelphia may each be said to be above suspicion of honesty.

\$5. Richard Croker, the Irish patriot who pays an income tax in England out of the revenues received from his American subjects in New York, is reported as saying that Tammany candidates this year will be "young men who are honest." If he is as old as he was when he was born, what would an "honest young man" have to do with Croker?







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## OUR CAUSE.

Its Economic Philosophy  
and Its Ethical In-  
spiration.

BY PETER A. SUBROW.

Our cause rests squarely upon the direct expression of the one great master-fact of this human world. This master-fact may properly be regarded as the peculiar revelation of Socialism; and it is in this sense and in the light of it only that we speak of our Socialism as scientific.

We do not tell the world that man's salvation rests upon the benevolent impulses of good men, or that his disasters have flowed from the malignant influence of unfriendly spirits. We do not attribute the revolutions which have convulsed the world to the crimes of a few, or to the virtuousness of a few; but we declare that the great events of history to be always and obviously traceable to the master-fact—the system of economic production, the way the people were getting their living before the revolution was forced into history.

This economic conception of history's process which leads to Socialism is itself an outflow from the master-fact. As clear as the direction of the river, the economic conditions under which the race lives direct the flow of politics and indicate the pathway of the ethical, political, and religious life coming after. It is not with love, nor fellowship, nor hope, nor revolution, nor anger, nor selfishness, nor despair (for these are all modified by the master-fact) that Socialism makes its alliance, but with the economic activity.

In this activity is bondage, its very life. In perils of stripes, starvation and death at the caprice of a flesh power. Then there is no love on the earth. The prevailing virtues will then be two sorts of falsehoods: The appearance of contentment, good humor, or even happiness; and the appearance of much knowing consideration for the slaves and devotion to another law than his own will on the part of the free-owner.

But the whole trend of progress will be mentally against this double team of love and benevolence which ever and anon will be the virtue of the slave. The perfect ladies of the four hundred in Newport recently gave a dog dinner. No, they didn't eat dogs—they would like to force the workman to do that if they could. They simply gave an expensive banquet to their canine companions. Why didn't they invite their husbands and make it a dog dinner? When the Socialists will they will all eat crow.

The Morgan syndicate has raised the price of coal twenty-five cents a ton. The only reason is that they need the money. We can all delve down in our pockets and chip in a quarter to keep Morgan from starving. If you can't afford to buy any coal this winter, you can keep warm by working for the capitalist till you sweat. Or if you are out of a job, you'll keep warm huddling for one.

Now some women EARN A LIVELIHOOD. If you were a young girl just turned 18; if you had in your heart all the fabled dreams of coming womanhood; if your dream looked forward to a sweetheart, to marriage, to little ones to nurse and rear, how would you like to be placed at a bustling wheel to earn your daily bread?

What is a bustling wheel? It is a circular piece of felt welded together to revolve on a shaft 3,500 revolutions a minute. This bustling wheel is for the purpose of polishing metal. The handle bars and nickel flashings of your bicycle have been held against this whirling felt.

The faucets and tubing of the bath, some bathroom of the modern flat are brought to that blinding shine, no doubt, in the hands of some young girl in the dingy factory room.

Some of the bathroom furnishings will weigh twenty-five pounds, rather heavy for a girl. She works ten hours a day—a long time for slender arms to hold up such a load.

She holds the reel against the swiftly whirling wheel and her hands chatter like a saw blade as she reels over a runaway horse. Why? Because the wheel looms the contact for a few seconds and then catches it again with a slip that fairly tears the metal from the grasp.

If you lose hold of your work there is no escape in jumping. You are going to get hit somewhere, most likely in the face, as the good workman bends over close to see that his work is done.

Women have lost touch; some have lost their native lower jaw too away. Not much chance for marriage after that.

But the worst of bustling business is not the danger of machinery, though that looks appalling enough. It is not the fear and tear to the nervous system which is the result of the effort to get the necessary friction for a high polish.

The worst danger is in the line; imperceptible dust from the brass and the spray of acids used for the polish. The young women who work at this trade live handkerchiefs over their face and about their throats. They sometimes wrap their fingers in rags.

The eyes, nostrils, lips are unprotected. There have been devices invented for protection, such as a fine wire mask with cotton lining. But no one uses it. Men are reckless who are long in the trade. Women are good workers.

However, the brass or copper dust makes a sore wherever it settles as an abrasion of the skin. Girls in this trade do not last long.

The dust is always sitting in the pores. It pollutes the blood. It makes eruptions on the face and running sores on the body.

This startling testimony was given to the hearing master trade council by C. B. Myers, the business agent of the Metal Polishers' Union.

He declared that there were fifty girls in Chicago who worked at this trade who could never marry. He said their blood was polluted with verdigris.

M. J. Donohue, secretary of the council, called at the factory employing the girls and found that he was shocked at the appearance of them. He visited the factory inspectors' office and received the reply that the factory was entirely complying with the law, and nothing could be done to prevent the girls working at the trade. (Miss) Walker in the Socialist Spirit.

When you read your comfortable bed do you remember the uncomfortable beds that made St. Louis a "hot bed" for the master's professed concern for the

## A SUPPRESSED COMMUNICATION.

## A LETTER ON THE STEEL STRIKE.

Addressed by a Florida Socialist to a Local Paper and Found Unavailable by the Photo-Editor.

"Editor of the 'Sentinel-Reporter':  
I find the following in your issue of August 22:

"More than three hundred employees of the Stirling Boiler Company of Barabara walked out of the shop at Akron, O., Wednesday. The company had hired one non-union boilermaker, who was put to work last week and whose dismissal the men demanded Wednesday after his refusal to join the union. The company's officials refused to turn him out and the men did not return to work that day after the noon hour. Nearly six hundred men are employed at the works, but the strike has caused the factory to close down. What just cause had these men, to throw three hundred other men out of work who felt they had no grievance for a strike?"

"I think these men had, the same 'just cause' for their action: that our revolutionary forefathers had in throwing overboard the tea in Boston harbor. There was a great principle involved in the act of our forefathers—resistance to tyranny. There is also a great principle underlying the action of the strike men at Akron, O., and it is also resistance to tyranny. Both the acts of our forefathers and the trade union men are childish and petty and wholly unwarranted to a superficial observer, but to one who understands the full meaning of them they are of the largest importance."

It is easy for any one who will open his eyes to what is going on in this country to see the capitalist and laborer now lining up for one of the most desperate struggles that the world has ever seen. On the side of capital there is a well defined and very transparent determination to crush out labor unions and reduce the laboring man to utter helplessness and still more degrading dependence and slavery than they are now subject to. The laboring man is already feeling this and fighting for self-preservation. The vast combinations of capital have naturally and inevitably brought about combinations among the laborers to resist further encroachments against their rights and liberties. Lately they have become seriously alarmed and have been forming unions with a rapidly heretofore unknown. Having discovered the purposes of the great capitalists to crush their unions they naturally have become sensitive to every move made by their employers and are quick to take action, whenever they think their rights are being invaded.

There is a general principle that wages are fixed by the price that is made by the lowest bidder. Machinery having greatly increased the powers of production has had the effect of throwing a large number of laborers out of employment in all branches of production. A laborer out of work will naturally bid for a job at almost any pay he can get. This has the effect of constantly reducing wages below the point of a decent subsistence. This makes it absolutely necessary for workmen to combine to resist this tendency, and this is the main purpose of labor unions. They are not fighting for extortionate wages, but fighting for a living wage and against further reductions.

This is a crude, costly and clumsy method no doubt, but it is the only way the laborer sees at present of maintaining himself. It is teaching him the lesson of mutual dependence and solidarity which he must learn if he is ever to get out of his present slavery to capital. There is no use of looking against it, for he must and will use it, come what may, until he sees the way out. It is costly, and does irreparable damage not only to the laboring man himself and to his employer, but to the entire community; but he is not the party most to blame for these disastrous struggles that have, even now, become a veritable civil war. Before he can be free, the workingman must be able to take some notice of what his enemy, the capitalist, is doing.

Everyone is now beginning to feel the effects of the great combinations of capital called the trusts. They have already assumed control of our government, our bank and butter, and our liberties, so far as they have gone in the latter matter. No highwayman, even a powerful part of the power to injure and rob the laborer, did one millionth part of the injury and robbery that these vast combinations of capital have and are now doing. They are striking through the land holding and taking the property of thousands and bringing ruin and poverty upon them. The robber barons of old were not a pinch of snuff compared to their operations. If you want to read the most appalling history of crime and robbery that has ever been written, read H. D. Lynds' "Wealth Against Commonwealth" and you will find the story of the others quite as sad.

The real fact is that the workingmen are now fighting the battles of everyone of us as well as their own, fully as much as Washington and other revolutionary heroes did, and instead of being denigrated should have the sympathy and support of every man who values his own liberty and the future welfare of coming generations.

Many do not realize this fact, but it will be well for them to wake up to the true situation of our affairs before it is irretrievably too late. People are vainly trying to stave off the inevitable to study the causes of the present situation in the way out of our difficulties, will wish they had assumed into these matters and learned the rights of them before long.

W. C. GREENE,  
Orlando, Fla., August 28.

The people of Mississippi have just refused to send an ex-convict to the legislature. Perhaps they want to give him a chance to reform.—Atlanta Journal.

Through trade unionism we can increase wages and reduce the daily hours of toil, but we cannot dictate to the capitalist class how many days in the year they must employ us.—Appel to Reason.

Admits Part of the Truth.  
The Anarchist looks with pity and contempt upon Socialists and labor agitators. Naturally enough, for the aims of these are diametrically opposite to his own. The purpose of the labor organization, whether wisely planned or not, is to better the condition of the workingman by securing higher wages, shorter hours, and increased privileges. The Socialist dreams of a happier human society, to be created by the adoption of his nostrums. But both rob the necessity of a government of laws, of legislation, of courts and juries. They would like to chase these organs of the civil system to their own thing, or to control them. The Anarchist would destroy them utterly. Socialism and organized labor do not differ in aim more than thieves differ in the methods of their thieving.

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## TWO SIGNIFICANT VOTES IN CENTRAL LABOR BODIES.

New York C. F. U. Calls on Workingmen to Leave Old Parties  
—St. Louis C. T. & L. U. Turns Down President for Mixing in Capitalist Politics.

Upon motion of Comrade Morris Brown delegate of Cigar Makers' Union No. 144, the New York Central Federation of Labor Unions last Sunday instructed its delegates to the State Federation of Workingmen to introduce a resolution calling upon both organized and unorganized workingmen throughout the state to sever their connections with the old political parties and stand free to support candidates nominated directly by and from the ranks of the working class.

The Socialists in the C. F. U. did not ask an endorsement of the B. D. P. They depend on the unmistakable attitude of the S. D. P. as a labor party to command the respect of all workingmen who break away from old party traditions.

The C. F. U. also voted to extend the report of the "Sun," of account of the slanderous declaration of that sheet, that many of the delegates were Anarchists. It was shown in the debate, and generally admitted, that the Socialist press alone has proven itself truly devoted to the interest of the labor movement.

By a vote of 43 to 23 the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis last week demanded the resignation of its president, George Meins.

Meins' offense was that, without authority from the C. T. & L. U. and against its well-known desire, he invited a capitalist politician, Democratic Governor Dockery, to speak at the Labor Day picnic.

It was Delegate Hecht, Socialist, who raised the protest and Meins replied with a bitter and vulgar tirade against Socialism. Not only the avowed Socialists, however, but a large majority of the delegates, supported the Socialist position that labor organizations should give no countenance to Republican and Democratic politicians.

The affair is not finished, as Meins will make a fight for his office in later meetings, and interesting discussions are expected.

The St. Louis C. T. & L. U. is making an admirable record for itself. Last spring it unseated its then president for accepting a capitalist nomination. Socialists led the fight and they were sustained.

## RENT-ROLLS OR HUMAN LIFE, WHICH IS MORE SACRED?

The tenement-house owners of this city held a general mass meeting last week. The three assembly-rooms of the New York Turn Hall in Bigby fifth street were packed to overflowing with big and little landlords, all ready to begin at the month with rage. The meeting was the first of a series to protest against the new Tenement House Law, and to devise plans for nullifying its provisions. Speeches were made denouncing the law, demanding organized resistance to it, and denouncing the governor who appointed the Tenement House Commission (the present President of the United States) speeches so violent in their character, so full of the spirit of lawlessness and incendiary that, if the speakers had been workmen instead of capitalists, the police would have hustled them to jail on a charge of inciting riot and assassination.

—What is the matter with these rent-roll owners, these decidedly so decent and respectable lovers of law and order?

THE MATTER IS THAT THEIR MOST SACRED FEELINGS HAVE BEEN OUTRAGED. THEIR MOST SACRED FEELING, ONE MUST REMEMBER, RESIDE IN THEIR FAT POCKETBOOKS.

The matter is that the Republican politicians at Albany, knowing the horrible conditions in the tenement districts—conditions which have grown worse and worse by their silent consent from year to year, and by which these landlords profit and fatten that, if they did not do something to alleviate these conditions, the workingmen would strangle themselves to really independent political action, did at last come into law a miserable little quibbling and compromising measure of half-way reform.

THIS LAW IS AS A DROP IN THE OCEAN TO THE MEASURES THAT OUGHT TO BE TAKEN TO ABOLISH THE TENEMENT-HOUSE EVILS. But it does do something, however little for the tenement class; and it does impose some expense, however small compared to their income, upon the landlords. Hence the wrath of the landlords and their determination that the law must be resisted and overturned.

These landlords are going to petition the next legislature to amend the law, to such a way as to destroy whatever life usefulness it has. YOU MAY BE SURE WORKINGMEN, THAT IF YOU DO NOT SEND YOUR OWN MEN TO THE LEGISLATURE, THE PETITIONS OF THE LANDLORDS WILL BE LISTENED TO FAVORABLY. MORE RESPECTFULLY THAN ANY. YOU MAY MAKE WHAT YOU WANT. But because the landlords have wealth and influence because they contribute to the Republican and Democratic campaign funds and have favors to give to oligarchical politicians. Second, because these politicians think that they have your votes in their vest pockets, any law, and can afford to disregard your wishes, and you have given them reason to think so by voting for their parties in spite of repeated injury and insult.

Only last year you wanted an Employers' Liability Law, to protect you from your employers' cruel and reckless greed. Your employers opposed it and the Republican and Democratic legislators killed the bill.

Not long ago you got a Cravelling State of Wages Law. You thought it a great victory. It was on the face of it considering that you did not vote for it, but only asked your masters' representatives to vote for it. But—there was a great big "but," as you discovered. Your employers carried that law to the Court of Appeals, and the court, composed of Republican and Democratic lawyer-politicians, decided that the law was unconstitutional and void.

In the light of such experience as that, you may expect that, when you promptly take action in your own defense, the legislature and the courts will listen to the demands of the land-

lords and undo whatever good the Tenement House Commission has accomplished.

It is necessary that you inspire the capitalists and their servants, the politicians, with FEAR OF YOUR OWN RESPECT FOR YOUR DETERMINATION. You cannot do this by protesting and begging. You can do it in another way.

You can do it by VOTING FOR ALL that you want, instead of ASKING ONLY A PART. That is the only way you can do it.

The capitalists pretend to hold law and order sacred; but, in reality, they hold nothing sacred except rent, profit, and interest. The Republican and Democratic parties exist to guard that holy trinity.

The Social Democratic Party, as a party of the working class, has different ideas. It holds the needs of childhood more sacred than the profits of employers. It holds the happiness of workingmen's families more sacred than the coupons of bondholders. It holds HUMAN LIFE, HEALTH, AND COMFORT MORE SACRED THAN THE RENT-ROLLS OF TENEMENT-HOUSE OWNERS.

The Social Democratic Party alone has offered a real solution of the tenement-house question. Here it is, as stated in the Municipal Platform:

"The city government to use all the powers conferred upon it by law to prevent the erection of unsanitary or unsafe tenement houses and to compel the destruction of such as exist in violation of law."

"The city government, further, to begin at once the erection of modern FIRE-PROOF tenement houses, WITH AMPLE PROVISION FOR LIGHT AND AIR, FOR PROPER VENTILATION, AND FOR PRIVACY; such tenements to be let AT RATES SUFFICIENT TO COVER THE COST OF CARE AND MAINTENANCE. The work to be begun in the poorest quarters of the city, and to be extended as rapidly as possible with the ultimate object of providing adequate dwellings at cost to the whole population."

"That is the only way to put an end to the present system of housing, which destroys comfort, makes decent living almost impossible, fosters deadly diseases, and murders thousands of workingmen's babies year by year. That is the only way of securing proper housing for the toiling population of a great city and relieving them from the frightful burden of rents under which they now suffer."

That is a part of the program of the Social Democratic Party. If you want it, vote for it all together. You will get it in no other way.

And if you want even moderate reform, you will get it only by casting no large a vote for this thorough-going proposition as to SCARE the capitalists and politicians into decency.

Rent-rolls or human life, which do you hold more sacred? That is the question. Answer with your vote.

—HUGO PICK, Secretary.

LECTURES IN EAST NEW YORK.

The comrades of East New York have arranged the following series of Sunday evening lectures, to be held in Penn-Fulton Hall, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Fulton street.

Sept. 22—John Spargo, "Our Position: Economic, Ethical and Political."

Sept. 29—Peter E. Burrows, "The Irrepressible Conflict."

Oct. 6—Ed. Gaylord Wilshire, "The Trust Problem."

Oct. 13—Morris Hillquit, "Socialism as a Science."

Oct. 20—Leonard D. Abbott, "The Issues of the Campaign."

Oct. 27—Dr. C. L. Furman, "The Workingman, His Soul, and Politics." All workingmen and others interested in political and economic questions are invited to come and hear the views of Socialist speakers, to ask questions and participate in general discussion. Admission is free.

BUT UNION LABEL WORKS.

## DIRTY DOLLARS.

§§ Gross earnings of the Third Avenue Railroad for the last fiscal year were \$2,242,635, and the operating expenses were for the same period \$1,065,500, leaving net earnings of \$1,177,135.

§§ The operating expenses were last year \$219,884 less than the year before, and the gross earnings were \$118,801 more than for the preceding year.

§§ A decrease in the operating expenses of a railway is almost invariably a decrease in the number of employees and the amount paid them. In the case of the Third Avenue the decrease is principally brought about through the absorption of this road by the Metropolitan Traction, and the decrease of \$219,884 is principally effected through the "moving" of the wages of employees eliminated by the change from competition to consolidation.

§§ In addition to its gross receipts of \$2,242,635 in its capacity as a street railway, the Third Avenue has "other income" of \$413,080. "Other income" in a railway report means simply additional "graft." In this case it probably includes payments for street car advertising, etc., or it may be that the Third Avenue Company is the owner of the bonds of some minor street railways operated in connection with or by it.

§§ In looking up railway reports, one must not be surprised or disappointed because such items as "other income" appear from time to time, leaving one entirely in the dark as to the real source of the money entered thereunder. You have only to recollect that these reports are made only nominally to comply with the law, and their real purpose is usually to affect the market, a good report sending the stock up a few points and an adverse report sending it down.

§§ The published report of the finances of a corporation is not to inform people regarding its affairs, but to deceive them.

§§ Notwithstanding the fact that the Third Avenue last year had net earnings of \$1,177,135 and "other income" of \$413,080, making a total net \$1,590,215, the annual statement of the road shows a "deficit" of \$208,129. This does not mean that the road was operated at a loss, or that some good capitalist went down in his sock and dug up \$208,129. Nothing of the sort.

§§ It had depended upon some capitalist or capitalist giving up their good dough, not a wheel would have been turned on the Third Avenue. It simply means that the Third Avenue has no money bonds outstanding that it can not pay the interest on them, and so the stockholders get nothing—except what the stockholder is also a bondholder, which is often the case. But as shown last week both are "graft," get profit, something for nothing, and only differ from common pickpocket in that they do their "work" legally.

§§ The daily papers report that Colonel Astor, who struck a boy, knocking him down and injuring him severely. The colonel is a liberal man, however, and out of his millions gave the boy \$15.

§§ The "business men" in Wall Street needed money. So Secretary of the United States Treasury Gage bought \$20,000,000 of government bonds of them before they were due in order to keep the business interests prosperous. But if a workman as a million workmen were starving for want of work, the government could not employ one of them. Can you see any difference? Do you think the government is run in the interest of workmen or in the interest of capitalists?

§§ Banker Jefferson Bellman last week had the teeth of his sore-ridden Anna filled with gold. Why should any reasoning man be surprised if some day his teeth should be filled with grass?

§§ If you want to understand just how much patriotism some people have just watch the bills presented by the late President's physicians and all the others connected with his illness in any way.

§§ "Working for my own pocket all of the time" is back in town. If you've got a dollar, look out for it.

§§ At a cost of \$4,500, Frank J. Gould has recently imported from England a St. Bernard dog named Baron Sundridge. It would seem from this that Kaffian bars were cheaper than French canines. And it is two to one that the baron's pedigree is nobler than the count's.

§§ The last meeting of The Worker Conference two new delegates were named—Fred Easer of the 15th and 17th A. D. and Comrade Bernstein of the 4th A. D. The financial secretary's report showed receipts from circular letters and other sources to date of \$28.88. The treasurer's report showed \$106.74 on hand. It was decided to send a list to every assembly district of existing subscriptions to The Worker and that the delegates to the Conference had up these subscriptions and secure their renewals.

§§ The next meeting of the Conference will be held at the Labor Lyceum, Monday, Sept. 23, at 8 p. m.

§§ Socialism means abolition of the private ownership of capital and of wage slavery. Abolition of competition for bread—men against each other, women against men, children against women, and machinery against all.

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## THE WORK OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Some Suggestions on What the Comrades Must Do in Order to Make Our Movement Successful.

Comrades must remember that the work of the writers and speakers is, or should be, only a small part of the activity of such a party as ours. The work of the editors will not do much good if the comrades who could themselves as the "rank and file" do not get subscribers for the party press. The work of the writers will be thrown away if their books and pamphlets and leaflets are not brought to the attention of the public. The work of the speakers will be of no use if the comrades do not see to it that strangers attend our meetings.

It is the hard, quiet, unremitting work of the whole body of party members that counts. Unfortunately, this most useful work is generally unobserved and unrewarded. But fortunately, on the other hand, the Socialists are inspired with such a love for the cause that they are willing to work for it without honor or reward, when they see that their services are needed.

The petty troubles of the past two or three years, from so happily controlled, have interrupted the general activity that so distinguished the comrades of Greater New York before that. Many of our old workers have not yet fallen back into the good old habits, while many of the new recruits have not yet learned them. It is important, if we are to make a creditable showing this year, that all should begin to "hustle" right now, and keep it up till the end; and we take this occasion, to make some practical suggestions on the matter.

### HOUSE-TO-HOUSE WORK.

First, as to house-to-house propaganda. This is unquestionably one of the hardest and most unpleasant forms of work. But it is also one of the most effective.

Every strong assembly district organization ought to organize this work systematically and do it thoroughly. Assign each comrade a certain block to cover. When he has finished that block, let him take another. Let him leave leaflets and party papers at each house on his first trip. Then let him call in the evenings, leaving the people of the house to the meetings held by the party, informing them about our methods and purposes and, if possible, securing his subscription to a party paper.

Where the organization is too weak in numbers to attempt to cover the whole district in this manner, IT SHOULD, AT LEAST, SEE THAT ALL REGISTERED SOCIALIST VOTERS ARE PERSONALLY VISITED. Three-fourths of our voters know little or nothing of our organization and have never seen our party papers. But nine out of ten would, if personally solicited, show their interest in the movement by taking literature to distribute among their neighbors and friends; and the majority would enroll themselves in our organization and subscribe for our papers.

In some places the comrades who do this work will have a cold reception; or an unpleasantly hot one. But in most cases, if they use proper tact, they will be cordially received and will be able to accomplish much good.

### DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATURE.

As to party literature, it should be understood that PAPERS AND LEAFLETS DO NOT CIRCULATE THEMSELVES. It is hardly worth while to publish a paper for the use of convinced Socialists only. But each reader, if he will, get new readers for the paper; and when these become convinced of the rightness of our principles, they will bring up other men. If each PARTY MEMBER IN NEW YORK CITY WOULD GET ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER FOR THE WORKER EACH MONTH, IT WOULD NOT TAKE US VERY LONG TO REACH THE WHOLE LARGING POPULATION OF THE CITY. Some are already doing much more than this, while many are doing absolutely nothing.

To print a hundred thousand leaflets and have them in the hands of a few men is to throw away a lot of money. But if these leaflets are properly circulated they will bring us votes—maybe a thousand, maybe ten thousand—that we would not otherwise have had. Leaflets should be handed out at meetings, of course, and comrades should supply them to their fellow-workers in shop or factory. But we can reach only a small part of the people in this way; and, moreover, many of the leaflets distributed at meetings will be thrown away without reading.

It is necessary to do more than this. LEAFLETS SHOULD BE PUT INTO EVERY HOUSE IN THE CITY. Even where it is not practicable to make a personal visit to every voter, it is possible to put some of our literature into his mail-box or hand it to his wife with the request that she show it to him. And in most cases it will be read.

§§ In importance to the circulation of Socialist literature is the holding of effective public meetings, both indoors and on the street.

§§ Public meetings are always valuable if they are properly managed. Only too often, however, they are so conducted that they do little or no good, while they involve considerable expense.

§§ There is no occasion for the holding of divisions of Local New York, which could not hold successful weekly hall meetings if they went about it in the right way. And the experience in the few districts where it has been rightly done shows how much good it would do.

§§ In the first place, A GOOD HALL should be secured, not the back room of a saloon nor a stuffy, dimly lighted room, or on such a wretched way as is most convenient to most of the people in the district. At every meeting the chairman should announce the literature for the next week; the subject he is to take up and invite all

§§ The meetings should be arranged in advance in series of two or three months, and cards printed bearing the whole list of speakers and subjects with the name of The Worker and "Vorwärts" and a few of our best pamphlets. These should be put into every house in the district, just before the opening of the series. Then for each subsequent meeting one hundred or fifty may be printed and similarly distributed. THE WIDEST PUBLICITY MUST BE GIVEN THE MEETINGS, IN ORDER TO ENHANCE THE BEST RESULTS.

§§ All this costs money, of course—and work too. But it is worth the expense. It may cost \$2 a week to hold meetings attended only by a handful of party members who who do not need to have Socialist explained to them. It may cost \$10 a week to hire a good hall and advertise it properly. But if five hundred or seven hundred or a thousand are brought before our speakers each week, the extra expense will be well repaid, for some will join the party, more will subscribe to our papers or buy our literature, and still a larger number will be induced to vote our ticket. Moreover, a collection may be taken at such meetings, and experience shows that if the comrades conduct things wisely the collection will nearly, if not quite, pay the expense.

§§ THE WORK OF THE LITERATURE AGENT. At every hall meeting the Literature Agent should be in attendance at a table near the door, prepared to sell books and pamphlets, take subscriptions for party papers, and the chairman should invite the people to buy and read our literature. Inasmuch as all our literature is applied to organizations at a large discount and as a commission is allowed on all subscriptions for our papers, there should be a considerable profit from the Literature Agent's work to provide for his expansion or to be applied to other forms of agitation.

§§ Every open-air meeting in campaign time is it absolutely necessary that a banner showing the ticket and emblem should be displayed and that the chairman in introducing each speaker should mention the name of the party, its candidates, and the emblem on which their new bill is based. In such a way that no one in the audience can fail to understand.

§§ FOR OPEN-AIR SPEAKERS. Some of our open-air speakers seem to forget that a campaign is on. Some give scientific lectures, on phases of the question but very distantly related to the immediate political purpose of the meeting; others denounce the capitalist system and the old parties, without even suggesting that we have anything to offer in their place. This should not be allowed. EVERY SPEECH SHOULD BE AN APPEAL TO THE WORKINGMEN TO VOTE THE TICKET OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY—TO VOTE FOR BEN HANFORD, AND MORRIS BROWN, AND HENRY STAHL, AND THE LOCAL CANDIDATES. WHOEVER FORGETS THIS, WHOEVER UNDER THE EMBLEM OF THE ARM AND TORCH, THE EMBLEM OF THE PARTY OF THE WORKING CLASS, THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY, DOES NOT AFFRONT OF REPETITION. Every successful speaker has learned to repeat and repeat and repeat, varying the treatment of the subject and the wording of his thought, but coming back again and again to the leading point—the ticket of the party. The duldest hearer cannot fail to grasp it.

§§ DON'T ABUSE OR EXAGGERATE. Again, the speaker should be careful not to exaggerate, not to use needlessly violent language, and not to wander from the subject.

§§ Don't say that each type-setting machine throws twenty men out of employment; some printer may be in the crowd and he will know that it is untrue, and only those who are not his well-wishers or the whole party (down settlers or ignoramus). BEHOLD YOUR FACTS, AND STICK TO THEM; THE TRUTH IS SUFFICIENT FOR OUR PURPOSES. DON'T THE ABUSE EPITHETS. IT IS BETTER TO PROVE THAT CHOKER AND PLATT ARE RASCALS WITHOUT PROVING IT. If you say the capitalists are robbers and murderers, you will only alienate the sympathy of most of your hearers; but if, in calm language, you explain the workings of the capitalist system, your hearers will know what to think of the capitalist class and how to express their judgment.

§§ STICK TO THE SUBJECT. Finally, don't wander from the subject. You may believe that atheism is a great sin, or you may think that the church is an enemy of human progress; you may believe that divorce should be forbidden, or you may be in favor of free-love; you may hold very decided opinions on a variety of religious or social questions, which you think it your duty to propagate. But you have come to this meeting for the purpose of your speech at a party meeting. THEY ARE YOUR OPINIONS, NOT THE PARTY'S, AND YOU HAVE NO RIGHT TO FORCE THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THEM UPON THE PARTY. Stick to your subject; show the workings and the effects of capitalism, the sufferings of the laboring class, the tyranny of the capitalist class, the antagonism of the old parties, the way in which the old parties serve capitalist interests, and the position of the S. D. P. as representing the workers. Make this clear—and don't forget the ticket and the emblem.

§§ We have spoke at length on this subject of the mistakes of speakers, not because many of them fall into such errors, but because OUR WORKERS MAKE MISTAKES MAY UNDO THE WORK OF MANY WHO HAVE DONE THEIR DUTY.

§§ We have the force in this city to make a good campaign this fall and a permanently powerful movement. We

have social and economic conditions that favor our agitation. What we need is work and more work—energetic work, systematic work, untiring work, enthusiastic work—work that will bring men into our ranks and will inspire them to work and work again and keep on working. THAT IS THE ONLY WAY TO WIN.

### OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

Open-air meetings will be held in the following places during the coming week. Platform committees are instructed to have platforms, literature, banners, etc., on hand promptly at 8 p. m. at the appointed places. Speakers should also appear promptly on time.

MANHATTAN.

FRIDAY, Sept. 20.—8th A. D.—N. E. Essex and Heister streets. Speakers: Weinstein and Cohen.

22nd A. D.—Socialist Educational League, 47th street and First avenue. Speakers: Phillips, Nicholson, and Finger.

10th A. D.—N. E. Willett and Stanton streets. Speakers: Feldman and Leikowitz.

18th A. D.—10th street and Second avenue. Speakers: Gulestein, Fraser, and Paulsen.

SATURDAY, Sept. 21.—8th A. D.—S. E. Canal and Ludlow street. Speakers: Edlin, Josephson, and Weinstein.

16th A. D.—S. E. Stanton and Lewis streets. Speakers: Feldman and Cohen.

20th A. D.—S. W. 70th street and First avenue. Speakers: Phillips, Nicholson, and Fraser.

18th A. D.—N. W. 12d street and First avenue. Speakers: Fraser, Phillips, and Lemon.

30th A. D.—N. W. 8th street and First avenue. Speakers: Lemon and Lee.

MONDAY, Sept. 23.—2d A. D.—S. E. Market and Henry streets. Speakers: Panken and Davidson.

4th A. D.—S. E. Ruter and Henry streets. Speakers: Josephson, Harvdon, and Edlin.

12th A. D.—Junction Division and Grand streets. Speakers: Edlin, Panken, and Josephson.

16th A. D.—S. E. 7th street and Avenue B. Speakers: Feldman and Gulestein.

TUESDAY, Sept. 24.—8th A. D.—N. E. Romaine and Forsyth streets. Speakers: Panken, Weinstein, and Boudin.

21st A. D.—N. W. 15th street and Fifth avenue. Speakers: Miss Daken, Spargo, and Loewenthal.

32d A. D.—N. W. 100th street and Second avenue. Speakers: Edlin, Malkiel, and Davidson.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.—11th A. D.—N. W. 36th street and Eighth avenue. Speakers: Spargo, Finger, and Nelson.

13th A. D.—N. E. 40th street and Eighth avenue. Speakers: Nelson, Spargo, and Phillips.

15th A. D.—N. E. 52d street and Eighth avenue. Speakers: Phillips, Hanford, and Mally.

THURSDAY, Sept. 26.—23d A. D.—N. W. 142d street and Eighth avenue. Speakers: Lemon, Hanford, and Brown.

14th A. D.—N. E. 125th street and Lexington avenue. Speakers: Hanford, Nicholson, and Mally.

10th A. D.—N. W. 8th street and Avenue B. Speakers: Panken, Loewenthal, and Feldman.

14th A. D.—N. W. 11th street and Avenue B. Speakers: Feldman, Hanford, and Mally.

18th A. D.—N. W. 11th street and Avenue B. Speakers: Feldman, Hanford, and Mally.

22nd A. D.—N. W. 11th street and Avenue B. Speakers: Feldman, Hanford, and Mally.

26th A. D.—N. W. 11th street and Avenue B. Speakers: Feldman, Hanford, and Mally.

30th A. D.—N. W. 11th street and Avenue B. Speakers: Feldman, Hanford, and Mally.

34th A. D.—N. W. 11th street and Avenue B. Speakers: Feldman, Hanford, and Mally.

38th A. D.—N. W. 11th street and Avenue B. Speakers: Feldman, Hanford, and Mally.

42nd A. D.—N. W. 11th street and Avenue B. Speakers: Feldman, Hanford, and Mally.

46th A. D.—N. W. 11th street and Avenue B. Speakers: Feldman, Hanford, and Mally.

50th A. D.—N. W. 11th street and Avenue B. Speakers: Feldman, Hanford, and Mally.

54th A. D.—N. W. 11th street and Avenue B. Speakers: Feldman, Hanford, and Mally.

58th A. D.—N. W. 11th street and Avenue B. Speakers: Feldman, Hanford, and Mally.

62nd A. D.—N. W. 11th street and Avenue B. Speakers: Feldman, Hanford, and Mally.

66th A. D.—N. W. 11th street and Avenue B. Speakers: Feldman, Hanford, and Mally.

70th A. D.—N. W. 11th street and Avenue B. Speakers: Feldman, Hanford, and Mally.

74th A. D.—N. W. 11th street and Avenue B. Speakers: Feldman, Hanford, and Mally.

78th A. D.—N. W. 11th street and Avenue B. Speakers: Feldman, Hanford, and Mally.

82nd A. D.—N. W. 11th street and Avenue B. Speakers: Feldman, Hanford, and Mally.















CRIMINAL CAPITALISM. ATROCITIES AT TAMPA.

Perhaps you have heard some Socialists say that capitalists are robbers and murderers. Perhaps you thought those words were too strong. Perhaps you thought the plain people, the class which has to live, the class which has to work, are too much for such radical terms.

If so, wonder if you have read the recent news from Tampa, news of outrages by the "respectable" capitalists of that city, so fond that the pen is powerless to picture them. This news is from the press dispatches which have gone to every paper in the land. But perhaps you have not seen it. For the capitalist sheets which give so much space to malicious and lying attacks upon labor unions and Socialists, are too busy to print such news. If you have not read this news, read it now. If you have read it, read it again, and think it over again, and keep thinking it over, and remember it on election day.

There has been a strike in Tampa. The cigarmakers of La Resistencia Union have succeeded in keeping up such a strike to the great annoyance of the capitalists who lived upon the wealth which the cigarmakers produced. Meanwhile strikers' families have been steadily evicted on account of unpaid rent. One hundred women and children slept on the streets in Tampa one night last month. The capitalists can turn their slaves out on the street when they rebel. But this is legal. Very well; there must come a time when the strikers kept up their fight bravely. On August 5 the agents of the Business Men's Association of Tampa, the "respectable citizens," suddenly abducted thirteen of the strike leaders. They were carried away in the night, and after their disappearance no one knew what had become of them. No one seemed to care what became of them. They were only common workmen, you see. The next day, when the strike leaders were released, the mill-bus was packed, was kidnapped some time ago, the whole press of the hand raised a hue and cry about the outrage; severe punishments for kidnapping were called for, and all news papers and all officialdom was worked up into a fury about the dear child of the rich. When these thirteen workmen were torn away from their wives and children, weeks passed and nothing was done.

The story of the kidnapping is old news, but the men have now returned and this is their story: They were carried through the woods to Hallett Point and put on a schooner, under heavy guard; they were carried across the Gulf, and after seven days' sail, were landed on a desert island off the coast of Honduras. They were given a box of soda crackers, two small hams, three cans of beef, and about a gallon of water, and left on this barren island to starve when their provisions ran out. After incredible hardships from heat, thirst, hunger, and fatigue, they were met by an Indian, who brought aid and took them to the mainland; through the assistance of friends found there, they were taken to Tampa. There were five of them who are American citizens.

One of them, at the time of the kidnapping, was TORN FROM HIS WIFE, WHO HAD GIVEN BIRTH TO A CHILD ONLY THREE DAYS BEFORE AND WHO HAD RICHLY DIED FROM THE SHOCK SHE SUFFERED AT HIS ABDUCTION.

This story sounds like a story of the olden times, when pirates terrorized the seas. It sounds like a story of Captain Kidd. But it is merely an incident of "business enterprise." It is only the plain narration of what was done by the "better classes" of Tampa. And yet: This is a free country. "This is a land of law and order." "This is a land of equality and justice."

"This is a country where every man is EQUAL before the law."

This account of abduction, robbery, and murder must sound soothingly in the ears of the capitalists who prey off "law and order" in times when men are striking for bread and who have so much to say about the sacred "personal liberty" of the Arab to take the piece of his striking fellow-worker.

So, we are not surprised that the capitalist class, the class which drives women to prostitution and men to crime by starving them for profit, the class that poisons the public with adulterated food, and the army with "unblessed beef," the class which has hired armed assassins to shoot strikers, the class which has bought the courts and politicians to use for its own foul purposes of plunder, the class which sells its soul for silver and is willing to grind humanity to death for gold—we are not surprised at the unexpected openness of their latest crime.

The testaments from which New York capitalists draw profits cause the deaths of hundreds every year; the sweat-shops kill as many more; the "accidents" on railroads, arising from the criminal "economy" of the capitalist stockholders, blot out hundreds of workmen's lives. Every one of these "indirect methods of murder for profit" is just as bad as the barefaced violence of the Tampa capitalists. The lives that are crushed out by indirect methods, by legal methods in order to increase the profits of the capitalist class are countless. Legal or illegal, there is no difference. The robbery and wrong which has been made legal is just as bad as that which is still called crime. We are not surprised when the capitalist class who rob and murder indirectly and by means which they have made legal, do the same thing openly. They are forced by competition to do these things if they are to retain their supremacy against competitors.

But we hope that this incident will show the real nature of capitalism to those who are not so long as the capitalists pretend to keep within the law. It tears the hypocritical mask of "law and order" from the face of the robber class. The lesson to be learned is that these things cannot be stopped, that no real law and order can be established UNTIL THE SYSTEM BY WHICH ONE CLASS LIVES UPON ANOTHER IS OVERTHROWN, and private greed destroyed by public good by bringing in the COMMON OWNERSHIP OF THE MEANS OF EXISTENCE UPON WHICH ALL DEPEND. If you wish to do away with the evils of capitalism, with strikes and starvation, and the robbery of one class by another, work and agitate and vote for SOCIALISM.

Within the last few days still another capitalist outrage has taken place in this Tampa strike. The union had established free soup houses in order to keep strikers alive, and now the capitalist mob has raided the soup-houses, poured the soup on the ground and put out the fires.

Workmen of New York, what do you think would happen to you if you missed Delmonico's or Harvey's or the Waldorf-Astoria and dined the dishes of the rich to the ground? What do you think would have happened to the steel strikers if they had abducted Morgan and Meluh?

Why has not the militia been called out in Florida to put a stop to the riotous acts of the capitalists? Why have not injunctions been issued against them? Why are they not in prison? Because the workers of Florida have voted into power politicians, who are the hired employees of the capitalist class. The Democratic local officials have done nothing. The political representatives of the capitalist class will never do anything which is not dictated by the interests of their masters.

If the workers want their rights they can get them by voting for the political party of their own class—THE SOCIALIST PARTY, and electing to office men from their own class who will use every power of government and army and public treasury to support them in their strikes and struggles with the capitalists.

WORKMEN, WHAT HAS HAPPENED IN FLORIDA THIS MONTH MAY HAPPEN IN NEW YORK NEXT YEAR. If you do not band together politically to fight the battles of your class against organized capital, the only effective action you can take against outrage such as those which have just taken place in Tampa, and with which you are threatened all over the country, is to vote always in local, state, and national elections, for Socialists standing for the interests of YOUR OWN CLASS and the final overthrow of capitalism and all its horrors.

WHAT YOU CAN DO FOR SOCIALISM.

Try and get your Branch or your comrades in your locality to systematically distribute THE WORKER in some workmen's locality from now to election.

Cover an assembly district if you can; if that is too large for your strength, then take an election district; if that is too great, take a block.

OBSERVE THE DIFFERENCE.

To All New Readers of This Paper.—Please observe that the party which this paper represents—the body which, at its recent convention in Indianapolis, adopted the name of Socialist Party, but which, for campaign purposes is known in the state of New York as the Social Democratic Party—has absolutely no connection with the Socialist Labor Party, an unfavorably known among workmen for its antagonism to the trade union movement. This paper, in accordance with the policy of the Socialist Party, supports the principle of trade unionism, but calls upon the trade unionists to use their political power at the ballot box for the emancipation of the working class.

The "empire state" of New York has 22,000,000 persons, without counting those who gamble in stocks and organize trusts.—Commonwealth.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

LECTURES IN EAST NEW YORK.

The comrades of East New York have arranged the following series of Sunday evening lectures, to be held in Pean-Pulton Hall, corner of Broadway and Fulton street:

Sept. 29—Peter E. Harnwood, "The Irrepressible Conflict."

Oct. 6—H. Gaylord Wilshire, "The Trust Problem."

Oct. 13—Morris Hillquit, "Socialism as a Religion."

Oct. 20—Leonard D. Abbott, "The Issues of the Campaign."

Oct. 27—Dr. C. L. Furman, "The Workingman, His Soul, and Politics."

All workmen and others interested in political and economic questions are invited to come and hear the views of Socialist speakers, to ask questions and participate in general discussion. Admission is free.

—The assertion of Socialists that we "divide up" camps with poor game from the class which has compelled workmen to "want and deliver," is a lie.

DIRTY DOLLARS.

James J. Corbett seems to be learning capitalist tricks. Heed for \$525, he swears he hasn't a cent except for carfare, although it has cost him a hundred thousand dollars to live the past year.

Jacob Hess, formerly a Republican member of the New York Police Commission, has just got out of the bankruptcy court. This is the best possible society for the same, and Jake will fight it any day.

Quarterly dividends of Amalgamated Copper Company only 14 per cent. instead of 2 per cent. Such a shamefacedness! And Rockefeller needs the money, too.

Andrew Carnegie has just given 15,000 of his dirty dollars to Laetitia, a St. Louis, for a public library. The dollars of Andy are worse than dirty. They are criminal.

Secret Service officers of the Federal government arrest about one thousand counterfeiter annually. A counterfeiter is really and truly a man who "makes" money. Morgan and Rockefeller will doubtless acknowledge that they "make" money. When the Socialists capture the government the Secret Service men will be compelled to extend their field of operation.

Not many years ago the detective got a man named Brockway, who had been counterfeiting \$1,000 government bonds, which were printed on engraved plates equal to the original. The authorities, however, notwithstanding the most careful search, were unable to find the plates. So they made a dicker with Brockway, agreed to let him out of jail if he would give up the plates. This he did. The Socialists should remember this precedent. When some of the great ones of the earth find themselves locked up for "making" money it will be entirely safe to release them if they give up the tools of their trade.

Carnegie says "the man who dies rich dies disgraced." Andrew disagreed himself when he got rich, and in the light of modern instances one might well say that "to get rich is to be disgraced."

Marquand & Co., the brokers who are generally credited with being the cause of the recent National Bank failure, have liabilities of \$80,000 and assets of \$6,000,000. Like the good Christian gentlemen which they no doubt are they have done their customers and fellow brokers out of \$4,000,000, and yet they are bankrupt. But they will no doubt be ready to fight for the maintenance of this best possible system.

The \$4,000,000 which their creditors lose need not interest us. It was a case of dog eat dog, and one thief robbing another, and no workman need care the slightest which thief got it.

The important point is that the whole \$4,000,000 was first stolen from workmen before either Marquand & Co. or their creditors got a hack at it. Some of it was taken from the long hours and low wages of the miners, some from the women and children in the cotton mills, some from the dead and crippled railroad men—all, every dollar of it, deliberately and purposely, though partly legally, stolen from the men, women, and children whose labor and toil produce the world's wealth.

You can get a share of Chemical Bank stock, par value \$100, for \$4,100. The annual dividends on each share range from \$175 to \$200. Why should any man be poor?

The annual convention of the American Bankers' Association will meet in Milwaukee, October 15, 16, and 17. The Central Federated Union and constituent bodies of organized labor should elect their delegates at once. The interests of labor and capital are identical, say the great ones of the earth, and the bankers will no doubt do anything that the laborers might ask.

The Car gave \$20,000 to the Paris poor. It cost \$500,000 to "entertain" him, and he is seeking to make a French loan of \$200,000,000. The Car is right up to date. His gift of \$20,000 to the Paris poor bears just about the same ratio to the \$200,000,000 that he expects to get out of it that the service of the average American capitalist bears to the wealth he gets from the American workman.

In a damage suit against a railway company, tried in Philadelphia recently, a juror was challenged because he had a pass on the road. The counsel for the railroad maintained that holding a pass was insufficient ground on which to challenge a juror, at the same time stating that the judges have passes on all roads. Note that this statement was made by the counsel for the railroad company, and he no doubt told the truth, for he was himself an ex-judge.

BANFORD WILL SPEAK.

Benjamin Hanford, our candidate for mayor of New York, will speak Sunday evening, Sept. 29, at Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue. Comrades of the West Side should be at this meeting. Admission is free. All are invited. Discussion follows the lecture. Come, and bring your friends.

The right of the humblest human soul to the resources and liberty needed for living a complete and unfeared life is infinitely more sacred than the whole fabric and machinery of civilization.—George D. Herron.

PARTY NOTES.

DISTRIBUTING LITERATURE.—At the last meeting of the New York City Campaign Committee it was reported that over 50,000 copies of the first campaign leaflet had already been distributed. The Bronx and the 20th A. D., Brooklyn, took 10,000 each. The rest were taken by various districts in lots of one or two thousand each. This is doing pretty well for ten days. But those districts which have not begun the house-to-house distribution of literature should at once fall in line. A hundred thousand copies of a smaller throw-away will be ready in a few days, and at least two more leaflets in similar editions will appear very soon. All these MUST be got into the voters' hands. It is this sort of work that makes votes.

THE SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE, which now has its club rooms at 312 E. Fifty-second street, will soon move into other and better quarters. At the last meeting, with Comrade Mayell in the chair, a partial report was made on the subject and the committee gave instructions to proceed. Two new members were taken in and reports showed that good work is being done. Open-air meetings are being held in the 22d and 24th A. D. and have been well attended. Another meeting was arranged for Friday evening, Sept. 27, at Fifty-eighth street and First avenue. Indoor agitation has also been begun. On Sunday evening, Sept. 23, Comrade Lemon spoke at the club rooms on "Class Consciousness." A valuable discussion followed. Last Sunday Comrade Edlin spoke on "Socialism vs. Anarchy." The regular course will begin on Oct. 6, when Comrade Lee will speak on "Class Interests and Social Ideals." Sunday evening, Sept. 29, will be given up to a "smoker" and social good time. Admission will be 15 cents and comrades are invited to come and bring their friends. The proceeds will be used for the campaign.

JAMES R. BROWN, SINGLE TAXER, was announced as the speaker for the regular weekly lecture of the Social Democrats and friends of the League at Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue, last Sunday, but he did not appear. Comrade Hillquit, who was present, supplied the deficiency by giving a brief but excellent exposition of Socialism. He answered numerous questions, and while doing so, John R. Crosby, the noted Single Taxer, entered in response to an invitation by speaker and was answered by Comrade Hillquit. Next Sunday evening Comrade Hanford will be the speaker. Every one is invited.

THIRTY-FOURTH AND THIRTY-FIFTH A. D.—At the last meeting of the American Branch of the 34th and 35th A. D. it was decided that all the voters of the Bronx be sent circulars explaining the difference between the S. D. P. and the S. L. P. Resignation of J. P. Nobel, who has been under charges for embezzlement, was accepted. Comrade Von Duff was elected assistant organizer. All members of this assembly district are urgently requested to attend the meetings, as their assistance is needed in the work of the campaign. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month, at the club rooms, 2306 Third avenue.

TWENTY-THIRD A. D., BROOKLYN.—Comrades of this assembly district who are willing to assist at street meetings are requested to report at Koch's Hall every Tuesday and Saturday evening, at 7:30 p. m., to help take out platform and distribute leaflets. Fifty copies of THE WORKER are to be distributed every week at the open-air meetings in this assembly district. At the street meeting on Saturday, Sept. 29, Comrades Barrows, Ruck, and Weil held an ever-increasing crowd until a late hour, by their remarks, without the free beer system which the Republicans maintain without limit in this district.

ALL WEST SIDE READERS ARE invited to attend the concert to be held Saturday evening, Sept. 29, at 842 W. Forty-second street, to be given by their friends. Proceeds go to campaign fund. The West Side Agitation Committee has elected Comrade Frithy as delegate to the City Campaign Committee. Much literature is being circulated: 200 copies of the "Pioneer" were taken and most of them have been sold. All West Side comrades will be welcome at the next meeting, Monday, Sept. 30.

THE WINDHAM COUNTY Committee last week decided to engage a speaker for a week and ordered a large quantity of literature for distribution. Local New Rochelle has turned in \$1,135 to the campaign fund. Local Peekskill is gaining members rapidly and Yonkers and Mt. Vernon are also on the increase. Delegates from Port Chester, New Rochelle, and Mt. Vernon were absent. All are urged to attend next meeting, to be held Sunday, Sept. 30.

THE MOUNT VERNON SOCIAL Democratic Party held a successful agitation meeting last Saturday evening. Rev. Loevey, a local Congregationalist minister, was one of the speakers. He was a Socialist, but he impressed upon the audience the necessity of studying social problems. He was followed by Comrades L. Phillips and Wm. Mailey. The local is a new one, but the comrades are enthusiastic and they expect to poll a good vote for the county ticket.

DAYTON, O.—LOCAL DAYTON, Socialist Party, accepted resolutions denouncing the attempts of the capitalist press to confuse Socialism with Anarchism, and pointing out the antagonism between the two. Copies of the resolutions have been sent to the daily papers of Dayton and the "Montgomery County Reporter."

NEW CASTLE, PA., PROMISES good news for the Socialists in the land where the yellow press next week. A ticket has been put in the field, with W. J. White as candidate for Register and Joe Holland for Coroner, and a hot campaign is being carried on.

Comrade White wrote: "Slowly but surely it is dawning upon the minds of the wealth-producers of this town that strikes in the industrial field are not the best weapons to use. 'Vote as you situate' will be the motto from now on."

FATHER MCGRADY, PASTOR OF St. Anthony's Church, Bellevue, N. Y., who has taken an active part in Socialist propaganda, has challenged the Rev. Father Winney, of St. Peter's Cathedral, Cincinnati, O., to a debate. Father Winney, when denouncing Anarchy in a recent sermon, attempted to lay something of the blame upon Socialism, and Father McGrady has been quick to meet this slur upon the cause of the furtherance of which he has devoted so much time and effort by voice and pen. In the course of his challenge, Father McGrady says: "Socialism works for the highest interests of humanity. In denouncing Socialism and, by inclusion, the brotherhood of man, you are fighting against the very people from whom you derive your means of support. It is chiefly out of the narrow-spirited attitude of the Tories that most of our stamp build costly churches to a Redeemer whom most sacred social teachings you enslave." I hereby agree to hire a hall and pay all the expenses of the debate. I am moved to challenge you in this fashion out of love for my fellow-man and from a genuine desire to illumine your ignorance to the end that you may, in turn, lead your flock out upon the great highways of light and truth."

THE MINNEAPOLIS SOCIALISTS have taken the opportunity afforded by the confused discussion of the recent assassination in the daily press to show that the doctrines of Socialism and Anarchism are diametrically opposite and to state the Socialist position. Comrades G. H. Lockwood and R. M. Holman have been allowed considerable space in the local press in the form of interviews and letters. The Minneapolis comrades issue a useful little leaflet known as "The Socialist," containing the party platform, definitions of Socialism, etc. According to its announcement it is "published tri-weekly." We hope the occasions are frequent. This diminutive and "occasional" reinforcement of the Socialist press adds those interested in Socialism and desirous of joining the local organization to fill out and return a blank in answer to the following questions: What Socialist papers do you read? Do you understand the difference between the Socialist Party and Reform parties? Do you understand what is called the class struggle? Do you understand the meaning of the terms wages and profit? If not thoroughly posted on the subject of Socialism will you give a reasonable amount of your time to study its principles and purposes? The data gained from answers to these questions should be of great aid in the task of educating and converting those who are "coming our way."

NEW CASTLE, PA.—COMRADE Eugene V. Debs addressed a very large crowd of people at a meeting at New Castle, Pa., on Thursday, Sept. 19. The comrades are delighted with results.

UNITY IN ILLINOIS WAS CARRIED into effect at a state convention held in Chicago, Sept. 22.

THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION of the Socialist Party will be held at Sedalia, Oct. 19.

CHICAGO SOCIALISTS HELD A mass state convention at Salem, Sept. 25, to complete organization.

TEXAS WILL ALSO HOLD A state convention to perfect organization, at Dallas, Oct. 9.

SIX NEW LOCALS APPLIED FOR charters last week and the Kentucky State Committee signified its adhesion to the new National Committee.

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

At the last session of the Campaign Committee there were present Barrows, Cantor, Fraser, Gerber, Hanford, Hillquit, Kilgus, Lee, Mailey, and Robinson. Comrade Mailey was in the chair.

A committee from the 10th A. D. was given the floor and asked that more meetings be held in that district. It was moved and carried that in addition to the meetings arranged by the Campaign Committee all districts be requested to arrange other meetings whenever they can secure speakers for them, and that the Campaign Committee will give all the aid in its power.

It was reported having begun the systematic arrangement of open-air meetings, as shown by the announcements published in THE WORKER. The committee has arranged to hold at least eight local parades in conjunction with the subdivisions of the various quarters, namely: the Bronx, Yorkville, Upper West Side, Lower West Side, upper East Side (10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th A. D.), lower East Side (14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th A. D.), eastern Brooklyn, and South Brooklyn. A second parade may be held in the Bronx and also on the East Side. The committee has added a number of speakers to the list. They have also begun the arrangement of hall meetings in various parts of the city.

Comrade Hanford presented a short lecture which was warmly received. It was a critique on the progress of the campaign was also ordered sent to all party members.

Comrades Fraser and Mailey were elected auditors for the campaign fund. The Organizer reported receipts to date for the campaign fund, donations and subscription \$1,135.50; for leaflets \$16.35; total, \$1,151.85; expenditures, \$112.20; balance on hand, \$1,039.65.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN FUND.

To All Comrades, Friends, and Sympathizers of the Socialist Movement in New York and Vicinity:

Our municipal campaign is under way. We have a strong ticket. The names of Hanford, Brown, and Stahl command the respect of the workers. Our platform appeals to the working class. What we now have to do is make a vigorous campaign for this platform and ticket, so as to get as many votes as possible on November 5 under the name of the Socialist Party.

The Campaign Committee has already decided on the publication of nearly half a million pieces of campaign literature. It will arrange hundreds of meetings in halls and on the streets. We are to carry on war from now till election day. In order to do that we need money and again money and more money. We need it now. Don't wait. Rush in your dime, quarter, dollar, silver, and we shall not object if you go higher still.

All monies received will be acknowledged in this paper and in the "Volkseitung." Send contributions to J. Gerber, 64 E. Fourth street, treasurer of the Campaign Committee.

Previously acknowledged: \$140.00 Benjamin Hanford 1.00 Victor Schneider 1.00 List 122 A. D. Pyrgus 50 J. Hanlon 1.00 List 437, collected by Neppel in Koopmans' cabinet shop: E. N. \$1.25; A. S. 50 cents; J. H. 15 cents; T. M. 25 cents; R. P. 25 cents; F. C. 15 cents; O. R. 10 cents 2.90 J. G. Williams, Brooklyn 1.00 Charles F. Adams 2.40 W. A. 5.00 List 180, collected by L. Bein 6.00 List 80, collected by M. Brown 3.00 L. D. Abbott 10.00 List 422, N. I. Stone 3.00 List 343, F. T. 2.00 List 474, B. Weppeler 1.00

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

Open-air meetings will be held in the following places during the coming week. Platform committees are instructed to have platforms, literature, banners, etc., on hand promptly at 8 p. m. at the spots pointed places. Speakers should also appear promptly on time.

MANHATTAN.

FRIDAY, Sept. 27.—8th A. D.—E. Livingston and Orchard streets.

10th A. D.—N. W. Lewis and Stanton streets.

10th A. D.—E. W. Attorney and Houston streets.

21st A. D.—N. W. 58th street and First avenue.

33d A. D.—E. E. 112th street and Third avenue.

21st A. D.—N. E. 96th street and Amsterdam avenue.

SATURDAY, Sept. 28.—20th A. D.—N. W. 73d street and First avenue.

28th A. D.—N. E. 78th street and First avenue.

30th A. D.—N. W. 84th street and First avenue.

4th A. D.—E. E. Clinton street and E. Broadway.

12th A. D.—Junction Division and Grand streets.

10th A. D.—E. 4th street and Avenue B.

16th A. D.—N. W. 7th street and Avenue B.

MONDAY, Sept. 30.—10th A. D.—N. W. corner 4th street and Second avenue.

14th A. D.—N. E. 9th street and Second avenue.

18th A. D.—N. W. 16th street and Avenue A.

8th A. D.—N. E. Ludlow and Hester streets.

4th A. D.—N. E. Jackson and Monroe streets.

5th A. D.—110th street and Third avenue.

TUESDAY, Oct. 1.—16th A. D.—N. W. 4th street and Avenue D.

10th A. D.—E. E. Houston and Clinton streets.

12th A. D.—E. E. Livingston and Pitt streets.

22d A. D.—N. E. 41st street and Third avenue.

4th A. D.—N. E. 36th street and Third avenue.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2.—11th A. D.—N. E. 35th street and Ninth avenue.

13th A. D.—N. E. 41st street and Ninth avenue.

15th A. D.—N. E. 47th street and Ninth avenue.

2d A. D.—N. W. Market and Henry streets.

THURSDAY, Oct. 3.—23d A. D.—N. W. 103th street and Kew-Forest avenue.

11st A. D.—N. W. 110th street and Madison avenue.

33d A. D.—N. W. 107th street and Third avenue.

12th A. D.—S. E. Broome and Suffolk streets.

BRONX.

SATURDAY, Sept. 28.—E. E. 148th street and Willis avenue.

135th street and Cortland avenue.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2.—Ann. Dist. Westchester avenue and White Plains Road, Wakened.

BROOKLYN.

FRIDAY, Sept. 27.—5th A. D.—N. E. Bedford and Flushing avenues.

15th A. D.—Manhattan avenue and Montrose avenue.

SATURDAY, Sept. 28.—30th A. D.—S. W. Myrtle avenue and Stanhope street.

20th A. D.—DeKalb and Central avenues.

MONDAY, Sept. 30.—10th A. D.—Jefferson street and Broadway.

TUESDAY, Oct. 1.—20th A. D.—Hartman street and Hamburg avenue.

20th A. D.—Green and Central avenues.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2.—12th A. D.—16th street and 8th avenue.

THURSDAY, Oct. 3.—8th A. D.—Hopkins street and Sumner avenue.

RICHMOND.

FRIDAY, Sept. 28.—Richmond Turn Pike and Ray street, Tompkinsville.

LECTURES IN 21ST A. D.

The 21st A. D. has arranged a series of Sunday evening lectures to be held in Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue, as follows:

Sept. 29—Benjamin Hanford, our candidate for mayor.

Oct. 6—Thos. R. McGuire, "Dangers of the Present Social Conditions."

Oct. 13—H. Gaylord Wilshire, "Revolutions Inevitable."

Oct. 20—Job Harriman and John R. Crosby, debate on Single Tax vs. Socialism.

Oct. 27—Charles Frederick Adams, "Our Concepts of Social Democracy."

Nov. 3—A. J. Algren Lee, "Social Conditions and Social Ideals."

The plan, as will be seen, is to have on alternate Sundays, Socialists and opponents of Socialism, so that the audience will have a chance to hear both sides. Questions and general discussion will follow each lecture. Good music will also form a part of the program. Admission is free, and all are invited.

WHAT TRADE UNION IS.

The trade unions have long been a buffer between capitalist greed and the working masses. Without their resistance the whole working class under modern capitalism would long since have sunk into a condition of degradation worse than chattel slavery. As an army in war time fights the battles of all the people, so the trade unions in their struggles against capital have been fighting the battles of the whole wage-working class. The shortening of the hours of labor, the raising of wages, the improvement of sanitary conditions, the better protection of life and limb achieved through the battles of the trade unions is just so much won for all the workers. Hence, the wage-worker, who, during a strike, takes the place of a striker, thereby gives aid and comfort to the enemies of his own class. What shall we say of such a man?—M. W. Wilkins.

—Continue any gambling game long enough, however fair the players, and some one will quit with a full pocket and the rest will be broke. So, comrades, competition long enough and a handful of men will own all the wealth of the nation and all the rest of the people will dwell next door to hunger. —M. W. Wilkins.

The Economic Struggle.

Four hundred collar cutters of Troy, N. Y., have been locked out for ten weeks and only five have deserted. All the trade unions of the city recently levied an assessment of \$1 on their members for the benefit of the men.

The annual report of the Republic Iron and Steel Company shows a deficit of more than a million dollars. The mills of the company were shut down for three months last year by a strike.

The bulletin of the State Department of Labor for the quarter ending June 31 shows by the returns from the labor organizations of New York state that in the months of April, May, and June the labor organizations of this state made a net gain of 10,715 in membership and attained the largest aggregate thus far reported—235,430, of whom 10,952 were women. This is an increase of more than 100,000 since June, 1897, and it is largely due to the spread of unionism in the interior of the state. Since 1906 New York City has gained fewer than 30,000 members, while the remainder of the state has gained 55,000 and has now for the first time an aggregate membership of 101,171. The trades making the largest gains in membership were the clothing, theatrical and building trades in New York City, and the metal and building trades in the interior towns and cities.

Comrade Panken spoke at the last special meeting of Bakers' Union No. 164, in the Bronx. There was a good attendance, and all showed the greatest interest in Comrade Panken's remarks. Next meeting a committee from the 34th and 35th A. D. Comrades Foster and Hohmann, will invite them to become members of the S. D. P. Let us hope for the best results.

P. J. McGuire, the recently ousted secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, has issued a circular letter, in which he attempts to throw the blame for his removal on the Socialists. In this connection it must be remembered that none of the executive officers of the Brotherhood are Socialists. Mr. McGuire's charge may be taken as a compliment to the Socialists and an admission of their growing influence in the trade unions, for he has long been one of our most bitter opponents.

The striking seamen and affiliated trades of San Francisco are confronted by a new problem. The National Union has been dragged into court by the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, which, after reciting the serious injury done by the defendants, individually and collectively, prays for damages against them for alleged violation of contract, boycotting, etc. There is now no longer any doubt, says the "Citizen," that the Pacific Coast capitalists will not rest until they have destroyed the power of the unions. Various combines are working together toward this end, and the seafaring courts will do their bidding, so that any unionist who may own a little home or any other tangible wealth will have it confiscated. This is one of the fruits of "throwing away your vote" on capitalist parties.

A dispatch from Wilkes Barre, Pa., says the anthracite coal operators will enter into a conference with the miners to arrange a new scale, and that "the same interests that fought the Amalgamated Association will oppose making any concessions to the miners." The union-smashing conspiracy is on! Let the workers fight it to the pole.

The longshoremen's strike in New Orleans has ended in victory. The rates of pay on all are the highest paid for such work anywhere in this country. They are 40 cents an hour for regular, 40 cents an hour for over, and 80 cents an hour for Sunday time. Handful of grain get 50 cents an hour for regular, 75 cents for over, and \$1 for Sunday time. The longshoremen's Union is made up of 300 negroes and 750 whites. The toilers of the working class, directly and exclusively, in the legislature and the board of aldermen.

Workingmen of East New York should remember that C. L. Furman is the Socialist Democratic candidate for representative in the 21st A. D. and R. J. Cullinan for alderman in the 6th aldermanic district. These are men who, if elected, would represent the interests of the working class, directly and exclusively, in the legislature and the board of aldermen.

Summernight Festival

For the benefit of Branch 158, Heligste, Rick Bonell Ass'n.

OLD HOMESTEAD, 34 Ave., 90 A. D. Sts.

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29.

At 8 o'clock

Garden Concert, singing and other performance, assisted by Heligste Branch 158, due in rainy weather but will take place regardless.

DON'T TALK SOCIALISM

Without studying it first. If you do you will be unable to answer questions and you may do more harm than good. "THE BOOK" to begin with in studying is "COLLECTIVISM AND INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION" by Edith Vandervelde. Price, in cloth, 50 cents; in paper, 25 cents.

To keep in touch with Socialism thought the world over, you need to read the "International Socialist Review." Edited by A. M. Simons, with contributed articles by the leading Socialist writers of the world. Eighty large pages, ten cents a copy, \$1.00 a year.

Send 50 cents, mentioning THE WORKER, and we will send a paper copy of "Collectivism" and the "Review" six months.

CHAR. H. KERR & CO., Publishers, 94 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.



"It is well to offer condolence to the afflicted widow of the murdered President, for the shock was a cruel one. But does it not strike you that the sympathy is being carried too far? A woman who has been left a fortune of from \$200,000 to \$300,000 is not in position to command such sympathy."

**JAMES CAREY WILL SPEAK**  
at Cooper Union, Saturday evening,  
October 12. See that your unconverted  
neighbor comes to hear reasons why  
he should vote under the Arm and  
Torsh. **DON'T COME ALONE.**

COOPER UNION OCTOBER 2

**FRED LONG WILL SPEAK**  
at Cooper Union, Saturday evening,  
October 12. BRING YOUR FRIENDS  
to learn why they should vote for Han-  
ford, Brown, and Stahl. You don't  
have such a chance every day.

burg, John Auble, 194 Grant street; in New Castle, J. W. White, 10 Bankry street; in Lancaster, L. L. Bixler, 601 Janet street; in Carbondale, F. G. Her-  
nag, 12 Hospital street; in Royersford,

—The deepest depth of vulgarity  
that of setting up money as the ark  
of the covenant.—Thomas Carlyle.

Come and **THINK** of the **s** with **v** you  
 hear the workmen's candidate.  
 Mayor of New York. - **Come** early.  
 you may not get in.

at the ratification meeting of the Social Democratic Party in Cooper Union, Saturday evening, October 6. Come and HEAR! Come with a view to hear the workmen's candidate Mayor of New York. - Come early, you may not get in.







# THE WORKER FAIR!

A grand Fair will be held for  
the Benefit of "The Worker" at  
**GRAND CENTRAL PALACE,**  
LEXINGTON AVENUE, 43d & 44th STS.

**NO TRUSTS ! NO PRISONS ! NO SWEAT SHOPS !**  
**Shirts, Waists, Collars or Cuffs**

**CAMPAIGN SALE**  
-OF-  
**SOCIALIST LITERATURE.**

To make room for new publications which we intend to bring out we are offering our propaganda pamphlets at unusually low prices. Organizations and individuals should send in their orders at once, as our special offer is for a limited time only. Here is one great collection we offer--

1. "THE CLASS WAR IN IDAHO." By Job Harrison.
2. "SOCIALISM AND SLAVERY." By H. M. Hyndman.
3. "WHAT SOCIALISM MEANS." By Sidney Webb.
4. "THE MACHINERY QUESTION."

32. **A SOCIALIST RITUAL.**
33. **"AN APPEAL TO THE YOUNG."** By Peter Kropotkin.
34. **"THE CRIMES OF CAPITALISM."** By G. B. Benham.
35. **"ATTITUDE OF THE SOCIALISTS TOWARDS THE TRADE UNIONS."** By N. I. Bazar.
36. **"THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION."** By Chas. H. Vail.
37. **"THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALISM FROM UTOPIA TO SCIENCE."** By Fred. Engels.
38. **"THE CAPITALIST CLASS."** By Karl Kautsky.
39. **"THE PROLETARIAT."** By Karl Kautsky.
40. **"SOCIALIST POLITICS AND LABOR POLITICS."** By Algernon Lee.
41. **"WHAT IS CAPITAL."** By Ferdinand Lasalle.

"SOCIALISM AND THE LABOR PROBLEM." By Edgar T. McNulty.  
"FREDERICK ENGELS' LIFE, HIS WORK AND HIS WRIT-  
INGS." By Karl Kautsky.  
"THE WORKINGMEN'S PROGRAM." By Ferdinand Lassalle.  
"SOCIALISM, REVOLUTION AND INTERNATIONALISM." By Ga-  
briel Deville.  
"SNAP SHOTS AT CAPITALISM." By Gabriel Deville.  
"THE STATE AND SOCIALISM." By Marx and Engels.  
"THE COMMUNIST MANIFESTO."  
"LASSALLE'S OPEN LETTER."  
"THE RIGHT TO BE LAZY." By Paul Lafargue.

"THE SILVER CUP." By Augustus and  
"THE BIGHTERNE BECMABERS" By Karl Marx.  
"SCIENCE AND THE WORKINGMAN." By Ferdinand Lasalle.

Note that this collection contains the best and latest books on Socialism.  
Send in your order early and get your supply. All orders have to be ac-  
companied with cash.

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**SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY**

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T. ROONEY, Proprietor.  
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**FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED.**

Unpay man's attention is called to the fact that the best smoke is as I. Tupper, 1845 First Avenue, between 30th and 41st Street, New York.

**D. Sireleon,**  
Sign Maker, 21 Livingston St.  
Dress, Wood & Oil cloth signs & specialties.

**Dr. C. L. FURMAN,**  
DENTIST,  
106 Mulberry Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.



**OPEN-AIR MEETINGS  
IN GREATER NEW YORK**

The organizer was instructed to send a special communication to the subdivisions regarding the campaign issues of The Worker of Oct. 27.

After transmuting other important business the committee adjourned.

If you want to abolish an industrial system which produces paupers and crushes the working class, vote the national ticket of the Socialist Party at the next election and nationalize industry for the benefit of all.

**New York Gliders.**  
The gliders of New York are making serious efforts to organize their Traffic circle. All gliders will find it to their advantage to join the union. On Saturday, October 6, "sunshiner" is to be held at Gramercy Hall, East Twenty-first Street, Commode Door and others will speak.

It is criminal foolishness for the capitalists to let the workers see how badly they are fleeced and robbed. The Reverend Doctor's gospel of prudent concealment causes a little too late to save the capitalists.

as dues, of which five cents shall be remitted to the National Secretary by the State Secretary and five cents shall be retained by the state secretary as state dues.

"Article VI. — Amendments. — This

capitalistic Anarchist, who exerts his power, directly, or indirectly, to override the laws, or tramples under foot the rights of others for gain or aggrandizement; and the police and military Anarchists who go beyond their

**Workingman, His Boss, and Politics."** All workmen and others interested in political and economic questions are invited to come and hear the views of Socialist speakers, to ask questions, and participate in general discussion.

months.

CHAS. H. KERR & CO., Publishers,  
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# The Worker

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Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.  
Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

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NEW YORK, OCTOBER 13, 1901.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

## TAMMANY'S PROMISES.

Present Administration Has Broken Every Pledge Made in 1897.

Tammany Denounced Injunctions and Issued Injunctions—Denounced Trusts and Took Bribes from Trusts—Promised Schools and Turns Away 65,000 Children.

Bill Nye once said that political parties are like the platforms of railway cars—they are to get in by, not to stand on. When we look back at the platform upon which the present Democratic administration of this city was elected four years ago, and contrast the promises it then made with the course it has followed from that time to the present day, we are struck with the truth of the humorist's remark.

In its platform of 1897 the Democratic party of this city said:

"We demand in all municipal work the enforcement of the eight-hour law and the payment of the prevailing rate of wages."

That was a plain enough promise, was it not? How was it kept?

At almost everyone of the weekly sessions of the Central Federated Union, during the four years since that platform was adopted, COMPLAINTS HAVE BEEN REGISTERED THAT THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW WAS BEING VIOLATED BY CITY DEPARTMENTS OR CONTRACTORS ON PUBLIC WORK AND COMMITTEES have been chosen to ask the administration please to enforce the law as it had promised.

In February of the present year, at the instance of a contractor upon public work, the Court of Appeals, composed of four Democrats and six Republicans, decided that THE PREVAILING RATE OF WAGES LAW WAS UNCONSTITUTIONAL, and thereby made the contractors a free gift of more than \$2,000,000 of the public treasury. DEMOCRATIC JUSTICE DENNIS O'BRIEN WROTE THIS DECISION AND DEMOCRATIC JUSTICE HENRY ANDERSON SUPPORTED IT along with the six Republican members of the court.

That is how Tammany keeps its promises.

**PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.**

In its platform of 1897, the Democratic party of this city said:

"All proper municipal functions should be carried out by the municipality itself and not delegated to others. We favor municipal ownership and municipal control of all municipal franchises."

That was a plain enough promise, was it not?

When the present Tammany administration came into office upon that platform the Brooklyn Bridge cars were run by the municipality and the employees received from \$1 to \$3.00 a day. This Tammany administration voted the franchise to a private company, and the men have to strike for living wages and tolerable hours of labor.

The citizens of New York voted that the underground railway should be owned by the municipality. The cost of building and equipping the tunnel, as calculated by experts in ENGINTEERING, was \$1,000,000. This Tammany administration has voted to pay Contractor McDonald and his partners \$2,000,000 for building the tunnel and to give him the use of it for SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS. The profits, as proven by Albert Johnson and Judge Gaynor, will be \$800,000 A YEAR. That is, Tammany has made the capitalists A THREE CENTS A YEAR, THE MUNICIPALITY AND THE WORKING CLASS A YEAR FOR SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS IN ALL, \$10,000,000 AND THE INTEREST THEREON. The workmen employed by the tunnel contractors have had to strike again and again for the enforcement of the eight-hour law and for union wages.

That is how Tammany keeps its promises.

**TAMMANY'S PROMISE ABOUT INJUNCTIONS.**

In its platform of 1897 the Democratic party of this city further said:

"We protest against the extension of the law of injunction in suppression of the struggles of the laboring masses to alleviate their hardships, against the perversion of legal process contrary to time-honored principles, and against the subversion of the rights of citizens by public assembly and freedom of speech to agitate for the redress of grievances."

That was a plain enough promise, was it not? How was it kept?

On August 5, 1899, the New York "Sun," long infamous for its bitter and slanderous attacks upon organized labor and its open contempt for the whole working class, discharged all its employees, some of whom had been creating wealth for its owners for thirty years for the sole reason that they were members of trade unions. WHOLE COMPANIES OF POLICE WERE SENT BY DEMOCRATIC MAYOR VAN WYCK to help the "Sun" bring in scale and thus TO ASSIST IN THIS CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE PERSONAL LIBERTY OF WORKING PEOPLE.

The slightest attempt was made by DEMOCRATIC District Attorney Gardner or by the police authorities to punish the managers of the "Sun" or the Pinkerton thugs employed by them for repeated, violent assaults upon the persons of union men.

**BOOKSTAVEN'S INJUNCTION.**

In December of the same year, DEMOCRATIC JUSTICE BOOKSTAVEN of the Supreme Court, ISSUED AN INJUNCTION FORBIDDING THE ORGANIZED WORKINGMEN OF THE PRINTING TRADES EVEN TO ADVISE OR REQUEST OTHER

CRIMINALS. IT, thousands of children have been turned away from the schools or put in part-time classes. Since the beginning of the present year, six weeks ago, FIVE THOUSAND CHILDREN HAVE BEEN DENIED ADMISSION TO THE SCHOOLS OF THIS CITY AND ABOUT SIXTY THOUSAND HAVE BEEN PUT IN PART-TIME CLASSES, for lack of school room. That is to say, ABOUT ONE-HUNDRED OF THE SCHOOL CHILDREN WHO APPLIED HAVE BEEN DENIED THEIR RIGHT TO ADEQUATE EDUCATION. THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THIS LIES SOLELY WITH THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY WHICH MADE THAT PROMISE IN 1897, for it has had four years of absolute power in which to perform its duty.

That is how Tammany keeps its promises.

**BUT WHAT ELSE COULD ONE EXPECT?**

But what else could one expect? When Tammany nominated a LAWYER-POLITICIAN like Van Wyck for Mayor, a WALL STREET BROKER like Usher for Controller, and a CORPORATION LAWYER AND REAL ESTATE OWNER like Cullen for President of the Council, how could the workmen of the city suppose that Tammany for due moment intended to keep its promises to the working class?

And now, when Tammany has nominated THREE LAWYER-POLITICIANS upon its ticket, how can the workmen suppose that it intends to keep any promise that it may now make?

The Central Federated Union and the unions represented in it have been leading the Democratic administration, all through the four years, to keep its promise and enforce the law. HOW MUCH BETTER IT WOULD HAVE BEEN IF THEY HAD VOTED, FOUR YEARS AGO, FOR MEN OF THEIR OWN CLASS TO ADMINISTER THE CITY AFFAIRS. Instead of begging from their enemies and begging in vain, they would at least have had only to present the facts to their chosen servants and their will would have been done.

They have a chance to right their mistake now. They have a chance to put into the Mayor's chair one of the men against whom Democratic Justice Bookstaver and the "Sun" conspired to bring down. BENJAMIN HANFORD, of the International Typographical Union. They have a chance to elect as Controller and President of the Board of Aldermen two of the men against whom Democratic Justice McAdams and Freedman and the cigar manufacturers conspired. MORRIS BROWN and HENRY STAHL, of the Clear Makers' International Union. These are men whom they know as brothers and comrades. Do they prefer to have lawyers, brokers, merchants and landlords to represent them? If so, let them never complain of broken pledges.

**GOOD FOR ST. LOUIS!**

Central Trade and Labor Council Resolves by Increased Vote Its Demand for Resignation of Officer Who Trades with Capitalist Politicians.

Three weeks ago we reported the fact that the St. Louis Central Trade and Labor Union had, by a vote of 43 to 23, demanded the resignation of its president, George Meixner, because, without authority and against the known wishes of the Council, he had invited a capitalist politician, Governor Dockery, to speak at the Labor Day picnic.

Meixner refused to consider this action as final, urging that the attendance was light and that it was a "snapp vote." The matter therefore went back to the affiliated unions and at the next meeting of the C. T. & L. U. most of the delegates had instructions, explicit or understood. The attendance was unusually large.

The question came up on a motion by the leader of the Democratic campaign for the record of the resolution from the minutes. On a standing vote the motion was lost and the original resolution sustained by 40 votes to 40. Meixner's friends were then foolish enough to demand a roll-call, the result of which was 114 votes to support the demand for his resignation, while only 54 took the opposite stand.

Such an overwhelming defeat for this labor leader who plays into the hands of capitalist politicians was a pleasant surprise to the Socialists.

The St. Louis workmen learned a great deal from the hostile attitude of the Republican local authorities and the Democratic state authorities in last year's street car strike. They are coming into the Socialist camp in large numbers.

**BEN HANFORD WILL SPEAK.**

At the ratification meeting of the Social Democratic Party, in Cooper Union, Saturday evening, October 12, COME AND BRING OTHERS with you to hear the workmen's candidate for Mayor of New York. Come early, or you may not get in.

## FOR MAYOR OF NEW YORK.



BENJAMIN HANFORD.

## ARE THE WORKERS COMPETENT TO GOVERN THEMSELVES.

Fellow workmen, you may think that you could not creditably fill the public offices of this city and state. Maybe you think that you and two members of your class have not the ability required for such important places. It would seem that the workmen of this country must have formed such a low estimate of their own character, from the astonishing regularity with which they elect lawyers, capitalists, and scheming politicians to make and execute laws for them. IT IS AN ENTIRELY FALSE OPINION.

In the first place, you could hardly, if you set about it deliberately, select a set of men from any class outside the workingmen, who would govern city, state, and nation in a way more injurious to your interests and more detrimental to social welfare than those at this moment in office.

But the case is stronger than that. IF YOU WERE TO CHOOSE MEN BY LOT OUT OF YOUR OWN CLASS, YOU COULD HARDLY FAIL TO GET HONESTER, AND ABLER MEN THAN THOSE WHOM THE REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC MACHINES HAVE NOMINATED FOR YOU AND WHOM YOU HAVE ACCEPTED.

What sort of ability is it that you want in public officials? Do you want men who can dream up and spend a great deal of money and put on a great deal of external display to hide a great deal of real stupidity? Do you want legislators who will know how to frame laws that seem to say one thing and that really say another thing else?

Do you want judges who are skilled in finding loopholes by which rich lawyers can escape and in detecting technical flaws upon which laws may be declared unconstitutional? Do you want executive officials who are good at finding pretexts for neglecting to enforce some of the laws which can make shrewd business, or, at least, to the great enrichment of their own pocketbooks?

If that is the sort of ability you want, a man should have to qualify him for public office, you should look to the capitalist class and the hangers-on of the capitalist class for your candidates. The Republican and Democratic parties will offer you candidates in abundance, endowed with such ability as this.

But that is not what you want. This sort of ability is just what qualified public officials to serve the capitalist class and disqualifies them to serve the working class.

What you want is, in the first place, MEN WHO KNOW YOUR WORKINGMEN, YOUR WANTS, YOUR NEEDS. SUCH MEN YOU CAN FIND ONLY IN YOUR OWN CLASS or among those who have stood in the ranks and fought with you in the labor movement. Such men the Social Democratic Party nominates.

Further, you want HONEST MEN, honest men who have been tried and found true to the interests of your class. You know that THERE ARE PLENTY OF SUCH MEN IN THE WORKING CLASS; and if you will go over the list of candidates of the Social Democratic Party, you will find many whose records in the labor work have gone back for many years, and not one whose record is not clean and honorable.

Finally, you want men of STRONG CHARACTER AND EXECUTIVE ABILITY. Do you think the working class lacks such men? On the contrary, THAT IS JUST THE SORT OF ABILITY THAT IS TO BE FOUND IN ABUNDANCE AMONG THE WORKERS.

## ON THE EAST SIDE.

Fourth A. B., with Hillquit and Halpern as Candidates, Open a Lively Campaign.

The comrades of the Fourth Assembly District have fallen to work in the campaign with all their old-time enthusiasm. They propose to make this a memorable campaign and to pile up an unprecedented vote for the ticket of the Social Democratic Party.

Morris Hillquit is the candidate for Assemblyman and Dr. Julius Halpern for Alderman. Both are well-known in the district, and will take an active part in the campaign. A great ratification meeting will be held Thursday evening, Oct. 17, at Pythagoras Hall, 177 E. Broadway, which will be addressed by the district candidates as well as by Benjamin Hanford, candidate for Mayor.

At the last meeting of the district arrangements were made to organize the election districts and distribute literature thoroughly. One thousand copies of the present issue of The Worker were ordered, as well as 20,000 cards bearing the party's emblem and ticket, and 25,000 copies of leaflets in English and Jewish especially adapted to the district. A large transparency was ordered and a wagon with signs showing the emblem and ticket was secured for the use of speakers at street meetings.

Morris Hillquit has signified his acceptance of the nomination in the following LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE:

"To the Executive Committee of the Fourth Assembly District, Social Democratic Party:

Gentlemen:—I accept your nomination for the office of member of the Assembly from your district with a full appreciation of the honor it implies and the duties it involves.

"The Fourth Assembly District is one of the most typical workingmen's districts in the city of New York, and it presents all the deplorable features of such districts. Its neglected and dirty streets are lined with rows of huge, ragged tenement houses, and within these are crowded tens of thousands of poverty-stricken slaves of the sweatshops, with their overworked wives and sickly, ragged, and neglected children.

The area covered by the district contains a larger number of human beings than any other area in the world, with the exception, perhaps, of the most densely populated districts of China; and it contains a larger quantity of human misery than any district of similar size, China not excepted. The poverty of the population is unparalleled. Its sanitary conditions are wretched, and its rate of mortality appalling.

This cheerless life of the working population of this district could be vastly improved by the city and state administration. It lies within the powers of the municipal government to provide clean streets; sanitary dwellings, and plenty of playgrounds, parks, nurseries, and schools within the workingmen's districts, and it lies within the power of the state legislature to improve the conditions of labor and existence of the workingmen.

"The Fourth Assembly District is and always has been represented by an alldayman in the Municipal Council and by an assemblyman in the State Legislature. But these men never represented the interests of the working class, they were not labor candidates, but the tools of employers and exploiters of labor. If members of corrupt Tammany, they reaped wealth out of the misery and vice of their unfortunate constituents, and if 'decent' Reformers or Republicans, they had no feeling for the needs of their labor constituents, and made sport of their misery.

Not a single measure of relief for the workingmen was ever offered in municipal or state legislation by the representatives from your district!

"And now the Social Democratic Party enters the field of politics as the party of the working class. The Social Democratic Party and all its candidates stand pledged to the interests of labor in all municipal, state, and national affairs, and pledged to speak, vote, and work for that class aggressively and incessantly until such time as our disgraceful social system, based on exploitation and oppression of labor, shall give way to the system of industrial brotherhood and equality of all men.

"It is with this distinct understanding that you have tendered me the nomination, and it is with this understanding that I assume the responsibilities of the office; and I hereby pledge myself to devote my best abilities to the great cause represented by the Social Democratic Party at all times during this campaign, and in the Hall of Assembly, if I am elected.

"I consider it a special honor to run on the ticket of the Social Democratic Party, which is headed by a workingman, so well-known for his nobility of character and devotion to the cause of his class as BENJAMIN HANFORD, and on which I will have for running mate in your district as true and steadfast a friend of labor as DR. JULIUS HALPERN.

"Fraternal yours,  
"MORRIS HILLQUIT."

**COME EARLY AND AVOID**

the rush at Cooper Union, Saturday night, Oct. 12. YOU don't want to miss hearing Ben Hanford, the Social Democratic candidate for Mayor of New York; James F. Carey, the Socialist member of the Massachusetts legislature, and Fred W. Long, the veteran Socialist agitator of Philadelphia. Unfortunately, Cooper Union will not hold ALL who want to hear them. There will be overflow meetings on the streets, but YOU want a comfortable seat inside. Come early.

**DON'T FORGET TO REGISTER.**

## THE CRY OF "ECONOMY."

How the Program of the "Reformers" Threatens Workingmen's Interests.

"Reform" Victory Means Economy for Benefit of Capitalists—Tammany Victory Means Extravagance for Benefit of Workers—Social Democratic Party Means Government by and for the Working Class.

But the old parties in this city are talking "economy" and "business-like government" just now. This is because election is at hand, and they think this is a sure way to cast votes.

When Tammany promises to practice economy, Tammany lies. Tammany's business is to make all sorts of promises in order to get its men into office, and then to loot the city treasury to reward its leaders. That is what Tammany always has done and always may be expected to do.

The "reformers" are a little more sincere when they declare for economy. The "anti" combination represents the sort of people who like to call themselves "respectable citizens"—that is, the merchants, manufacturers, and real estate owners, who do not want to pay high taxes.

But what difference does it make to the workingman whether the city government is economical or not? What difference does it make to the workingman whether the capitalists have to pay high taxes or not?

Almost all the taxes are levied either upon real estate—land and buildings—or upon "securities"—bonds, stocks, and the like.

You laborers, mechanics, factory workers, clerks—all you wage workers—do you count yourself in the same class with the property owners? You don't own your home, do you? You don't own any stocks or bonds, do you? How will it benefit you to lower the taxes on other people's property?

**WILL NOT REDUCE RENT.**

Maybe you think that if taxes on real estate were lowered your landlord would reduce your rent. If so, you will be badly disappointed.

If there were more houses than the population of the city needed—if landlords were competing to get tenants—the lowering of taxes might possibly lower rents a little. But that is not the case. New York City is crowded. The population is growing faster than the housing facilities. The landlord has you tight, and he will squeeze you for all he can get.

In such a city as this, at least, rents are fixed, not by the needs of the tenants, but by the general ability of the people to pay. If taxes are lowered, the landlord will continue to get just as much out of you as he can—just as much as he gets now—but he will gain by not having to pay so much over to the city. He will be richer and you will be just as poor. Why should you vote for his interest? He never votes for yours.

Suppose the "reformers" get in and reduce the tax rate. What would be the result? They would have to cut down expenditures, would they not?

**ECONOMY AND SCHOOLS.**

The largest item of city expenditures is for public education. It takes nearly one-quarter of the whole revenue. Even now, there are 45,000 children either shut out of the schools or put in part-time classes, for lack of funds to build and equip schools. Do you think that the "reform" administration could or would increase the school appropriations while it was cutting down the tax rate?

Remember, it is YOUR children, the children of the working class, who are shut out of the schools. The "respectable citizens," as they call themselves, would prefer to send their children to private schools, and let yours grow up in ignorance.

Do you think the appropriations for the departments of public health, water, sewers, street cleaning, are protection, and charities ought to be cut down?

Are you workmen who spend your lives in disease-breeding tenements, work in unsanitary shops and are in danger of bodily accident at your work. If you are workmen who suffer most for lack of water when the supply runs short, as happened last spring. If you are workmen who live in narrow, crowded streets that need careful draining and sweeping. If you are workmen who have to trudge through mud and rain to get to your jobs. If you are workmen who, when you are too old to be profitable to a boss, stand in need of public assistance.

Do you think the city does too much for the working class now? Would you like to have it do less? If not, why should you vote to reduce the taxes of your employers and your landlords, with the certain result of reducing the little benefit that you now get from the public service?

But maybe you think if the reformers get in they would cut down their own salaries and give you good service at bargain-counter rates. Don't be too sure. Beth Low may be a truly respectable citizen, but the wages haven't sprouted on his shoulders yet. You may safely gamble that they would lay off a thousand street cleaners or laborers before they would cut down a single high salary.

If the "reformers" get in you may count on their practicing a very strict economy, for the benefit of the capitalists and AT THE EXPENSE OF THE WORKING CLASS.

If the Democrats get in again, you may count on their continuing to practice lavish extravagance, at the expense of both the workers and the capitalists. If only Shepard and Low were in the field, it would be hard for you to make a choice.

## REGISTER!

Friday and Saturday, Oct. 11 and 12, are registration days in New York. In active living a population of five thousand or more, no one can vote who has not registered. THE FACT THAT YOU REGISTERED AND VOTED LAST YEAR DOES NOT PUT YOU ON THIS YEAR'S VOTING LIST. YOU MUST REGISTER AGAIN. Let no Socialist neglect this. Friday and Saturday, Oct. 11 and 12, are also registration days. October 19 is the last day. But no Socialist should wait for the last day. There is always the chance that you may be sick, that you may have important business, that you may forget, that the registration place may be crowded. Register at the first opportunity. We want every vote. DON'T FAIL.

## SOCIALISM vs. ANARCHY.

Capitalism creates poverty and ignorance. Riot and assassination are the result of poverty and ignorance. Socialism would put an end to poverty and ignorance. Socialism is the hope of civilization.

## FRED LONG WILL SPEAK

at Cooper Union, Saturday evening, October 12. BRING YOUR FRIENDS to learn why they should vote for Hanford, Brown, and Stahl. You don't have such a chance every day.



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able to join our organization, but who  
wish access to our efforts. They can  
contribute to the party's campaign  
funds. They can distribute the party's  
campaign literature and circulate the  
party papers. They can talk to their  
friends about the object of the move-  
ment, tell them of the Social Demo-  
cratic candidates and emblem and  
urge them to cast their votes for the  
emancipation of Labor. There is work  
for all in this movement.

At the last city election, Shepard  
thought Croker a danger to the wel-  
fare of the city, and said that how was  
the man for mayor. Now he is running  
against Low for Croker's favor. What  
can we think of a man like that? Only  
that he has surrendered his conscience  
to the keeping of a man whom he  
knows will be a disgrace to the commu-  
nity. Is he fit to be mayor?

THE SPOKEN WORD AND THE  
WRITTEN WORD.

The age of oratory is passing rapidly  
away. In politics of all shades, as in  
all other phases of social life, the  
speaker counts for much less than he  
did fifty years ago. It is the printed, rather  
than the spoken word that now in-  
fluences great masses of men. The lesson  
of this fact for us in this campaign is  
that, while we should by no means neglect  
the holding of public meetings, we  
should depend chiefly upon the distri-  
bution of leaflets, the sale of books and  
pamphlets, and the circulation of the  
party press to disseminate our prin-  
ciples and win supporters for our cause.

Judge Rockefeller, who issued an in-  
junction against the "Sun" strikers,  
is supporting Shepard. He is Judge  
Presiderman, who issued an injunction  
against the docked-out, cigar-makers.  
The "Sun" at whose instance Rock-  
efeller issued his injunction, is support-  
ing Low. You observe that none of  
the unscrupulous, none of the enemies  
of Labor, are supporting Hanford.  
They know that Hanford would be  
a workingman's mayor. That's  
why.

## ONE OUT OF A HUNDRED.

If one leaflet out of every ten that  
we distribute is read, and if one out of  
every ten that is read reaches a man  
who is just in the right state of mind  
to consider our arguments and be con-  
vinced, we may count that the ninety-  
nine which pass unmarked or unopened  
are paid for over and over again by the  
careful reading of that one. Suppose  
it takes a million leaflets to make ten  
thousand new votes for the party. "A  
million leaflets" sounds large. It costs  
a great deal of money to print them  
and a great deal of labor to distribute  
them. But that is what we are in the  
party for. "Ten thousand new votes"  
also sounds large, does it not? Think  
what it means for the cause of Labor!  
Think what an impression every ten  
thousand taken from the ranks of the  
capitalist parties and added to ours  
will make! Think what added respect  
for the working class will be inspired  
by any increase of our vote! It is  
worth working for, is it not?

The new man would rather have  
Shepard for mayor than Hanford. The  
Shepard man would rather have Low  
for mayor than Hanford. The reason  
is, both Shepard and Low stand for the  
continued exploitation of the workers  
by the capitalist, and that is what  
Hanford is against.

## THEY DO NOT KNOW.

There are tens of thousands of men  
in this city who do not know that we  
have a ticket in the field. The capital-  
ist papers will not inform them of it.  
When they go into the election booth  
their minds will already be unalterably  
made up; or, if not, still they will be in  
too great a hurry to give much thought  
to a ticket that they have not consid-  
ered in advance. Out of these multitudes  
of voters who do not know of our ex-  
istence there are thousands who are  
in sympathy with our ideas, who are so-  
cialists at heart, though unaffiliated,  
and who need only have their attention  
called to our party name, our em-  
blem, and our candidates, in order to  
make their votes sure. There are other  
thousands who are intending to vote a  
Socialist ticket, but are in danger of  
casting their ballots wrong unless they  
are reached by our campaign workers.  
Banners, leaflets, stickers, cards, and  
party papers—all these display the  
names of the Social Democratic Party,  
the emblem of the Arm and Torch, and  
the names of Ben Hanford and the rest  
of our ticket. They must be used in the  
utmost between now and Election  
Day.

Many of the great capitalist corpora-  
tions in New York contribute to both  
out-party campaign funds, so as to  
"stand in" with whichever may win.  
Some of them contribute to the Social  
Democratic campaign fund, because  
they know the S. D. P. is not for sale.  
It is the hard-core and truly gives  
nickels and dimes of wage workers  
that pay for the literature that bears  
the emblem of the Arm and Torch and  
the name of Benjamin Hanford. The  
literature that bears the names of Low  
and Shepard is paid for by blackmail  
or law-breakers—law-breaking gam-  
blers and prostitutes and law-breaking

tenement-house landlords, contractors,  
and street railway owners.

"THAT HE WHO RUNS MAY  
READ."

If the average number of listen-  
ers at one of our street meetings  
at any given moment is two hun-  
dred and fifty, it is safe to say  
that a thousand different persons are  
in attendance for some part of the  
time, some going early, some coming  
late, comparatively few staying from  
beginning to end. There should always  
be a supply of leaflets and cards on  
hand and every person should be given  
a copy of each card. Forty street meet-  
ings a week, one thousand persons at  
each—that means putting party litera-  
ture into the hands of 40,000 persons  
each week. Some of these will throw  
the leaflets away; others will read  
them carefully and forget them; but  
many will read and at least begin to  
think; and some will at once become  
interested, will talk about our party to  
their friends, will study up the ques-  
tion and become, not only voters, but  
active workers for our cause. Even  
if it takes a hundred leaflets to make a  
voter for our ticket and ten thousand  
to make a worker for the party, the  
money and time has been well spent.

The ten-hour law for street railway  
employees has not been enforced under  
Democrat Van Wyck. It was not en-  
forced under "Reformer" Strong. Do  
you think it will be enforced under  
Democrat Shepard or "Reformer"  
Low? No. For the Metropolitan  
Street Railway, the Manhattan El-  
evated, and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit  
know enough to help both old parties  
in their campaigns. The only way to  
get such a law enforced is to elect to  
office workmen, chosen by a party  
of workmen, pledged to a labor  
platform drawn by workmen, and  
running in a campaign paid for by  
workmen's contributions. Such  
men are Hanford, Brown, and Stahl,  
the candidates of the S. D. P.

## NO EFFORT IS WASTED.

Still better than the distribution of  
literature at meetings is distribution  
from house to house. We have more  
than a thousand enrolled party mem-  
bers who are able to do such work.  
Suppose each covers a block each week  
—an average of one hundred families,  
at least—leaving two or three different  
leaflets and one of our cards (which  
advertiser both our ticket and our lit-  
erature) at each house. That means  
one hundred thousand families reached,  
and three or four hundred thousand  
pieces of literature distributed each  
week. That means several thousand  
men induced to vote our city ticket by  
each week's work, and several thou-  
sand more started to thinking who,  
if they do not vote with us this fall, will  
do so next time. No effort is wasted  
in a movement like ours. The results  
may be slow, but they are sure. The  
seed may be late in germinating, but  
it will eventually bear fruit a hundred-  
fold. And remember, too, that it is  
cumulative—for the fruit of this year's  
seed is many more seeds for next  
year's sowing. The ground is ready,  
it is our business to sow it as thick and  
so quickly that there will be no room  
for the weeds to grow.

The "Post-Intelligencer" is  
openly advocating the disfranchise-  
ment of Socialists. Why should this  
paper be suppressed for subver-  
sive measures which would subvert  
the constitution of the United States?  
This is the ground upon which it calls  
for the suppression of Socialists.

The "Post-Intelligencer" also says  
that Socialism should be suppressed  
because it is a "foreign excrement"  
and an alien product. Was not the  
Darwinian theory, or say the Bible, an  
alien product? When Columbus and  
the settlers who followed him came  
here, were they not aliens? Why  
should not the poetry of Alfred Austin  
be suppressed because it is a "foreign  
excrement"?

The "Post-Intelligencer" is a famous  
excrement. It is the "Sun" of the  
Pacific coast. It is the paper which  
maligned the striking miners and was  
foremost in vilipendence of the work-  
ers at the time of the outrage in  
Idaho. It is one of the crawling cur  
which stands on its hind legs and  
barks when the capitalists map the  
whip.

## COAL TRUST OWNERS.

Another step in the trustification of  
the coal industry. The Chesapeake  
Fuel Coal Company has assumed ownership  
and control of the properties of the  
formerly independent coal and coke  
companies in West Virginia. The new  
company has a capital stock of \$2,000,000.  
The directors are James T. Gar-  
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## NOT MEN, BUT FARMERS.

We are often asked, by men who  
have become disgusted with the re-  
formers of politics as represented in the  
two old parties: "What assurance can  
you give us that, if the Social Demo-  
cratic candidates are elected to office,  
they will not sell us out and break  
their pledges? How do we know that  
you are any honest than the others?"  
The question is a legitimate one, and  
we are always ready to answer it.  
We do not claim that Socialists, as  
individuals, are any better than capital-  
ists. We are all human, largely the  
product of circumstances, with human  
virtues and human weaknesses. With-  
out claiming any superior virtue, we  
have an answer ready for that ques-  
tion.

In the first place, we answer: You  
have never tried a Socialist adminis-  
tration. In the few cases in America  
where Socialists have been elected to  
office—never yet in the majority—they  
have been found as true to their prin-  
ciples that their capitalist opponents  
have been unable even to imagine a  
change against them.

You have never tried a genuine labor  
administration—our campaign of real  
workmen, nominated upon a plat-  
form drawn by workmen, and elect-

ed by a workmen's party without  
fraud or endorsement from one of the  
old parties. Where you have had work-  
men elected to office upon semi-in-  
dependent tickets, they have proven  
themselves at least as honest and as  
efficient as any other officials. And  
when the Social Democratic Party pre-  
sents the plan of completely indepen-  
dent labor politics, it is not fair to  
reject it without a trial—especially if  
you are thoroughly disgusted with cap-  
italist politics.

But further we answer: As a rule,  
the politicians of every party are true  
to the powers which really put them  
into office. Of all the men who have  
been nominated for office on Republi-  
can or Democratic platforms through  
the influence of the capitalist class  
or certain portions of it, and who have  
been elected in campaigns paid for by  
those capitalists, not one in a thousand  
has ever proven false to the capitalists  
who gave him his place.

The man who should play false with  
the real power that has supported him  
would be a fool. Most men are not  
fools. If the power behind a candi-  
date is capitalist, he will be true to  
capitalism. If the power behind him  
is the organized working class, he will  
be true to the working class.

In a word, it is not men that rule,  
but parties. A good man can hardly  
be elected by a bad party; and if he is,  
he will find that his hands are tied, that  
he can do no good; that he will not dare  
to oppose his real masters; he is only a  
tool in the hands of his party machine.  
So, too, a bad man will hardly be  
chosen by a good party; but if he were,  
he would not dare to oppose the force  
that made him and can unmake him:  
it is the party and the class behind him  
that decide between the parties, and you  
will find that the men chosen will rep-  
resent your choice.

If you boycott the "Sun" and the  
firm who advertise in the "Sun," you  
should boycott the politicians who are  
supported by the "Sun." Boycott Low  
and vote for Hanford, the candidate  
of the working class.

The Western trade unions are setting  
a good example for their brothers in  
the East. Read the news from Michi-  
gan, St. Louis, and Chicago on another  
page. If the trade union movement of  
this city, with its present numerical  
strength, was inspired with such a  
spirit as animates these Western bod-  
ies, there would be no doubt about  
their getting labor laws passed, and  
the courts, and enforced, by the exec-  
utive office. Time to wake up, boys.

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openly advocating the disfranchise-  
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MUNICIPAL PLATFORM  
OF THE  
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

## OUR CANDIDATES:

For Mayor—BENJAMIN HANFORD. For President of the Board of Alder-  
men—HENRY STAHL.

The Social Democratic Party of the  
City of New York, in entering upon the  
municipal campaign of 1901, declares  
its unwavering adherence to the prin-  
ciples of revolutionary Socialism as  
laid down in the National Platform of  
the party.

We call upon the workmen of this  
city to recognize that their interests in  
this campaign are totally different  
from and opposed to those of the cap-  
italist class.

Hitherto our city has been adminis-  
tered exclusively in the interests of the  
possessing classes and their political  
henchmen. Franchises of fabulous  
value have been given away for nominal  
considerations to a small number of  
capitalists, who saw monopolize our  
means of transit, communication, light  
and power supply, and other public  
utilities, extort a profit of many mil-  
lions a year for an inadequate and  
wretched service, exploit, overwork,  
and maltreat their employees and form  
a fruitful source of political corrup-  
tion.

Amid the immense wealth of the City  
of New York, a large portion of the  
population succumbs in abject poverty.  
A great army of workmen and  
workingwomen daily beset the shops  
and factories of our city in the vain  
search for work and bread; thousands  
of them, exhausted by their fruitless  
efforts, are driven to crime, vagabond-  
age, and prostitution; they through our  
streets and all the prisons and the dis-  
orderly resorts of our city, while thou-  
sands of others, grown old and feeble,  
after a life of hard and useful work,  
are mercilessly cast aside by the com-  
munity and exposed to beggary and  
starvation.

While the residential district of the  
wealthy of the metropolis, with its  
vast and picturesque parks, its beau-  
tiful avenues and palatial mansions,  
stands almost unrivaled in the uni-  
verse, the portions of the city inhabi-  
ted by the workmen are the worst  
that ever disgraced and disgraced a  
large city. Coerced more than any  
other place on the globe, with their  
filthy streets as the only playground of  
the unfortunate children of the work-  
men, with their squalid little rooms  
and their equally squalid tenement  
houses, these districts are the  
breeding places of disease, and the  
mortality of their inhabitants is ap-  
palling. And while our city govern-  
ment expends vast sums of money on  
beautifying the residential portion of  
the rich, no serious attempt was ever  
made to relieve the unsanitary con-  
dition of the workmen's district by  
the introduction of public parks, bath-  
houses, playgrounds, etc.



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Next time you see a book that explains what the Socialists propose to do, send it to VanWelde's Collector. He will be glad to explain why we have to do it, and will send you a copy of the book. He will also send you a copy of the book "The Socialists' Program" if you send him a copy of the book "The Socialists' Program".

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## Trades' and Societies' Calendar

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of \$1 per line per week. Organizations should not lose such an opportunity for advertising their places of work.

**BRANCH 2, S. D. P. 34th and 35th Sts.**  
Democratic Socialist Science Club, meets second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month at the Workingmen's Educational Club, 3503 Third Avenue.

**BRANCH 2 (English), 29th St. (Brooklyn), S. D. P.** Meets every second and fourth Tuesday evening at 709 Evergreen Avenue. All Socialists of the district are invited to join. B. Broom, 633 Broadway Avenue, will receive subscriptions for The Worker.

**CARL BARN CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION),** Meetings every Tuesday at 10 p. m., at 64 East 4th Street, New York. Labor Lyceum. Business Meetings. Free.

**CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE UNION, NATIONAL UNION No. 80.** Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th Street, District 1, (Brooklyn), 231 East 71st Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District 11, 11th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District 12, 12th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District 13, 13th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District 14, 14th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District 15, 15th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District 16, 16th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District 17, 17th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District 18, 18th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District 19, 19th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District 20, 20th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District 21, 21st Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District 22, 22nd Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District 23, 23rd Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District 24, 24th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District 25, 25th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District 26, 26th Street, every 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## TAMPA CAPITALISTS OFFER NEW YORK WORKERS A LESSON.

Workingmen, you remember how thirteen of the leaders of the striking cigar-makers at Tampa, Fla., were kidnapped by a committee of business men, who do not approve of strikes, were carried away to the coast of Central America and left on a desert island to starve; how it was only by the chance aid of a Spanish fisherman that they escaped, this living death being by their civilized bosses. You remember, as an incident of the affair, how one of these men was torn from the bedside of his wife, who had just given birth to a child, and how the wife died from the shock.

These are among the things that the New York "Times"—a paper which hates Socialists and trade unions, and supports Mr. Low, by the way—reported to be the "humorous features of the strike."

There is now another chapter in this story of capitalist outrage. It is not quite so startling, but it is even more instructive.

THE POLICE AUTHORITIES AND JUDGES OF TAMPA HAVE TAKEN TO ARRESTING THE STRIKERS EN MASSE AND GIVING THEM THE CHOICE OF GOING BACK TO WORK IN THE SHOPS AT THE BOMBER TERMS OR OF WORKING THIRTY DAYS IN THE CHAIN GANG ON THE STREETS, UNDER THE TAUNTS AND BLOW OF BRUTAL OVERSEERS. SIXTY STRIKERS WERE ARRESTED AND SENTENCED IN ONE BUNCH LAST WEEK.

The Democratic city authorities of

Tampa are doing this, and the Democratic state authorities of Florida and the Republican-national authorities do not lift a hand or speak a word in protest.

What are YOU going to do about it, workingmen of New York and of other Northern cities?

Maybe you think that because this happens in Tampa, a thousand miles away, it does not concern you. Maybe you think your boss in New York or in Boston or Philadelphia or Cleveland or Chicago or St. Louis or San Francisco, will never think of trying such measures on you.

Don't be so sure. If you fail to register your protest at the polls against the two old parties which allow or quietly permit such outrages, against the capitalist system which gives rise to them, then there is every chance that YOUR masters will try the same sort of treatment on YOU. They are watching you now, to see how docile and servile you will be.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Every Socialist vote you cast next month will be a warning to the capitalist class that you know them and are ready to resist.

Read that bit of news over again and then answer whether the Social Democratic Party is not, right when it pledges itself that IF ITS CANDIDATES ARE ELECTED TO OFFICE THE POLICE WILL BE USED TO KEEP SCABS OUT AND TO HELP SCABERS IN AND HELP BEAT STRIKERS.

### SOCIALIST DODGERS.

Only three weeks more!

Simple Tom (groaning): "Republican horrors. . . Democratic horrors. . . Reform nausea. . . Oh, my!"

Sam Wasthore: "Here is a sure cure. Make a cross under the Arm and Ture on November 5."

"Vote for Hanford" is the watch word.

(To the tune of "Yankee Doodle.")  
Workmen, Hanford is your man.  
Vote, vote, vote for Hanford. On the ballot look for Ben. Vote, vote, vote for Hanford!

Low is Tammy's go-go boy. Vote, vote, vote for Hanford! Repeat that is Dickey's toy. Vote, vote, vote for Hanford!

Hanford stands for the R. D. P. Vote, vote, vote for Hanford! Hanford stands for you and me; vote, vote, vote for Hanford!

Vote for Hanford, vote for Ben; vote, vote, vote for Hanford! Vote for Hanford, and again vote, vote, vote for Hanford! (this ad libitum.)

"Parading comrades should march to the tune of 'Yankee Doodle.'"

If you get hold of a Socialist leaflet or paper, read it and then pass it to your neighbor.

Fifty-eight thousand one hundred and twenty-three children in part time classes, getting deficient instruction; 3,200 children refused admission to schools because of lack of accommodation; and it is estimated that at least 30,000 children have not applied, because it was of no use.

A vote for Hanford will bring more schools sooner than a vote for Low or Shepard.

Both Low stands for cast, sham, hypocrisy, and respectable feigning of the working class. The workingmen should spurn this Socialist Lucifer.

Every vote for revolutionary Socialism is like the handwriting on the wall. It compels the capitalists to make concessions to the working class.

The cards announcing our ratification meeting in Cooper Union, on Saturday, Oct. 12, should be widely distributed. They can be had in the Labor Lyceum.

Tammany wants municipal ownership for the benefit of scoundrels. Vote for the Social Democratic Party and municipal ownership for the benefit of the workingmen.

The time is not far distant when the capitalist class will attempt to destroy the liberties of this country by subverting the rights of free speech. It will then be proven that the Socialists are the true republicans and true democrats.

Workmen, don't throw away your votes on Low or Shepard. A vote for Hanford will bring about a betterment in your conditions much sooner than a vote for the tools of the capitalist class.

John indignantly: "Vote for the Socialists? Why both Low gave a million to a university."

Mrs. John: "Yes, universal! And our boy was not admitted to primary school because there was no room!"

The nomination of Low and Shepard, because they are the great capitalist heart beat when the political machine out of the hands of politicians pure and simple.

THEY SEEM AHEAD.

James Shevlin, of Tammany Hall, being asked if he pledged when the Democratic nomination was offered him, replied that such a suggestion was "preposterous." It would be an insult, he said, to propose pledges to Mr. Shepard if Mr. Shevlin tells the truth. It simply means that Tammany is "dead sure" of Mr. Shepard, without any "usual" dodge. Tammany knows what it is about. It does not choose its candidates in the dark. It never got fooled yet for not one Tammany man or in all history ever failed to serve the gang at the expense of the people. Mr. Shepard will not break the rule.

### FOR THE CAMPAIGN FUND.

To All Comrades, Friends, and Sympathizers of the Social Movement in New York and Vicinity:

Our municipal campaign is under way. We have a strong ticket. The names of Hanford, Brown, and Rishi command the respect of the workers. Our platform appeals to the working class. What we now have to do is to make a vigorous campaign for this platform and ticket, so as to get as many votes as possible on November 5 under the Arm and Ture.

The Campaign Committee has already started on the publication of nearly a million pieces of campaign literature. It will arrange hundreds of meetings in halls and on the streets. We are to carry on war from now on election day. In order to do that we need money and again money and more money. We need it now. Don't wait. Rush in your dollar, quarter, dollar, dime—and we shall not object if you go higher still.

All money received will be acknowledged in this paper and in the "Volkzeitung." Send contributions to J. Gierber, 64 E. Fourth street, treasurer of the Campaign Committee.

Previously acknowledged: \$234.15

List 112, Wm. Feinstein, 1.25

List 124, Wm. Woboda, 1.25

List 141, Dr. Grosse, 1.00

List 159, R. Asch, 4.75

List 175, Chas. Deibel, 3.50

List 184, J. Hirsch, 2.00

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List 202, L. B. Becker, 1.00

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List 224, L. N. N., 2.00

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## CAPITALIST SYSTEM CRUSHES CHILDHOOD.

### Hypocritical "Benevolence" of Southern Mill Owners—Poisoning Babies for Profit in Our Own State.

At a recent meeting of Southern mill presidents, at Columbia, S. C., a committee was appointed to represent their interests before the legislature, in regard to the question of child labor.

This committee is to urge the fixing of the age limit for child labor in South Carolina at TEN YEARS FOR DAY AND TWELVE FOR NIGHT WORK.

And "to explain to the legislature what the corporations are doing in an educational way for employees."

And in our own state law suits are in progress against the manufacturers of condensed milk for selling bad milk. EXPECTANT INITIATIVES TO YOUNG BABIES.

These two little items of news, which the great public presses by mean the week and ruin of scores of young lives. They call to mind the whole long list of crimes against childhood by which capitalism thrives.

In many of the cotton mills of the South children of six and seven years of age are dragged out of bed at half-past four in the morning to go to work at 5:30 and work till 7 in the evening. Some of them are paid TEN CENTS A DAY. "Mother" Jones, the beloved old friend of the workers, who obtained employment in the cotton mills of Alabama in order to learn the truth about the conditions there, says:

"I must give the company credit for having hired a Sunday-school teacher to tell the little things that Jesus put into the heart of Mr. — to build that factory that the children have work with which to earn a little money to enable them to put a nickel in the box for the poor little beaten Chinese babies."

Perhaps this is part of "what the corporations are doing in an educational way for employees."

Miss Irene M. Ashby, the young English woman who was sent to Alabama by the American Federation of Labor to assist in the passage of a bill against child labor, says:

"I asked one little girl, 'What do you do when you're tired?'"

"'I cry,' she answered."

"And then what happens?"

"The superintendent tells me to go on with my work."

"DON'T KNOW HOW TO PLAY."

Miss Ashby tells of factory children taken into the country who "didn't know how to play."

These are the conditions that prevail in most of the mills of Alabama, Georgia, and the Carolinas. There was once a law in Alabama prohibiting the employment of children under twelve years of age for more than eight hours each day. This law was repealed at the request of the Gadsden Company, which would not invest capital until the repeal of the law was promised.

The powerful lobby of the Southern mill owners defies all attempts to legislate against the evil.

The innocent assassins of childhood occasionally wait on the legislature to furnish opposition with their recommendations under the guise of generosity. They are willing to have a law passed prohibiting the employment of children under ten years of age if they are allowed to drive to death the slaves who have reached the advanced age of ten and eleven. They are willing to let the child slaves be educated—if it is done outside of the twelve hours that they labor in the factory. How kind these gentlemen are! How noble these fine platitudes, grown fat on the tortuous labor of tiny toddlers!

If your workman's shirt is made of cotton, look down on the slave and reflect that into that cloth are woven the cries of children, the blood of babies and the means of mothers. How pleasant to think that any common piece of cloth we have use for is fashioned for us by the tiny tiny fingers of underfed, pain-racked children.

POISONING THE BABIES.

And what of the condensed milk companies of our own Empire state? Why have they sold bad milk which poisons babies? Because it is made, not because the babies need it but because the capitalist needs the money. It is made, not for use, but for profit. It is sold for the use of the people, not for the profit of an individual. One set of capitalists overwork and underfeed the women of the working class, with the result that they are not able to nurse their own children, and then another

set of capitalists sell them bad milk which kills their babies.

The cotton mills of the South and the lupine mills sold in New York are only two figures out of the long record of the sacrifice of childhood to the greed of capitalism.

Go into the sweat-shops of the New York slums, where humanity rots and reeks in filth, misery, and disease, and you will see little children with wan, white faces working day and night for bare existence, often without food, without clothes enough to shield them from the blasts of winter, without education, with no music in their lives but the hum of a machine or a machine, with no sunshine penetrating the cellar of the sweatshop, that human hell where poverty slowly grinds to death the body which the soul has long since left, where filth and stench take the place of sunshine and air, where humanity is outraged and crushed to fill the pockets of the capitalist.

Go to the slaughter houses of Chicago and you will find other boys cutting up the meat which is to feed the world, surrounded by horrible odors and bleeding eels-deep in a stream of water used to carry off blood and refuse into drains—while the beef-packer piles up his millions. You can read about this in the report of the state inspector of factories of Illinois for 1895.

DO YOU REALIZE IT?

Do you realize that the meat you eat, the clothes you wear, and the coal that warms your fireplace have passed through the tiny weak hands of suffering children, children who pile up profits for the million capitalist?

Thus so much of the work of the world is done, by emaciated boys and girls who go to work at six in the morning, without the beautiful play of childhood, without education, even without pure food or pure air or the light of the sun. Mined and sold they are, mentally and physically starved, morally debauched and degraded.

THE PRICE OF PROFIT.

And this is the price that we pay to preserve the sacred institution of profit—profit! This is the tribute that is exacted from the race to satisfy the insatiable greed of the man whose only joy in life is to see one dollar become ten.

Through all this dismal chaos of despair, the Socialist alone sees the ray of hope, the dawning light of a better day. For it is the children of the working class and the working class alone, who are robbed and wronged, and the working class is becoming conscious of its own interests and its own might. It is learning that it must work out its own salvation; it is learning that its condition is becoming worse and worse under the system of private ownership, the means of life; it is learning that the only hope lies in uniting as a class to overthrow this private ownership of that upon which all men depend and bring in the common ownership of the means of production. And when the working class has learned its lesson it will unite to take its own hands the mills and mines and factories and workshops of production. And under the co-operative commonwealth, thus inaugurated, each will get the full product of his labor, machinery will be used to decrease the average hours of labor, work will be safe-guarded and made pleasant, and when the waste of competition is done away with, every man has too much, every man will have enough, and the children of free men or free women living in a free and fraternal society will develop into a race grander than Time has yet seen.

WHAT YOU CAN DO FOR SOCIALISM.

SEE THAT EVERY WORKINGMAN WHO LIVES IN THE SAME HOUSE WITH YOU GETS "THE WORKER" EVERY WEEK FROM NOW TO ELECTION DAY. SEE THAT THE WORKINGMAN WHO LIVES NEXT DOOR GETS IT. YOU CAN GET TEN COPIES OF "THE WORKER" EVERY WEEK FOR 10-CENTS. IF EVERY COMRADE WILL SEE THAT 10 COPIES OF "THE WORKER" ARE JUDICIOUSLY DISTRIBUTED AMONG WORKINGMEN EVERY WEEK FROM NOW TO ELECTION, THAT ALONE WOULD DOUBLE THE VOTE OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

TICKET IN THE 23D A. D.

The Social Democrats of the Twenty-third Assembly District have nominated candidates as follows:

For Member of Assembly—Emil Neppel.

For Alderman, Twenty-fourth Aldermanic District—Charles A. Sprenger.

For Alderman, Twenty-fifth Aldermanic District—L. Bohr.

The workingmen of the 23d A. D. are invited to attend a series of public meetings to be held on Sunday evenings, beginning Oct. 13, at Lockman Hall, 1323 street and 8th avenue, where the principles of Socialism and the purpose of the party will be explained. Admission is free and questions and general discussion are invited after

COOPER UNION, OCTOBER 12

TEN THOUSAND A DAY.

The New York City Campaign Committee has issued a second leaflet, addressed to trade unionists. The matter appeared in The Worker two weeks ago under the headline, "Put the Capitalists on the Defensive." It is a good one—short, clear, and strong.

The leaflet is a small one, only four by seven inches. It is an easy matter to carry a sufficient supply with you for house-to-house work or for distributing in your club or at meetings. Get them put. Put them before workingmen everywhere. One hundred thousand copies were printed last week. They ought all to be out within ten days. That means "hurry." Do it.

DON'T FORGET TO REGISTER.

COOPER UNION, OCTOBER 12

### OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

Open-air meetings will be held in the following places during the coming week. Platform committees are instructed to have platform, literature, banners, etc., on hand promptly at 8 p. m. at the appointed places. Speakers should also appear promptly on time.

MANHATTAN.

FRIDAY, Oct. 11—9th A. D. N. E. Ludlow and Horner. Speakers: Weinstein, Pine, Katz.

10th A. D. N. W. Lewis and Stanton. Speakers: Fieldman, Haridon, Lett.

24th A. D. N. W. 57th street and Second Avenue. Speakers: Phillips, Mayes, Reichenbach.

10th A. D. N. E. 64th street and Amsterdam. Speakers: Nicholson, Edlin, Finger, Finger, Finger, Finger.

20th A. D. N. W. 80th street and Second Avenue. Speakers: Finger, Finger, Finger, Finger.

RATIFICATION, Oct. 12—Ratification meeting at Cooper Union. Speakers: Benjamin Hanford, Fred. W. Long, and James F. Carey. Open-air meetings around Cooper Union. All speakers must be present.

FRIDAY, Oct. 14—10th A. D. N. E. Ludlow and Horner. Speakers: Weinstein, Pine, Katz.

10th A. D. N. W. 7th street and Avenue C. Speakers: Fieldman, Lett, Weinstein, Nicholson.

14th A. D. N. W. 11th street and Avenue B. Speakers: Modest, Heuser, Paulinich.

4th A. D. N. E. Jefferson and Madison. Speakers: Josephson, Haridon, Panken, Lett.

4th A. D. N. E. Ludlow and Grand. Speakers: Paulsen, Reichenbach, Goldstein.

12th A. D. N. E. Cannon and Livingston. Speakers: Weinstein, Sherman, Katz.

TUESDAY, Oct. 15—10th A. D. N. W. 22d street and Second Avenue. Speakers: Paulinich, Phillips, Fieldman.

22d A. D. N. E. 48th street and Second Avenue. Speakers: Haridon, Nicholson, Pine, Katz.

24th A. D. N. E. 5th street and First Avenue. Speakers: Lowenthal, Heuser, Panken.

10th A. D. N. W. Broome and Eldridge. Speakers: Friedman, Sherman, Goldstein.

12th A. D. N. E. Livingston and Ridge. Speakers: Hanch, Katz, Alexander, Jones.

FRIDAY, Oct. 16—7th A. D. N. E. 10th street and Eighth Avenue. Speakers: Hanford, Mayes, Finger.

10th A. D. N. W. 24th and Eighth Avenue. Speakers: Miss Dabbin, Finger, Butcher.

10th A. D. N. E. 8th street and Avenue B. Speakers: Fieldman, Lett, Heuser, Lowenthal.

20th A. D. N. E. 32d street and Second Avenue. Speakers: Paulinich, Heuser, Lowenthal.

THURSDAY, Oct. 17—Ratification meeting 4th A. D. N. Pythagoras Hall, 17 E. Broadway. Speakers: Hillygut, Hanford, Halpern.

4th A. D. N. E. Rutgers street and East Broadway. Speakers: Josephson, Haridon, Lett.

4th A. D. N. W. Jefferson street and East Broadway. Speakers: Panken, Sherman, Haridon.

33d A. D. N. E. 118th street and Third Avenue. Speakers: Edlin, Heuser, Mayes.

34th A. D. N. W. 120th street and Lexington Avenue. Speakers: Reich, Lemon, Markiel.

31st A. D. N. E. 133d street and 10th Avenue. Speakers: Phillips, Lowenthal.

23d A. D. N. E. 154th street and Eighth Avenue. Speakers: Miss Dabbin, Nicholson, Neben.

FRIDAY, Oct. 18—5th A. D. N. E. Grand and Eldridge. Speakers: Goldstein, Panken, Friedman.

10th A. D. N. W. Livingston and Clinton. Speakers: Chinn, Pine, Goldstein, Katz.

14th A. D. N. W. 9th street and Avenue C. Speakers: Modest, Heuser, Paulinich.

10th A. D. N. E. 4th street and Avenue C. Speakers: Miss Dahme, Fieldman, Lett, Nicholson.

10th A. D. N. E. 50th street and Tenth Avenue. Speakers: Mayes, Heuser, Finger.

SATURDAY, Oct. 19—20th A. D. N. W. 70th street and First Avenue. Speakers: Phillips, Nicholson, Lowenthal.

24th A. D. N. E. 83d street and First Avenue. Speakers: Lemon, Phillips, Haridon.

30th A. D. N. W. 92d street and First Avenue. Speakers: Edlin, Haridon, Panken.

30th A. D. N. E. 8th street and Third Avenue. Speakers: Lee, Mailly, Butcher.

8th A. D. N. E. Ludlow and Broome. Speakers: Weinstein, Katz, Friedman.

12th A. D. N. E. Livingston and Ridge. Speakers: Sherman, Pine, Goldstein.

BROOKLYN.

TUESDAY, Oct. 15—17th street and Boston Road. Speakers: Hanford, Mayes, Atkinson.

SATURDAY, Oct. 19—E. E. 14th street and Willis street. Speakers: Mager, Panken, Paulinich.

N. E. 130th street and St. Ann's Avenue. Speakers: Edlin, Finger, Miss Dahme.

BROOKLYN.

FRIDAY, Oct. 11—5th A. D. N. E. 11th street and Broadway. Speakers: Dooley, Globus.

SATURDAY, Oct. 12—20th A. D. N. W. 70th street and Knickerbocker Avenue. Speakers: Well, Dooley, Buck, Also Central Avenue and Troutman street. Speakers: Meyer, Lackenbacher, Well.

MONDAY, Oct. 14—6th A. D. N. E. 10th street and Broadway. Speakers: Dooley, Buck, Burrows.

19th A. D. N. E. Beaver street and Flushing Avenue. Speakers: Butcher, Lackenbacher, Well.

15th A. D. N. W. Bushwick Avenue and Varot street. Speakers: Well, Buck, Hanford.

TUESDAY, Oct. 15—20th A. D. N. W. 70th street and Knickerbocker Avenue. Speakers: Well, Burrows, Globus. Also Greene and Irving Avenue. Speakers: Meyer, Lackenbacher, Buck.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16—5th A. D. N. E. 11th street and Broadway. Speakers: Dooley, Burrows, Buck.

THURSDAY, Oct. 17—7th A. D. N. E. 11th street and Broadway. Speakers: Hanford, Mayes, Atkinson.

### INCOME-TAX FIGURES.

English Returns Show Great Inequality of Wealth—Capitalists Object to "Inquisition into Private Affairs."

One of the objections most strongly urged against the income tax is that it would involve an impertinent inquisition into the citizens' private affairs. Perhaps this is the very strongest reason why workingmen should favor an income tax under the present system—because it would bring to light the real facts of the distribution of wealth.

Workingmen have no objection to an inquisition into this matter. All his friends and acquaintances know what wages he gets, and he has no objection to their knowing it. It is the capitalist who objects to letting the public know how great is his income and where he gets it, and he has good reason for objecting



THE MORE SOCIALISTS. The world has often needed great men, and

(Continued on page 4.)















Open discussion follows the lecture.  
Admission is free and all are invited.

friends and sympathizers to examine the ballot closely and carefully, and

lead are invited to ask questions and participate in the general discussion. Bring a friend with you. -x

frages, thus in a wholesale manner  
ABSOLVES THE EMPLOYING  
CLASS OF THIS ENTIRE NATION

Oct. 30, at 8 p. m., at Burich's Hall,  
216 E. Forty-first street.

the paper carefully. That is the way to make votes for the Social Demo-

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.







# Smile Producers In Abundance THE GRAND LABOR FAIR

Knee-Deep In Attractions. Just a Few Of the Many

Coney Island Steeple Chase, Museum, Entertainment, and an endless variety of interesting and entertaining features, Vienna Cafe, etc., etc.

Fun! Fun! Fun! Fun! Fun!

You'll be glad if you do and sorry if you don't attend the

"THE WORKER" FAIR

Grand Central Palace, Lexington Ave. and 43d St.  
Don't forget the date November 10 to 16, 1901.

## PARTY NOTES.

**YOUNGSTOWN, O.** Has been granted as a result of Max Hayes speaking there on October 18. Meetings of the local will be held every Sunday at 3 p. m., at 130 East Federal street, Room 11, until further notice.

**H. GAYLORD WILSHIRE** addressed a large audience at Lowell, Mass., on Oct. 14.

**HOWARD H. CALDWELL**, of Philadelphia, General Organizer for the A. F. of L., and State Organizer for Pennsylvania of the Socialist Party, spoke at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Tuesday evening, Oct. 10, he addressed the regular meeting of the Central Labor Union, where he did a great deal to make Socialism popular among local labor leaders. On the following Saturday he addressed a meeting of workmen on "The Trust Problem from the Socialist Standpoint." Caldwell made an excellent impression and the results of his labors will be reaped on Election day.

Comrade J. T. McNamara has been elected organizer of the local.

**INDIANA SOCIALISTS** HAVE perfected organization in accordance with the provisions of the Indianapolis convention, and have selected Terre Haute as the seat of state headquarters.

**A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS** of the D. P. of Boston will be held at 723 Washington street, Sunday, Oct. 27, at 7:30 p. m., for the purpose of applying for a charter from the Socialist Clubs of Massachusetts.

**THE DOWN TOWN PARADE** CONVENTION met last week with G. Thomas as the chair and W. J. Blumenthal as secretary. Delegates were seated from Abolition, Branches, Branches, and the 14th A. D. D. P. The First Audition District Committee is also co-operating. Several unions and organizations have accepted the invitation to participate and others were to be heard from. The parade will be held at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 23, at 8 p. m. The 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 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LEST YOU FORGET  
WE SAY IT YET.

## THE FAIR

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE  
NOVEMBER 10 TO 16.

VOL. XI.—NO. 32.

### CAREY GOES IN ONCE MORE.

The Working People of Haverhill Know What Is Good for Them.

For the fourth time James P. Carey is elected to represent the working class of the Fifth Representative District of Massachusetts in the Legislature.

The Republican Party has made a more vigorous attempt than ever before to defeat Carey and thus remove from the legislature a man whose ability and whose sterling honesty made him a thorn in the flesh to the exploiters and their political tools. The Republican state committee sent its best speakers to Haverhill to picture the horrors of Socialism and the benefits of the U. S. P. and spent all the money it could and means of spending in a campaign directed particularly against Carey. But the working class of the district, by its resolute vote, has emphatically said to the U. S. P. "Carey is the man, and he stays!"

Carey is a shoemaker by trade and became well known by his activity and devotion in the reform days, six or seven years ago, when the shoe workers of Haverhill and vicinity fought for a bare living wage. In 1907 he was elected to the city council upon the ticket of the U. S. P. The fall of the national party administration had then

just resulted in the formation of the Social Democratic Party, and it soon resulted in driving the majority of the Haverhill Socialists into the new organization.

In spite of the split and in spite of the subsequent union of the Republican and Democratic parties in local politics, Carey was elected to the legislature on the Social Democratic ticket in 1908 and was triumphantly re-elected in 1910 and in 1912.

When the would-be bosses of the old R. L. P. had been repudiated and union was proclaimed between the R. L. P. and the reviving wing of the U. S. P., Carey was active in forwarding the union. He was a prominent figure in the U. S. P. National Convention of 1910, in the "Unity Conference," and again in the "Unity Conference" held at Indianapolis last summer.

Carey's record in the legislature has been both a clean and a brilliant one, both for his standing criticism of the capitalist parties and for his efforts and eloquent advocacy of measures in the interest of the toilers. He is a splendid parliamentarian, an impressive speaker, and, above all, a man of the working class, through and through.

### ANARCHY IN NEW JERSEY.

George H. Goebel Arraigns the "Respectable" Sort Practised by Republican Politicians.

Comrade George H. Goebel, the New Jersey Socialist who has personally suffered persecution at the hands of the capitalist politicians who pretend to stand for "law and order," addressed the following open letter to the chairman of the Essex County Republican Committee, in reply to a communication from him:

Dear Sir:—I am in this receipt of a letter from you kindly directing me how I may vote the Democratic ticket with the exception of Mr. Ross, the candidate for governor.

As I, as a Socialist, regard the Republican and Democratic parties as the same kind of American politics, fighting about the same old issues, and in the time of need, always on the side of capitalism and organized greed, and discrediting simply on the proposition as to which of the two parties shall have the privilege of utilizing the working class, you will hardly expect me to vote the Democratic ticket which you endorse for my benefit.

I have, however, to submit that your assertion that the ticket which you endorse "does not stand for Anarchy and mob rule" is the most revealing piece of political impudence I have seen any opportunity to read in many years.

I speak from actual experience when I say the last few months have witnessed the most reckless disregard of law and authority and the rights of freemen and free assembly ever witnessed in a political campaign.

The Socialist Party in a recognized political party, with supposedly the same rights as other political parties.

At Camden it was a Republican mayor that ordered the police to prevent our meetings, and Republican officials that ordered our candidate for governor the use of the court house although Mr. Murphy spoke last the evening night. At Bridgeton it was a Republican federal official that tried, unsuccessfully, to incite the mob to attack the writer while speaking, and the same official and the Republican police that compelled the owner of a hall leased by us for our meetings, under threat of his business being ruined, to close the hall to us at an hour's notice for us to secure another meeting place. At Vineland it was the Republican "boss" that sent the expressman from whom we bought our tickets by threats to refuse the wagon, and who later three or four young huns to lead in the shadow of the railroad station and attack our speaker, and then sent out false reports to the daily press. At Deckertown it was a Republican lawyer that was at the head of a movement to drive one of our workers, a quiet, unassuming citizen and taxpayer, right days to leave town. At Newkirk it was a Republican that instigated a lynch mob on one of our people that has practically destroyed his means of livelihood. And so I might call the long roll of town after town in this state, and other states.

Whether this plan of suppressing speech and publishing is by direction of your state campaign committee, and following the statement of Senator Hanna, chairman of your national committee, in an interview with the coming night between the Republican and Socialist, "I do not know," but, if such be the case, I am happy to be able to assure you that the plan has already failed and that a reaction has set in that each day adds to the Socialist Party vote.

The working class grow less inclined each day to be stirred by either the Republican or Democratic parties, and will in a few years be found in a party of their own class, the Socialist Party; a party whose candidates are not afraid to tell where they stand, who do not hesitate to allow questions to their meetings, whose candidates do not fear to meet their opponents in open de-

### THEY FEAR THE COMING STORM.

One finds in various quarters the evidence that the capitalist class feels the ground shaking under its feet. One such evidence comes to light in an advertising booklet issued some months ago by one of the safe deposit companies of New York. Among the inducements here offered to possessors of valuables to deposit them with this company for safekeeping is not forth the fact that the building has a strong fireproof safe, not only with fire and burglar, but also with riot and mob rule, and that the men are regularly drilled for the use of these latter weapons against a mob.

It is an old saying that "A guilty conscience needs no accuser." That the respectable gentlemen who need safe deposit vaults to keep their surplus wealth they cannot use should be trembling at the thought of barricades and howling mobs surely indicates that they are not so sure of their own position. No rigorous government and no honest class ever has need or suppose itself to have need of riot guns.

There is a second chapter to the same story. After issuing this advertising booklet to assure the minds of their patrons against the "red specter of revolution," the company found that by the frank confession of its fears it was frightening the British laborers, a class of people whose peace of mind is held as a most sacred thing by all respectable classes. So the book was suppressed in the United States, presumably by the riot guns are still there—unless the advertisements were lying about them.

With the capitalists it is a case of "Be damned if you do and be damned if you don't." They instinctively feel the end of their power approaching and know not which way to turn. No one can deny the possibility of those riot guns being called into use, for exploitation and oppression always lead to blood and riotous retaliation. But the capitalists are working to bring about the use of the riotous by peaceful means instead of in the storm of class warfare, in which form it shall come it is for you, readers, to decide.

### INEQUITY IS INEQUITY.

Capitalism is men, so are the workers. One life is just as precious as another. Therefore all should have equal opportunity to make the most of life. The child born in the slums has rights which the government of the people must secure and preserve. Men are more than machines to make money for others. Thousands of women and children are now made mere attachments to machinery to grind out wealth. In the future this condition will be pointed out as an early evidence of the callous barbarism of the next generation will prevent these awful and needless crimes.

Under the competitive system workers are compelled to sell their life force at the market price. This rate is regulated by the limited amount of human intelligence and labor necessary in a mechanical age. It is the perpetual desire of capitalists to have machines made which will displace human labor. The machines are less expensive, and their product is thereby increased. The families which are deprived of a living are of no concern to them. They have no regard for the natural, the human, the inalienable rights obtained by mere birth on this planet. They have no consideration of the value of life and of the value of each man's life to himself. Capitalists also control the legislature, the executive, and the judiciary, so the ruling class has all the power. The people of the United States do not need money kings any more than they do a secret monarchy.—Harry C. Thompson.

### NEW JERSEY GAINS.

Reports from New Jersey are very meager, but indicate that the Socialist Party, formerly called the New Jersey Labor Party for Governor, made a good gain over the Social Democratic vote of last year.

The 11th Ward of Jersey City gives us 230, as against 147 for Debs last year. The 12th Ward gives us 310, as against 267 last year. The S. L. P. lost in both.

The small towns, so far as heard from, show still better gains. Arlington gives us 61; last year, 26. Vineland gives 37 votes; last year 18 votes.

Harrison gives us 63 votes and the S. L. P. 10; last year we had 13. Kearney gives us 82. In the spring election Kearney gave us 40 and Harrison 14. These two towns thus show a gain of 113 in eight months. The suppression of our street meetings certainly did not hurt us.

A few districts in Hoboken give us 20 votes and the S. L. P. 2. Newark shows inaccurate returns of 438 for Fall, against 255 for the S. L. P. Our candidates for Assembly and Board of Public Works all received in these districts from 481 to 493 votes, except Schneider, who has 760.

The usual trick of suppressing our ballots was practiced at many polling places in Jersey City and, as the force of watchers was not adequate, many votes were thus lost to us.

Paterson, in Hudson County, gives us "straight" votes for the Socialist Party and 2 more for Fall, our candidate for Governor. The S. L. P. has 10 straight.

Nine districts in West Hudson give us 97, with 71 for the S. L. P. Complete vote last year, S. D. P., 190; S. L. P., 77.

Twelve out of 22 districts in Hoboken give 51 for us and 35 for the S. L. P. The whole city last year gave 63 3/4 and 106 for the S. L. P.

Newark. Later returns give us 593 votes for Fall. The assembly candidates ran about even, very few "split" tickets having been cast. The S. L. P. gives 402. Last year the whole of Essex County gave us 635 and the S. L. P. 484.

### DINNER TO COMRADES.

VAIL AND GOEBEL

An informal and unofficial dinner will be given in honor of Comrades Charles H. Vail and Geo. H. Goebel, in the private dining hall of Caterer Architects, 844 Broad street, Newark, Friday evening, Nov. 8, at 7:30 sharp. The gathering is to be of Socialist workers, friends, and sympathizers. Any comrade desiring to be with us can engage one or more covers by notifying Comrade H. R. Kearns, 108 Stewart avenue, Arlington, N. J., on or before Friday, 6 p. m. The cost per cover will be 65 cents.

### TO THE SOCIALISTS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Comrades:—We have been moving very slowly in the past in this state for want of organization. The state committee decided to put an organizer in the field as an experiment, so they put the harness on me and started me out. The result has been several new locals added to our organization and considerable campaign agitation in the three weeks' work up the road.

Now, comrades, if we want to accomplish anything in this great industrial state where the ground is so ready to work upon, we must organize locals of the party in every city and county in the state. To do this we have a great deal of correspondence to do and also some traveling and both cost money. Unorganized agitation does not amount to much and will never conquer the organized effort of our capitalist masters. If we want to become free men we must organize to accomplish it. The state committee is in great need of funds to carry on this work, and if the comrades of Pennsylvania do their duty I will guarantee a local in every county of Pennsylvania in three months and some extra ones thrown in here and there.

So I hope the comrades throughout the state will donate what they can to the state committee, making orders payable to Joe Meliman, treasurer of state committee, 907 West Cambria street, Philadelphia.

Comrades in unorganized places are requested to send their names and addresses to me, also the names of any other Socialist workers in their neighborhoods.

Fraternally yours,

HOWARD H. CALDWELL,  
State Organizer, Socialist Party,  
622 Woodland avenue, Philadelphia.

—Oliver Wendell Holmes says that when you turn over a large flat stone that has lain a long time in one place you will generally find a nest of wriggling, crawling, squirming "bugs" under it. The "bugs" don't like the disturbance and they immediately scatter to hunt another stone to crawl under.

The capitalist system is a large flat stone that has lain altogether too long in one place. And there are "bugs" under it, and so on it and in it. In fact, it is full of bugs. The Socialists propose not only to turn this stone over, but to hunt it into smithereens. They will revolutionize it. Of course the "bugs" will not like it. They think "things are well enough as they are."—W. A. Carey.

While laborers are divided, capitalists are safe. Division among laborers means division of their product among capitalists. Unity means progress, higher living, nobler achievement. Unity among the workers for the common ownership of tools of production—which is a human right—means the triumph of Social Democracy, and that is the goal of the labor movement.—Social Democratic Herald.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 10, 1901.





## The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY  
(Known in New York State as the Social  
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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED  
STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential) ..... 9,000  
In 1892 ..... 13,331  
In 1896 (Presidential) ..... 31,107  
In 1900 ..... 33,133  
In 1904 (Presidential) ..... 36,564  
In 1908 ..... 62,804  
S. D. P. ..... 96,918  
S. L. P. ..... 33,450



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

### WHAT DOES THIS "REFORM" VICTORY MEAN?

There is great rejoicing on the part  
of the "respectable reformers"—and of  
the benighted of Platt, too—over the  
victory in New York City. "The  
victory is far more sweeping than even  
Low's supporters ever dared expect. It  
is worth while to ask: What does this  
"reform" victory mean?

Socialists, knowing well the in-  
efficacy of all "reform" and knowing,  
too, that the working class, as such,  
has nothing to expect from even the  
best elements in the Low combination,  
may be inclined to underestimate or to  
misinterpret the significance of the  
event.

While we expect no good to come to  
the working class from Tammany's de-  
feat, while we expect, and with good  
reason, for past history and present con-  
ditions, that the new administration  
will be subservient to the capitalists,  
it is a different rule when we ex-  
amine the new administration with a  
view to the future. The new ad-  
ministration will prove itself so in-  
competent that it will go down in defeat  
at the end of its first term, as every  
other "reform" administration has yet  
we find the "reform" victory, when  
taken in conjunction with our own  
small gain, distinctly encouraging in  
two respects.

First, it is to be noted that this is  
very largely a Republican victory, for  
that party seems to have made general  
gains in state and city elections all over  
the country. "This is unusual in a year  
following a presidential election, when  
there is generally a reaction against  
the party in power at Washington. The  
result thus far indicates the continued  
disintegration of the Democratic party—  
a tendency which is very welcome as  
disunion lines clear, removing a  
confusing element in politics and has  
tending the day when, as Senator Han-  
non predicted, the fight will be an open  
one between Republicanism and Social-  
ism.

But secondly, inasmuch as the result in  
this city is a "reform" victory and not  
a Republican success, it is a good indi-  
cation, though not, in itself, a gain to  
the working class. The strength of  
Tammany unquestionably lies in a  
wonderfully elaborate system of bri-  
bery, not to be discussed—ranging  
from the substantial work of Demo-  
cratic politicians in the tenement  
house district, through the use of "in-  
fluences," to the employment of not only  
political appointments, but jobs on the  
public works, the street railways and  
in private concerns, through the  
giving of the law and enforcement of  
all sorts, through the blackmail-  
ing of party breakers, up to sys-  
tematic corruption in the awarding  
of contracts and such barefaced venality  
as that of the last Trust affair.

This is Tammany. Against this,  
and to the minds of most of the peo-  
ple, as the only possible means of re-  
buckling this regime of loot and booty,  
stood the outwardly respectable re-  
sultant headed by Mr. Low. The de-  
cisive portion of the vote against Tam-  
many was given by people who con-

sidered that they were choosing be-  
tween insistent rascality and at least  
relative decency. If Tammany could  
have won, after crowning his record of  
infamy with the astounding "nomina-  
tion" of Van Wyck—Mr. Van Wyck  
won, that would have argued an ap-  
alling degree of dishonesty and of  
cynical apathy among the people of  
the city.

The victory of "reform" is no victory  
at all for the working class. It is no  
victory at all for an honesty higher  
than the average educational moral-  
ity of "business methods." But it does  
at least indicate the persistence of that  
sort of elementary decency which is  
necessary as the foundation for any-  
thing higher.

We, as Socialists, consider that capi-  
talism is as dishonest as pocket-pick-  
ing, that, sweating employees who  
drive girls to prostitution are as guilty  
as "rascals" who directly lead them to  
the brothel. But most of the people  
have not come to this point of view,  
and if most of these people who con-  
sider the pickpocket and the "cadet"  
worse than the swearer, had been will-  
ing to vote for the recognized accom-  
plishes of pickpockets and "cadets,"  
then we should have had little ground  
for hope of converting them to our  
view.

### THE SOCIALIST VOTE IN GREAT NEW YORK.

While we have not yet authoritative  
figures for the Socialist vote in all the  
districts of this city, we have enough  
to show that, as compared with last  
year, the Social Democratic Party has  
gained slightly, while the Socialist Lab-  
or Party has lost heavily. We have  
no cause for discouragement, yet it  
would be childish to pretend that we  
are satisfied. It is our duty to look  
the facts square in the face, and try to  
learn from experience how to secure  
better results next year.

The obvious answer to the question,  
Why did we not make a greater gain?  
is that, the disgust of the people with  
the utter rottenness of Tammany and  
the desire to compass its immediate  
defeat carried away many who were  
otherwise favorably inclined to Social-  
ism. These people thought somewhat  
thus: Socialism is good, but we can-  
not get it this year anyhow; Tammany  
is insupportable and we can defeat  
it this year; therefore we will vote for  
"reform" this time and defer the con-  
sideration of Socialism for another  
year.

That is, of course, a foolish argu-  
ment. But it is the argument that pre-  
vailed, nevertheless; and if it is our busi-  
ness to show these people their mis-  
take, how are we to do that?

With the campaign carried on by the  
Social Democratic Party in this city  
during the last two months there is lit-  
tle fault to be found. Here and there,  
no doubt, there were mistakes made  
or opportunities neglected; here and  
there organizations were lax or indi-  
vidual comrades remiss. But on the  
whole, it was a magnificent campaign,  
well planned and conducted with in-  
telligent enthusiasm and extraordinary  
devotion—not only on the part of the  
party officers, candidates, speakers and  
writers, but also, and more impor-  
tantly, on the part of the rank and file, whose  
names are never recorded, whose  
names are never published, but whose  
quiet work commends the admiration  
of everyone who has had a chance to  
observe it. It is safe to say that this  
campaign was the best ever carried on  
by the Socialists of New York.

What, then, was lacking, that in such  
unprecedented effort resulted in such  
relatively small gains? We must not  
attribute it wholly to the greater ob-  
stacle presented by a united "reform"  
movement. "The fault was partly in  
ourselves. And that fault, as it seems  
to us, was not at all in the work of the  
campaign, but wholly in the work of  
the ten months intervening between  
the last election and the opening of this  
year's contest.

During the greater part of the year  
our movement was in very unsatisfac-  
tory condition. The organization was  
neglected. The party press was ne-  
glected. Some of our comrades  
showed little or no interest in the move-  
ment, while many more interested  
themselves exclusively in internal  
party questions, local or national, not  
only to the neglect, but to the positive  
detriment of the more important con-  
structive and aggressive work of or-  
ganization and propaganda.

A party like ours, which depends for  
its growth on calm argument, not upon  
appeals to personal interest, to sudden  
emotion, or to the mere hope of im-  
mediate victory, such a party can do its  
most effective work at a time when  
the people are not excited over ques-  
tions of "practical politics." Not only  
can it do this, but it must do this if  
its campaign in the narrower sense of  
that word is to be bringing satisfactory  
results. If we begin our activity only  
two months before Election Day, we  
do not find the people in the right  
frame of mind to appreciate our argu-  
ments. Such a campaign as we have  
just completed, if it had been preceded  
by six months of such steady work as  
the thousands of party members of Local  
New York ought to have done, would  
assuredly have given us a far larger  
increase of votes, even in the face of  
the ill will and confusion of the late Low  
Shepard contest.

In a word, the business of a Socialist  
organization is not only to make votes

for a Socialist ticket, but to make So-  
cialists who will vote such a ticket.  
We have two months of political  
campaign before us. During that time we  
have to make Socialists. In that task  
let us use all the enthusiasm, all the  
intelligence, all the industry, all the  
harmonious comradeship, all the dogged  
perseverance that has been dis-  
played during the contest just closed.  
The effort need not be so strenuous,  
but let it be made, let it be ad-  
quate to the needs of the movement,  
let it be patiently sustained. Let leaf-  
lets be distributed as systematically as  
they have been during the campaign.  
Let the circulation of The Worker be  
built up. Let the courses of lectures  
be carefully arranged and thoroughly  
advertised. Let no opportunity for  
agitation—such as a strike, a lockout,  
an injunction, a Tarrant explosion, or  
an ice Trust deal—be neglected. And  
let every sympathizer be awakened to  
activity and brought within the party  
organization.

If we do our duty, as we did not do  
it fully from November, 1900, up to  
August, 1901, next year's campaign,  
which is not likely to present such dif-  
ficulties as this one has, will unques-  
tionably result in a gain of which we  
may be proud.

The Social Democratic Party does  
not "stand like a rock." It grows like  
an oak—slowly but surely. And the  
roots of a young oak will split the large  
rock to fragments.

If it is pleasant to be able to report that  
Comrades Carey and MacCartney are  
re-elected to the Massachusetts legisla-  
ture. It would be still better could we  
report that even our colleagues had  
been added to them. Let us hope that  
the Massachusetts comrades will ac-  
complish this desirable result at the  
next election. Hard work throughout  
the year will do it.

### ASSAULT ON LABOR PRESS.

The "United Mine Workers' Journal"  
is reported as the latest periodical to  
suffer under the extraordinary rulings  
of Third Assistant Postmaster General  
Madden, who has been making so much  
trouble of late for Socialist papers. The  
organ of the United Mine Workers has  
been refused transmission through the  
mails at newspaper rates, we are in-  
formed, under a ruling which excludes  
all papers which are published as or-  
gans of societies, etc., and which carry  
any advertising matter not pertaining  
to the business of the organization itself.

This ruling, of course, is absolutely  
irreconcilable with any reasonable in-  
terpretation of the law, or with any  
reasonable definition of the word  
"newspaper." But Third Assistant  
Madden (General Madden and the other  
dukes of capitalism above him in of-  
fice are not bound by law or by logic.  
The ruling is the openest and most in-  
solent attack upon the labor press and  
is intended as such. There is no other  
possible explanation of it.

On a narrow and short-sighted view,  
the action of the government is a wise  
one—that is, it is well adapted to serve  
the government's purpose of disorgani-  
zing and crushing the labor move-  
ment. The labor press is, of course, a  
most useful adjunct of the trade uni-  
ons, both as a means of exchanging  
information necessary to the proper  
working of the organizations and as a  
means of educating the membership.  
The capitalist naturally thinks that if  
he can kill off a large part of the labor  
papers and hamper or cripple the oth-  
ers, he will seriously have impaired  
the efficiency of the labor organiza-  
tions; and he considers this a safer way  
of attacking the labor movement than  
by the too free use of injunctions,  
clubs, and rifles.

But in the long run the capitalist will  
defeat his purpose, as a ruling class al-  
ways does. The freedom of the press  
may not be very highly prized so long  
as it is enjoyed in peace; but interfere-  
nce with it will at once call attention  
to its value. The net result, as of every  
capitalist aggression, will be to draw  
the working people together, to  
strengthen their determination, and to  
impress upon them the fact of the in-  
repressible conflict between Labor and  
Capital.

Go on, Messrs. Capitalists, with your  
class-conscious assaults upon our inter-  
ests. The more you attack us, the more  
do you strengthen our hands and hasten  
your own downfall.

### LETTER ANSWERS AND THE SOCIALIST.

We agree entirely with Chief Justice  
Brewer of the Supreme Court that  
there is "a controlling tendency toward  
centralization and centralization," that  
this tendency is a part of natural evo-  
lution. Perhaps Mr. Brewer has learned  
that from Socialist writings.

We agree with him that this tendency  
cannot be checked by injunctions  
against strikers nor by legislation  
against trusts. That also, Socialists  
have long ago declared.

We agree with him that public opin-  
ion must guide and control this ten-  
dency toward centralization and turn  
it to the public good. That is the  
essence of the Socialist conviction.

Just what the Socialists are doing,  
while Mr. Justice Brewer's party is  
trucking to the trusts and trying at  
the same time to catch the votes of  
those whom the trusts oppress, by the  
cheapest appeal to ignorance and  
prejudice.

If Mr. Brewer really knew what he  
was saying at Yale the other day, and  
if he was really sincere in it, then his  
place is in the ranks of the Socialist  
Party.

### DOUBTLESS SCIENTIFIC MINDS.

That Cornell professor who wants to  
have the government systematically  
kill off the weak in their infancy, as a  
means of "improving the race," repre-  
sents the combined cruelty and stupid-  
ity of the capitalist class which endows  
universities for the purpose of mislead-  
ing the people and perpetuating  
class rule.

Thomas H. Huxley, the great ex-  
ponent of "Darwinism," and one of the  
truest scientists and boldest of men,  
spoke quite differently from this sub-  
divided sensationalist of Cornell. He  
said, in effect (we have not the work  
at hand to quote verbatim): "The  
fittest will survive; but it is the busi-  
ness of society to fit the largest pos-  
sible number for survival."

Put an end to class rule; put an end  
to the idleness and luxury and ir-  
responsible power which corrupt the bod-  
ies and pervert the minds of the capi-  
talist class to-day; put an end to the  
overwork, the hunger, the anxiety,  
which now makes it so hard for work-  
ing people to live up to their ideals;  
put an end to child labor and female  
labor in shop and factory; put an end  
to the conditions which deprive most  
children of the opportunity for real ed-  
ucation; put an end to the conditions  
which destroy the family and foster  
vice; put an end to the conditions  
which propagate disease; put an end  
to a system in which honesty and gen-  
erosity are at a discount and low cen-  
sured; in which every man's  
hand is set at his neighbor's throat;  
put an end to this system of capitalism  
and you will be following Huxley's  
advice of fitting the people to survive,  
strengthening the weak instead of kill-  
ing them, humanizing the strong in-  
stead of brutalizing them, and making  
society into a healthy and vigorous or-  
ganism, all its members working in  
harmony together.

That is what the Socialist movement  
is doing and it will triumph and effect  
its end and such scientific humbugs as  
Professor Powers will be forgotten,  
along with the alchemists and the  
witch-hunters of the Middle Ages.

### IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To the State and Local Organizations  
of the Socialist Party.  
Comrades:—In accordance with the  
provisions of the National Constitution,  
you are hereby informed that the first  
annual meeting of the National Com-  
mittee of the Socialist Party will be  
held in the city of St. Louis, Mo., at 10  
a. m., Friday, January 24, 1902, for the  
transaction of the affairs of the national  
organization.

Arrangements will be made by us for  
the reception, entertainment and meet-  
ing place of the National Committee,  
particulars of which will be published  
in due time in the Socialist press.  
In view of the requirement that the  
expenses of the national committee  
in attending the meeting shall be paid  
from the national treasury, the respec-  
tive state and territorial organizations  
are expected to enable us to meet this  
provision by faithfully sending us their  
regular monthly proportion of national  
dues.

As most of the national committee-  
men are likely to be effective speakers,  
some of them of national reputation, it  
is probable that they would accept in-  
vitations to speak at certain points on  
their route to and from St. Louis, un-  
der an arrangement whereby the or-  
ganization tendering said invitations  
would defray at least part of their  
traveling expenses. The adoption of  
this plan would tend to reduce the ex-  
pense to the national organization (of  
the meeting of the National Commit-  
tee), while utilizing said gathering to  
inaugurate a period of agitation meet-  
ings throughout the country.

We take occasion to impress the com-  
rades with the importance of this meet-  
ing, as the vehicle of the national com-  
mittee and the measures which they  
adopt must serve for the guidance  
and instruction of the local quorums  
and the membership.

Yours fraternally,  
LEON GREENBAUM,  
National Secretary.

### BOSTON SOCIALIST CLUB.

The next meeting of the Boston So-  
cialist Club will be held at 725 Wash-  
ington street, at 8 o'clock, on Sunday  
evening, Nov. 10, for the purpose of  
completing the organization. All So-  
cialists in Boston are invited to be  
present and join the club.

On Monday, Nov. 18, at 7:45 p. m.,  
on the doors of the People's Temple,  
corner of Columbus avenue and Berkeley  
street, Boston, will open for a lecture  
by Rev. Thomas McGraw, the Ken-  
tucky priest who has joined the Social-  
ist movement and whose challenge to  
Archbishop Crozier to debate on So-  
cialism has attracted so much atten-  
tion. Come all.

### SHAW'S TOUR.

Geo. H. Shaw, of Nebraska, made  
a short tour of the state just before  
election under the auspices of the state  
temperance league. He was greeted by  
audiences in Rochester, Tonawanda,  
Troy, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.  
This week he speaks in Troy  
and Schenectady.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

## AFTER ELECTION REFLECTIONS.

BY A MAN WITH A SORE THROAT.

The fact that the voters of New York  
City were unwilling to tolerate Devere-  
y, Freeman Van Wyck, and the bold-faced  
and open corruption of O'Brien's gang  
may show that they acted consensually  
within the limited sphere of that  
misunderstanding which is care-  
fully drilled into them by capitalist  
education, a capitalist press and a cap-  
italist church; but that they were un-  
able to see that Low and his class are  
also "working for their own pockets  
all the time" and merely add an un-  
necessary hypocrisy to a legally ven-  
ue robbery of the working class, is no  
compliment to their acumen.

The difference between Tammany  
and "reform" is the difference between  
a thug and a confidence-man. The peo-  
ple have bought a gold brick with their  
votes—but then we are used to that.

We have inside information to the  
effect that manufacturers of cough  
drops, bronchial lozenges and other  
concoctions for filling off the rough  
edges in a raw throat contemplated the  
formation of a trust for the purpose  
of forcing less sales to an entirely  
unaccountable demand for these voc-  
iferous alleviators during the past few weeks.  
The project had been abandoned, how-  
ever, owing to a sudden cessation in  
sales, said by political economists to  
be the result of overproduction.

The S. L. P., as usual, "stood like a  
rock," but when the blast went off  
there wasn't much left of the rock. The  
inquisitive mind naturally wonders  
what became of the vote of the "fight-  
ing" among themselves. S. L. P. Did  
they vote for Low as a rebuke  
to the Tammany police department  
for not "failing Hickey"? Did they  
show their uncompromising endorse-  
ment of Marxian theories by selling  
their votes to Tammany on the ground  
that the economic factor is always pre-  
dominant? Or have a large number of  
deaths occurred among their voters  
since the last election, due to inhaling  
newspapers from the pages of the pro-  
fessors' paper. Perhaps they chose to  
show their "uncompromising" tactics  
by refusing to vote under the capitalist  
system. The cause of their loss may  
be the fact that the paper is published  
daily—people "cannot be expected to  
stand this thing seven times a week."  
Very true means a vote lost. Why  
not make it a monthly and disintegrate  
with a more dignified slowness? De-  
Leon tried to constitute himself Pope  
of Socialism and wrote the Index Ex-  
puratorio of the Labor Movement.  
He failed miserably. He sinner tyrant!

Mark Hanna once said: "The fight  
of the future will be between Republi-  
canism and Socialism." The Republi-  
can state committee announced that  
they were going to "stamp out" Social-  
ism in Massachusetts and sent mail  
and speakers into the field for the pur-  
pose of defeating James F. Carey.  
Carey's triumphant reaction seems to  
indicate that first blood has been  
scored by the proletariat.

LOST.—On some street corner in the  
4th, 6th, or 30th A. D., a good strong  
voice, Eugene Nature will please return  
to 181 William street to time for us  
during the next campaign.

FOUND.—A Delicately in the 10th  
A. D., several specimens of the political  
dogmatist are said to be still in ex-  
istence, but the species is rapidly  
becoming extinct.

In a speech made at Lakewood, Conn.,  
Justice Jerome said that his election  
proves "that the immortal truths laid  
down by the immortal God have not  
been buried." What a curious person  
he is! He seems to be trying to con-  
struct a theory of the Divine Right of  
Justice. We will not say anything  
about the "immortal truths laid  
down by God," but we have often  
seen truths carefully laid down by  
candidates upon their election and  
never picked up again.

When Devereys said that he had nothing  
to say for publication did he mean  
that he had nothing to say that was fit  
for publication?

The New York "Journal," which sup-  
ported Bryan and joined the jingo im-  
perialists the day after his defeat, and  
which continually denounced McKin-  
ley until the assassination, and then  
loudly praised his malodorous adminis-  
tration, has again shown its "wonderful  
devotion to principle" by characteriz-  
ing the defeat of its own candidate,  
Shepard, as "a well merited rebuke."  
Truly, the way of the demagogue is  
hard.

No Doubt Deleations Daniel will cry  
"wood riddance" at the voters he lost.  
He was about to expel them anyway,  
of course. That is nothing like pur-  
suing the party occasionally by a  
large loss in membership, anyhow.

All in all we have a good reason to  
be encouraged, although Socialists  
never need encouragement for they  
know that the decrees of social evolu-  
tion are inevitable and the workers  
must win. And Socialists have no  
more right to get tired than they have  
to be satisfied with the capitalist sys-  
tem, so comrades, striving with a  
cheerful heart up your voices for  
a few weeks, battle for subscriptions  
to The Worker, and then roll up your  
dues and pitch into the state cam-  
paign of next year.

### SHAW'S TOUR.

Geo. H. Shaw, of Nebraska, made  
a short tour of the state just before  
election under the auspices of the state  
temperance league. He was greeted by  
audiences in Rochester, Tonawanda,  
Troy, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.  
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and Schenectady.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

## FOR THE CAMPAIGN FUND.

Now that the campaign is closed all  
comrades holding lists should return  
them at once so that the accounts can  
be closed. The Campaign Committee  
is desirous of making a report as quick-  
ly as possible, and in order to facili-  
tate the work contributions intended  
for the campaign fund should be turned  
in immediately to Julius Gerber, 64  
E. Fourth street. Acknowledgments  
will be made in The Worker.

Previously acknowledged: \$1,433.20

List 651, by D. Berlin: Lemmer,  
25; Abramson, 25; M. Gunst,  
25; T. Berlin, 25; N. Follet,  
25; Mr. Lohm, 25; G. Weider,  
25; total ..... 1.70

List 1,124, M. Prineer: M. Prineer,  
J. Moody ..... 2.00

K. Krohn ..... .35  
List 780, Two Friends ..... .50

List 1,111, B. Pockram ..... 2.15  
Carl Mahler ..... 1.00

Collection New Irving Hall ..... 23.50  
List 1,298, P. Shorrel ..... 1.00

List 1,083, Jos. Nory ..... 1.15  
List 8,861, Baker Union No. 14,  
104, Bronx, per Joe Duval ..... 10.00

List 310, T. Strickland ..... 2.00  
List 1,477, N. Becker ..... 2.00

Br. 4, Arbeiter Kranken Kasse  
List 5,801, G. Steinhardt, per  
H. I. Stobolin ..... 8.00

List 20, Wm. Bernauer ..... .50  
List 878, N. Jacobs ..... .35

List 782, O. Gluck ..... 2.00  
List 601, C. Bergman, 25; E.  
Van Hoven, 25; P. Debonen,  
25; K. Pel, 25; total ..... 1.00

List 127, Chas. Gockenheimer,  
59; Kott, 51; Mrs. P. Seibert,  
50; total ..... 2.00

List 19, Th. Bauer, on account  
List 230, J. Epstein, 51; B. Sp-  
ber, 50; M. Goldman, 50; J. So-  
Goldman, 50; H. Cohen, 50;  
Ida Goldman, 25; E. J. Soan,  
50; Rosie Epstein, 25; total ..... 4.00

J. Feller ..... 2.00  
List 5,488, Pie Bakers Union,  
per P. F. Buch ..... 6.35

List 31, Hubert Bertsch ..... .50  
Job Harriman ..... 2.00

List 5,348, Gross New Yorker  
Arbeiter Kranken Sterbe  
Kasse ..... 5.00

Lists 5,348-5,350, Gross New  
Yorker Arbeiter Kranken  
Sterbe Kasse ..... 4.55

List 1,025, G. Michelson ..... 1.00  
List 485, F. Thomas ..... 1.50

List 1,207, Mm. Vowder ..... 2.50  
H. Schlueter ..... 5.00

List 767, J. Gatschoff ..... 4.00  
List 838, L. H. ..... .30

List 48, I. Boehm ..... 2.00  
T. F. Meade ..... 2.00

List 601, A. Kolar ..... .25  
List 454, E. A. Vorel ..... 2.00

List 48, I. Boehm ..... 2.00  
List 5,226, Brower Union No. 1,  
collected by J. Huber at  
Colonial Brewery ..... 5.25

List 5,222, Brower Union No. 1,  
by C. Weyel ..... .50

List 5,281, Carpenters and  
Joiners No. 32 ..... 2.35  
List 5,508, Custom Upholster-  
ers Union No. 44, per L.  
Meyer ..... 8.75

List 307, M. B. Sochs ..... 3.35  
List 498, Itch ..... 1.25

List 147, M. Isaacson ..... 1.25  
List 5,193, Br. 88, Arbeiter  
Kranken Kasse ..... 1.00

List 312, Fred Miller ..... 1.00  
List 1,452, R. Adams, Lin-  
colnville ..... .50







## A SYSTEM OF FRAUD AND MURDER.

The annual statement of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company came out last week and it was so beautifully "doctored" that it took even the shrewd men of "the street" a day or two to understand it. The result is that many "household investors"—the sort of men that commonly figure as "reformers" in city politics—got badly bitten and are crying "Fraud" at the top of their voices.

On the face of it the report seemed to show a surplus for the year nearly twice as great as was actually the fact. On the strength of this misleading report, B. R. T. stock rose and many bought, only to get caught when the deception was exposed.

A brilliant light is thrown on such transactions as this—and very common affairs they are—by a remark of President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Traction Company at the convention of street railway accountants. This respectable capitalist gentleman said:

"There are certain items in your accounts which, when carried on your books look very well from the standpoint of a street railway accountant. But they might better be left out, as they would be hard for the president of the road to get around if called upon before certain public bodies to explain what they meant."

Vreeland says that when he uttered this plain incitement to fraud he "was talking to accountants, not to the press." Of course, it was really incitement of the press to quote such a characteristic capitalist statement.

There was humor among the old fendal nobles. "The slaveholders of the old South were men whose word could be trusted. There is even said to be honor among thieves. The capitalist class is the only class that has ever set up systematic lying as a virtue. Not only do the capitalists lie to the work-

ers; they cannot trust one another. Capitalism is a system of fraud. Another feature of the B. R. T. report is instructive. President Vreeland is having a fit of remorse. He expresses himself as being sorry that his cars have killed and injured so many people. He feels very bad about it for it cost the company about \$14,000 in damages and legal expenses during the year. Mr. Vreeland's conscience is troubled about this.

But he has a remedy to propose. To equip the system in a more modern manner and reduce the working hours of the men, so that they might be in condition to do their work well? Do you think that is his scheme? Oh, no. That would hurt Mr. Vreeland's conscience still more, for it would cost still more money.

The remedy is this: Let the courts adopt a rule which would allow the company to take these damage suits out of the county for trial—where juries would be less ready to answer damages, and, incidentally, where it would be more difficult for plaintiffs and their witnesses to appear.

That is a scheme worthy of the president of the B. R. T. A beautiful twin of Vreeland and Greatings—two flowers of capitalism.

Other ruling classes have practiced murder recklessly and ruthlessly, but none with such sordid, vulgar, cynical brutality as does the capitalist class. Capitalism—private ownership of the means of production for private profit—is a system of fraud and murder. In the name of decency and honor, in the name of human life and happiness, let us overthrow this system and put Socialism in its place—public ownership for the public good.

## WOMAN'S NATIONAL SOCIALISTIC LEAGUE.

We have been requested to publish the following:

## CALL TO WOMEN:

A new organization is being formed, the purpose of which is to teach the principles of Socialism, and to advance in every possible way the ethical and economic issues of the Socialist Party. The influence of woman in politics is fast becoming a powerful factor. Already three states have extended suffrage to women, and in a short while her right to citizenship will be acknowledged and conceded.

With this accession of power there must be accession of knowledge. New issues growing out of new political and industrial conditions confront the nation. The political battles that from this time out are to be fought involve great social principles that will determine for all time the future of the Republic and the fate of civilization.

History states that the question of deriving political conflict is that the United States has been an oligarchy, with its ruling and ruled classes, or expanded into a great co-operative commonwealth that will insure to every citizen those things that are essential to the development of a true manhood and womanhood? Shall citizenship advance or shall it perish?

Already the signs of the times are ominous of evil. In the United States the rule of wealth dominates politics and our one free institutions.

Plutocracy is thoroughly organized. It not only has absorbed the wealth but has also absorbed the power of the nation. It commands all the intricate machinery of political machinery. It controls the press, the pulpit and the institutions of learning. Worse than all this, it holds within its deadly clutch those mental and moral qualities on which the life of a nation rests. That foundation is now being shaken by the moral rotteness infesting millions of less every part of public and private life.

In this moral degradation lies the beginning of national decay and ruin. We are now in the first stages of this retrogressive movement, a movement that must be checked if the nation is to survive. A few years more, another decade of these and destroying conditions and it may be too late to check the downward.

That which is true of the United States is true of every great nation in the world. They all have reached this plateau of power on the which stand the magnificent plane, and stand looking toward the downward path, the path that other nations have traveled and perished. The path of the future is the path of the moral and mental degradation, the path that leads to the twilight of a nation's life.

It is toward the twilight of a nation's life that we are now being driven. We are now in the first stages of this retrogressive movement, a movement that must be checked if the nation is to survive. A few years more, another decade of these and destroying conditions and it may be too late to check the downward.

Which tendency will gain the ascendancy is for the men and women of this period to determine.

It is to women in this supreme crisis in human development that this appeal is made for effective and systematic work. Organization is demanded organization to teach the principles of a higher industrial system that now obtains; a system that will be based upon the Golden Rule of the identity of all human interests. All women whose souls thrill responsive to freedom and duty, all who seek to be loyal to humanity are requested to take part in this struggle for the elevation of mankind, and to enroll themselves members of the Woman's National Socialist League. An annual place and date of meeting are decided upon at a national convention will be called, of which due notice will be given.

## IMMENSE FAIRIES.

Pro. Chairman, 125 Macan Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. The following are the names of those who have enrolled themselves members of the League.

Wendell B. Abbott, Oak, Cal.; Mar-

## THE NEED OF THE DAY.

We have already a plutocratic Socialism in the trusts. They are founded on sound principles—co-operation, removal of the waste of competition, concentration of effort—but the resources and powers of the nation cannot be used to establish a government of, by, and for the rich. Socialism would complete the scientific organization of industry on the grandest national scale, and preserve all the advantages of co-operation for the benefit of all the people.

A democratic Socialism is the next phase of evolution. It is inevitable. The application of intelligence will hasten the dawning of a better day. The securing of the necessities of life will be reduced to the minimum expenditure of life force. The wastes and needless complications of the competitive system will be eliminated. The intelligence of the race can be devoted to wiser problems than hitherto. The great labor problem will be solved when the erratic institutions of private trade are displaced by those of scientific Socialism.

The people who see these truths are summoned by the force of truth to join a new party to establish these principles in the government. The Socialist Party of the United States is the product of evolution, the action of the people endeavoring to reach a higher plane of existence. It is founded on the scientific principles of all previous rich and poor of the people. Study the causes of strikes. There was never a time in the world's history when patriots and teachers were more needed by the people who strive for their rights. Help to eliminate strikes by removing their cause. Read the latest literature of Socialism. Join this grandest effort of the great common people. Vote for the party which everywhere and always holds that human rights are more sacred than property rights. The earth and all that therein is belong to THE PEOPLE. Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable. Justice and right will be the foundation of the Co-operative Commonweal.

Capital does not support labor, and wages are not drawn from capital. A shoe manufacturer opens his establishment on Monday morning. He has capital in building, labor and money. On Saturday night he pays his operatives, but this does not diminish the capital. He has the same building, the same machinery, less labor and less money, but he has more shoes. He has simply transformed capital of one kind into capital of another. The operatives have increased the wealth of the proprietor before they receive their compensation, and the money they get in payment for their services is a draught on the world's wealth.—Rev. T. McGrady.

## BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

## ADVANCE PROGRAM

## GRAND

## LABOR, FAIR, EXPOSITION AND BAZAAR

## LABOR PRESS.

ONE WEEK, NOV. 10 to 16, 1901.

## Grand Central Palace,

LEXINGTON AVENUE, 43d to 44th STREETS, NEW YORK.

## Daily Program.

Beside Dancing and Band Concerts for each day of the Fair, the following program has been arranged, which will be subject to considerable addition and slight change:

## SUNDAY, NOV. 10, 1901.

- March—"Chimes of Freedom".....A. H. Mangold  
1—"Liberty" Group.  
2—Music.....United Workmen's Singing Societies  
3—Piano Solo.....Professor Hani  
4—Ballet and Mandolin Selections.....Musical Section of the W. E. A. A.  
5—Duet.....Noted Singers: Edward Campbell and William  
6—Demonstration by School Children.

## MUSIC BY THE SOCIALIST MUSICAL BAND.

## MONDAY, NOV. 11.

- 1—Music.....Wagner's "Siegfried Idyll"  
2—Recitation.....Harry Michailowski  
3—Violin Solo.....Leo Sietke  
4—Punching Bag Exhibition.....Noted W. E. A. A.  
5—Fancy Dancing.....Miss Francis Schumann  
6—German Play—Party of Klara.....Noted W. E. A. A.  
7—Calisthenics.....School Children  
8—Piano Solo.....Miss Lulu Grah  
9—Athletic Exhibition (Sculpture Cabinet, Group and Pyramids)  
10—Wrestling Match.....Under the direction of Charles Lohmeyer  
11—Song.....Miss M. Gainsburg, Noted Opera Singer

## TUESDAY, NOV. 12.

- 1—Variety Productions.....Actors' National Protective Union  
2—Exhibition Bag Punching.....Witt Brothers  
3—Eleven-Year-Old Child Dancer (Fanny Toe Dance, Holland Dance, Skirt Dance).....Miss Francis Schumann  
4—Tutor Solo.....Mr. Bassor, Noted Soloist

## WEDNESDAY, NOV. 13.

- 1—Piano Selection.....Miss Lulu Grah  
2—Recitation.....Harry Michailowski  
3—Sketch by Lightning Artists to Musical Accompaniment, "Awakening of Spring".....Leo Sietke  
4—Song.....Miss Rosa Wald, Accompanied by Miss Sietke  
5—Selections.....Comedian A. J. Tanzmann  
6—"Now and Then," a Socialist play, by Frederick Kraft  
7—Fugate Dramatic Section, Bronx

## THURSDAY, NOV. 14.

- 1—March "Nibelungen".....Wagner  
2—Fancy Dancing, by 10 and 12-year-old girls. Lulu Kronin and Lily Dresder.  
3—Tyroli Mountain Songs (yodling) Six Native Mountaineers under Francis Brandt.  
4—Overture, "Morning, Noon and Evening".....Francis Van Supper  
5—Chorus, "On the Altar of Truth"—United Singing Societies of Brooklyn.  
6—Horizontal Bar Performance.....Turn Verein Vorwärts, Brooklyn  
7—Concert Characters by Lightning Artist, Richard Hamner (Accompanied by music)  
8—Music, Farewell to the Voraigier.....Bellview Musical Circle  
9—Cornet Solo, "Far from Home".....August Schneider  
10—Chorus, "Workmen, Arise!".....United Singing Societies, Brooklyn  
11—Overture, "Anacrusis".....August Schneider, Director

## FRIDAY, NOV. 15.

- 1—Variety Numbers.....Actors' Protective Union  
2—Exhibition with Punching Bag.....Witt Brothers  
3—Mandolin Solo.....Mr. Hoffman, accompanied by Mr. Pond  
4—Piano Solo.....Mr. Pond  
5—"Baker's Stories" or "On the Wedding Day," Comic Opera in 1 act  
6—Exhibition by Pupils of Henry Sadler's School (12 Violins)  
(a) Overture.....Henry Wormbacher  
(b) Edelweiss Gavotte.....J. Kixner  
(c) Overture, "The Calid of Ragland".....Mr. Baildon  
7—Chorus.....Fleetwood Quartet Club, Bronx

## SATURDAY, NOV. 16.

- 1—Grand Chorus.....All Workmen's Singing Societies  
2—11-Year-Old Grotesque Dancer, Dances, Songs and Plays Banjo  
3—Ballet and Mandolin Selection.....Miss Francis Schumann  
4—Zither Solo.....Albert Morganstern  
5—"Impromptu" (F. Schubert).....Miss Sarah Sokolowski  
6—Athletic Exhibition  
7—Fancy Dancing.....11-Year-Old Francis Schumann  
8—Illustrated Song

## MUSIC BY THE CARL SATIM CLUB.

Besides the regular Program, there will be Plays, Exhibitions, etc., in the Vienna Cafe and Bavarian Bier Stube. Grand distribution of Prizes, donated to the Fair, will be held on Saturday, Nov. 16, 1901. Over THREE THOUSAND PRIZES will be distributed, among which are Four Pianos, several Sewing Machines, Parlor Furniture, Silverware, etc., etc. Come and have a good time and bring all your friends along. Barrels of fun for old and young. Don't forget the dates and place.

## CAPITALISM AND ASSASSINATION.

## The Central Labor Union of Springfield, Mass., of which our comrade, George H. Wrenn, Socialist candidate for Governor of the State, is president, adopted the following resolutions on the assassination of President McKinley:

"Whereas, The President of the United States, the choice of the voters for the supreme executive office, has been struck down by the bullet of an assassin;

"Resolved, That we, the executive board of the Central Labor Union of Springfield, in behalf of the organized workmen of Springfield, deplore and condemn the dastardly act, especially as an attack upon the right of government by the people which has reached its highest, if incomplete, development in our republic. That we further deplore the deed for the reason that we view with sorrow the taking by violence of any human life, however humble. That we further deplore the anarchistic conditions in our social system of which the President of the United States, a manifestation. That we call upon all citizens to study the labor movement, and assist in the work of building up a system of society that will emancipate the working class from wage slavery, and thus do away with all injustice and tyranny, which will abolish anarchy and all other industrial wrongs and evils."

Of similar tenor is the resolution of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council, which is in these words:

"Whereas, William McKinley, the President of the United States, has been shot by an anarchist in Buffalo in the most cowardly manner while he was shaking hands with the assassin;

"Resolved, That we hereby give expression to our deeply felt pain at, and disgust and contempt for, the despicable deed in Buffalo; and, furthermore, be it

"Resolved, That we call upon all righteous and liberty-loving citizens to unite with us at the ballot box in order that we may abolish the present system of exploitation and establish a new and higher order of civilization, where poverty, misery and degradation, and all the crime and inhumanity connected therewith, will be unknown."

Declarations of the same sort have been made by several other labor organizations and many labor papers have editorially expressed the same view. While the capitalist papers have been howling for the suppression of free speech and press, the torturing of anarchists and other reactionary and futile measures, the working class alone seems to take a sane view of the matter, tracing violent attacks upon public officials to their true cause, social injustice, the exchange of lawlessness set by the ruling class, the widespread misery and ignorance growing out of class rule. Socialism, indeed, the only bulwark against assassination and mob violence.

## CASUALTIES IN THE CLASS WAR.

Last year 1,225 persons were killed and 19,472 injured, and the total number of deaths and injuries due to the movements of vehicles used exclusively upon railways showed an increase of ten killed and 248 injured on the railways for 1899. From actual collisions of trains and rolling stock and accidents to the permanent way, sixteen persons were killed and 1,003 injured, while twenty-four railway servants were killed and 180 injured in such accidents. Although the number of railway servants killed in collisions and other accidents is not very much greater than the number of the general public who fall victims to the same causes, taking the total number of killed and injured on the railways from all causes the number of railway servants is enormously greater. In 1900 there were 531 railway servants killed and 11,000 injured, as compared with 564 killed and 15,982 injured in 1900. This is a terrible list of casualties for one single industry, and out of all proportion to the accidents among passengers. It may be that many of these casualties were unavoidable. In that case all the more reason for strenuous treatment of their employees by the railway companies.

But there is no doubt that very many avoidable accidents could be prevented by reasonable precautions. Much has been done for the safety and comfort of railway passengers; but then an injury to passengers means a loss to the company. A mere shunter, driver, stoker or playfellow is only so much unskilled material to be used up in the manufacture of dividends for the owners of the roads. Therefore, every precaution for the protection of the public and the railway men is strenuously opposed by the representatives of the railway interest, who form a very large proportion of the "people's" House of Parliament, and whose influence there is overwhelming. Automatic couplings and automatic signalling of the approach of trains would do much to prevent accidents among shunters and playfellows, but the railway magnates will have none of them. Much has been said of the "big" boiler, but it is not as if it is so long as it does not explode their profits; and it is only an incident in the class war.—London Justice.

## REMOVAL OF HEADQUARTERS.

The general headquarters of the National Union of the United Brewery Workers have been removed to Odd Fellows' Temple, corner Seventh and Elm streets, Rooms 106 and 110, Cincinnati, Ohio. All communications concerning the organization should be addressed to the national secretary, treasurer, Julius Zorn, and communications for the "Banner-Zeitung" to the editor, Wm. K. Trautmann.

Since our powers of productivity have been multiplied twenty fold within the last half century, then we should have twenty times the amount of culture for the same application of labor as in the days of our fathers. But such is not the case. Poverty has everywhere kept pace with the march of progress.—Rev. T. McGrady.

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## National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of international Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the power of government, and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalist and not by the worker. This ownership enables the capitalist to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing inequality of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The pace powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subversion and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, India is being slaughtered in the name of the destruction of whole races and nations in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial domination abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage-workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties, which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act

as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end. As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes or property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees; to the improvement of the standard of living and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the fund for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advancing these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

## NO TRUSTS! NO PRISONS! NO SWEAT SHOPS!

## Shirts, Waists, Collars or Cuffs

BEARING THIS LABEL ARE O. K.  This label is sewed on Shirts and Waists just below the tab or bosom and is stamped in miniature on Collars and Cuffs.

No Chinese exclusion act needed when up-to-date Union Laundries use this Label to stamp Price List Slips on your laundry packages. Ask for it.

## CAPITALISM AND TUBERCULOSIS.

The columns of the London "Times" are being filled with articles and communications on the alarming spread of tuberculosis among the working people. "The tuberculous poor" is a gruesome phrase that has come into almost as common use as that other phrase of plums and cream, the "worthy poor."

It is pointed out that the extension of tuberculosis or consumption among the working people is not confined to England or to any one country. It is a fact that unacceptably forces itself upon public attention all over the civilized world. The German government has made some attempts to check the growth of the disease by the establishment of numerous free hospitals and sanatoria; but the causes remaining untouched, this measure has comparatively little influence on the result.

Exactly the same condition exists in most of the cities of the United States as in those of Great Britain or Continental Europe. The "respectable classes" are becoming alarmed at the spread of consumption among the poor which has gone so far that it seriously threatens the "respectables" themselves, with infection.

The way is plain to meet this danger, but it is a hard way for a capitalist government. In almost, Sweden, a hygienic treatment through free dispensaries, hospitals, sanatoria, etc., may do something to reduce the rate of mortality from consumption, but the only real safety lies in cutting off the cause of this plague.

And what is this cause? First of all, the insufficient quantity of inferior quality of the food of large portions of the working class, and the overcrowding and lack of proper recreation, which, taken together, render the vitality of the workers, second, the dark, damp, unventilated rooms in which large numbers of the workers live, the conditions in which favor the transmission of the disease and make recovery difficult.

These conditions are inherent in the capitalist system. The poverty of the workers of any country is necessary to the prosperity of the ruling capitalist class of that country. The conditions that foster disease are exactly the conditions that capitalism cannot and will not abolish. Socialism alone will solve this problem, because Socialism alone will touch the cause.

Don't think that because election is over there is no need of working for Socialism. Now is the time to begin next year's campaign.

In the coming months we have to build up our organizations, organize courses of lectures, extend the circulation of our party press, bring our books and pamphlets to the attention of the people, and in all ways to strengthen the foundation of our movement so that, when another campaign comes round, we shall be in a position to do still better work than in that which we have just closed.

## LONDON JUSTICE.

The organ of the Social Democracy of Great Britain. Published weekly by the "Socialist" Century Press, 37A, Clerkenwell Green, London, E.C. 3. Subscription price, £2.50 per year; six months, £1.25.

Books published by the Twentieth Century Press and for sale at the Socialist Literature Company, 184, Whitechapel Road, New York:

"HOW I BECAME A SOCIALIST," containing biographical sketches with portraits of H. M. Hyndman, Robert Blatchford, Wm. Morris, J. E. Williams, Walter Crane, H. Quelch, J. Hunter Watts, James McNeill, E. Belfrage, H. W. Lee, Fred Mann, Andrew Beebe. Price, 60 cents.

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"DON'T TALK SOCIALISM," without studying it first. If you do, you will be unable to answer questions and you may do more harm than good. THE book to begin with in studying is "COLLECTIVISM AND INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION" by Emile Vandervelde. Price, in cloth, 50 cents; in paper, 25 cents.

To keep in touch with Socialism (thought the world over, you need to read the "International Socialist Review," Edited by A. M. Stimpson, with contributed articles by the leading Socialist writers of the world. Eighty large pages, ten cents a copy, \$1.00 a year.

Send 50 cents, mentioning "The Worker," and we will send a paper copy of "Collectivism" and the "Review" six months.

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## VICTORY IN BERLIN.

Social Democratic Party Makes Great Gains in German Capital.

Sweeping Victory in Municipal Election—American Daily Press, After Predicting a Defeat for the Socialists, Report Car Success.

The municipal election in Berlin was held on Wednesday, November 14, and resulted in a sweeping victory for the Social Democratic Party.

The American daily press has been giving a great deal of space to accounts of the alleged disintegration in the Social Democratic Party of Germany and has confidently predicted its downfall. On Thursday of last week, the day when the result of the election was reported over the cable, the New York "Evening Post," while suppressing the news of the actual result, printed a long letter from its Berlin correspondent, written two weeks earlier, in which it was confidently shown as the writer thought that the Social Democrats of that city were to meet their Waterloo on November 14. Almost all the other papers took the same course of suppressing the report of the Socialist victory.

The system by which the municipal council of Berlin is elected is a curious one. The people are divided according to their wealth into three classes—a few of the very rich forming one class, a larger number of the moderately well-to-do forming the second, while the third comprises the great mass of the working people. Each of these classes elects forty-nine members of the council, and one-third of each class are elected for three years.

The Socialists have, of course, no hope of ever electing any members from the first or even the second class. There were, therefore, but sixteen seats which they could possibly win, even though they got the whole working-class vote.

Of the sixteen whose terms expire this year, and whose successors have to be elected, seven were Social Democrats, eight Liberals, and one a Conservative. Wednesday's election put in their places thirteen Social Democrats and three Liberals.

The Kaiser has contributed very materially to this result by his impudent interference in the municipal affairs of Berlin. But it is significant that the respectable gentlemen who form the Liberal party have not had the courage to resist and resist this revival of autocracy and that only the working class and the Social Democratic Party maintain the old German free spirit.

The American printers of Bernstein can find little comfort in this victory, which was gained in spite of the compromising tendency which he has been trying to cultivate and which has disappointed the expectations of the American capitalists who have so warmly approved him.

## A FABLE REVISED.

We find the following fable under the somewhat appropriate title: "A Simpleton's Remedy."

"Old Lady Finance was bewailing her ailment."

"Mr. Pop said she must go to the Government Sanatorium."

"Dr. Banks said that she was poisoned by a brandy of silver."

"Dr. Froh said that the drink through the saloon had depleted her system."

"Dr. Over-Production said that the trouble was that she was too well."

"Dr. Bags said that Honesty, Industry, and Temperance would make her all right."

"They set a trained nurse with a college diploma. The nurse offered her lectures and subsidies to rouse her in activity. Still she was clearly in a precarious state."

"Said Merchant, her youngest son: 'You've taxed her resources in trying to reduce over-circulation.'"

"Said Farmer, her eldest son: 'You've checked her circulation.'"

"Said Wage, her second son: 'Your gold cure has created an insatiable craving for ailments. Remove those restrictions that are choking her and let Nature make her well. But no one was so ignorant as to permit such a thing as that.' With a Hall, in Life."

Unhappily Belton Hall's feeble frame does not seem to have room for both wit and logic at one and the same time. When the wit is in, the logic is out. We have never seen logic in, by the way, in his particular case, except when our wit is engaged in punning popular fallacies. Unfortunately he always wants to suggest some solution of the problems he so cleverly states and—well, he doesn't exactly know how. Logic and the single Tax said are incompatible. Yet, in the present instance, we certainly cannot say that he takes "liberty" with logic, although we would like to see him take a little logic with his "liberty." In place of the vague and useless advice given by "Dr. Liberty," Rev. (Revolutionary) Dr. Socialist, the only economic radical whose philosophy is constructive, would say: "Nationalize industry and produce for use, not for profit, and interest, banks and finance will cease to be, for 'Old Lady Finance,' who is the housekeeper of Capitalism, will die with her master."

It is lamentable that Belton Hall gives attempts to draw the moral of his fables. They are such good reading until we reach his own analysis as to what should be done.

## PUTS ITSELF ON RECORD.

Tammany District Leaders Say Things Worthy of Remembrance.

Engel Says the People of His District Have Been Half-Starved Under His Rule—Plunkitt Says the Big Corporations Stand Back of Him.

Two district leaders of Tammany Hall have made statements that deserve to be remembered and thought over and discussed all through the next two years. Judging by the incompetency of every "reform" administration of which New York City has had experience in the past, the Democrats will be able in the city campaign of 1903, to make an effective attack upon Mr. Low's record. We shall have to fight both old parties in 1903 and especially we shall have to fight Tammany Hall as having been the larger cause of success. Let us remember, then these two utterances.

### MARTIN ENGEL ON TAMMANY PROSPERITY.

Martin Engel, Tammany leader in the Eighth, was interviewed last Thursday. He bitterly resented the imputation that the Eighth was a "red light district" and this was his argument.

"There is less crime down in the Eighth District than any other in the city. The worst that can be said about any people is that sometimes they drink a little too much. The people talk about oranges in the Eighth District. WHY THE PEOPLE DOWN THERE ARE HALF-STARVED, AND HAVE NOT GOT ANY MONEY FOR ORANGES."

For many years Martin Engel has boasted with good reason of having absolute power in the Eighth. If he wanted the law enforced in his district, they were enforced; if he wanted them left unenforced, so it was. And this is the result of his rule. The people whose welfare he had in his charge "are half-starved, and haven't got any money for oranges."

All through these two years Martin Engel and his lieutenant, the bigger men who stand back of him will be working in the Eighth to recapture the district. The people, the real working people of the Eighth, who are half-starved and now under the rule of Engel and the overlordship of Croker, will not be any better off under Mr. Low's administration. But when Tammany points out to them the failure of the "reformers" and asks them to return the Crokers and Engels to power, let them remember what this Tammany leader has said of the conditions that he has helped to create.

### SENATOR PLUNKITT ON TAMMANY BLACKMAIL

The other statement is from the lips of Senator George W. Plunkitt, New York's leading Tammany politician. He was asked what he thought of the defeat of his party, and he replied that they were going to win everything back in 1903. In the course of the interview he said:

"How are we going to get through the next two years? Spending for myself, I can say that no Tammany man in my district will suffer for food or coal. I'VE GOT LOTS OF PATRONAGE OUTSIDE OF POLITICS. I'VE GOT THREE HUNDRED MEN ON THE STREET RAILROADS, AND I'VE GOT A PULL WITH BIG CORPORATIONS THAT EMPLOY THOUSANDS OF MEN, AND THEY WILL TAKE CARE OF PLUNKITT'S FOLLOWERS. If we get back into office, I've been caught in the rain before, so I had to buy something for the rainy day."

What does that mean? Why do the street railway companies employ men at Plunkitt's recommendation? Why all the big corporations take care of Plunkitt's followers? The answer is easy. Because Tammany has allowed these corporations to violate the laws and to dodge their taxes.

The "reformers" have denounced Tammany for selling protection to petty law-breakers, keepers of saloons, gambling houses, and brothels. They have had nothing to say against the protection Tammany has given to the greater law-breakers, the great corporations to which Plunkitt refers. Again the answer is easy. Because the "reform" ticket was backed by these same law-breakers. Because the great corporations like both old parties. Because the "reformers" propose to protect them in their relations of law, just as Tammany has done.

The Social Democratic Party will continue all through the coming term to watch both old parties. Two years from now it will again call upon the workingmen to cast their votes for their own interest as against the old parties. As Engel and Plunkitt have put into our hands arguments against Tammany, so will the administration give us arguments against "reform."

## THE WORKER CONFERENCE.

Every Assembly District or Social District organization in Greater New York is requested to see that its delegate attends the next meeting of The Worker Conference, which will be held at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, Monday evening, Nov. 25.

The work of organization and education must be taken up at once. The splendid enthusiasm which our comrades have shown in this campaign should not be allowed to flag. The work of the coming months is different in kind from that of the campaign, but it is no less important.

## A BROKEN PLEDGE.

In Spite of Pres. Roosevelt's Promise, Iglesias Is Arrested in Puerto Rico.

Government Follows Its Old Course of Persecuting Those Who Would Organize Puerto Rican Workingmen—Iglesias Has Had Experience.

In spite of the direct and unequivocal promise of protection given by President Roosevelt in person to Santiago Iglesias in the presence of Samuel Gompers, the former, who has been used by Puerto Rico by the American Federation of Labor, was arrested as soon as he stepped ashore at San Juan.

Comrade Iglesias has already had a good deal of experience of Puerto Rican prisons, having repeatedly been thrown into jail, along with other Socialists, while carrying on the work of organizing the workmen of the island and for the defense of their rights by both political and trade-union methods.

It is reported that on the complaint of President Gompers of the A. F. of L., Roosevelt has telegraphed Governor Hunt for an explanation of the arrest. It is impossible to guess whether some pretext will be trumped up by which the government can excuse its breach of faith or whether the administration will be wise enough to order Iglesias' release. In either case, the Socialist movement will gain. If Iglesias goes free, he will do good work in organizing the workmen of Puerto Rico for resistance to capitalist oppression. If he is held in prison, the news of the fact will arouse the Puerto Ricans to activity and help to unite them against the capitalists and their political tools.

Later, it appears that Iglesias has been arrested on a charge brought against him more than a year ago. The ground upon which the Public Prosecutor asks that he be sentenced to a term of imprisonment is simply that, at the time when wages in Puerto Rico were reduced in the change of the coinage system, he "persuaded the labor organizations to go on strike," and that "he is a dangerous labor agitator and is continually causing unrest."

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### CAPITALIST CRUELTY.

A Shocking Example of the Fruits of Class Rule from the Current History of New York.

Here is a story—and not an uncommon one—of capitalist brutality, as told in the columns of one of New York's most reputable newspapers last Monday:

"Sarah Weinstein, a domestic, after being refused admission to two hospitals, is now lying in a critical condition in St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, suffering with typhoid pneumonia. The woman was found early yesterday morning by a policeman at the corner of Broadway and Flushing avenue very ill."

The policeman called an ambulance from Williams Hospital, Dr. Telfair responded and diagnosed the woman's trouble as typhoid. When asked where she lived, she said that she had been employed by Maurice Fein of 104 Flushing avenue, but that he had told her when she complained of being sick to go out on the street and to complain to the first policeman and he would send her to the hospital.

"When the physician heard this he became very angry, and according to his story put the woman in the ambulance and took her to Fein's home, which is on the second floor of a tenement house. Fein at first refused to take the woman in, but was finally forced to do so."

"About 5 o'clock a call was sent to St. Catherine's Hospital for an ambulance, which was answered by Dr. McIntire, who refused to move the girl as he could find nothing the matter with her. He said as far as he could see she was shamming."

"Late in the evening a policeman of the Vernon Street Police Station found the girl on the curb in front of the house very ill and took her to walk. She was taken to the station in a patrol wagon and was transferred from there to the Gates Avenue Station, where there is a matron."

"She collapsed, and a call for an ambulance was sent to St. Mary's Hospital, which was answered by Dr. Williams, who said the woman was suffering from typhoid pneumonia, and moved her at once to the hospital, where at a late hour it was said that her condition was serious."

That a sick woman could be thus cruelly driven from pillar to post in the city that boasts itself the richest in the world, a city that calls itself civilized and Christian, will be a surprise only to those who do not know the world of capitalism by experience. But it is a fact that should bring shame to the people of the city—to the capitalists because they have made it such a city, to the workers because they have allowed the continuance of a system that makes such things possible.

Chattel slaves in the Old South were not treated thus when they fell sick. The chattel slave was cared for in sickness at least as carefully as a horse or a cow. But a "free" working woman, when she loses her health, is no longer of any value to her master and is turned into the street to die.

Consider, workmen of New York and of America, it is your sisters and daughters who are exposed to such treatment as this—not the sisters and daughters of your employer or your landlord. Remember, as you vote for capitalism or for Socialism, you vote for or against such outrages as this.

## THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

Returns Coming in Slowly Indicate a Steady Growth.

Some Splendid Reports from Pennsylvania and Ohio—S. L. P. in General Left Far Behind—Confusion of Names Causes Some Loss.

Returns of the Socialist vote come in, as usual, very slowly. Some of them are highly satisfactory, while most of them are of a character to discourage us. With many obstacles in its way, Socialism moves steadily forward.

Until the official count is completed we cannot give any full or accurate account of the vote in New York City. This will be available in about a week.

The Party in Pennsylvania evidently lost greatly by the confusion resulting from our being compelled to go upon the state ballot under the name "Public Ownership." In other states the change from "Social Democratic" to "Socialist" may have made some temporary confusion. But these difficulties will soon be overcome.

For Sheriff, 1,045, and Gillen, for Clerk of Courts, 1,210. Others range from 221 to 570.

Reading.—We have 14 and the S. L. P. 2. Last year we had 9.

Holliston.—Our vote is 29 and the S. L. P. 23. Last fall, 24 and 10, respectively.

Pall River.—The vote in this city is as follows: For the Socialist for Social Democratic Party: Governor, 154; Lieutenant-Governor, 118; Secretary, 237; Treasurer, 246; Auditor, 218; Attorney-General, 176. For the S. L. P.: Governor, 312; Lieutenant-Governor, 190; Secretary, 262; Treasurer, 258; Auditor, 310. Our average is 202; S. L. P. average, 204.

Wakarusa.—Our vote on the state ticket averages 34. Wren, for Governor, gets 28 and Noyes, for Conclior, runs eighth, with 32. The S. L. P. vote ranges from 35 to 32. Perry, for Governor, receives 45; their average is 44.

On the county ticket (Middlesex County) the S. L. P. was not represented and the Democrats and Republicans united. For County Commissioner we had, in Watford, 148, against 1,033 for the capitalist combine; for Associate Commissioner, 234 and 189, against 894 and 741; for District Attorney, 244, against 851; for Clerk of Courts, 180, against 1,023; for Sheriff, 108, against 1,434.

### IN THE STATE.

Rhineville.—This place gives the S. L. P. 7 votes. Last year there were four.

Three Falls.—Where only one Socialist vote was cast here last fall there are now 8.

Dolgeville.—The Social Democratic Party has 27 votes here and the S. L. P. 25.

Port Chester.—We have 10 and the S. L. P. 0.

Peebles.—The average vote for Social Democratic candidates on county and town tickets in the town of Peebles, which includes the village of Peebles, is 65. The S. L. P. averages 70. Our vote ranges from 84 to 86 except in the case of John Buttery, candidate for Justice of the Peace, who polled 105, and Seth Taber, for Supervisor, who has 143. The S. L. P. vote ranges from 64 to 80. Last fall the town gave 65 for the S. D. P. and 57 for the S. L. P.

Yonkers.—The S. L. P. fared badly here, while we made a small gain. The straight Socialist Democratic vote is 51, as against 43 last fall. The straight S. L. P. vote falls from 273 to 100.

The Republican candidate for Mayor in this Republican town was a millionaire manufacturer of unsavory reputation named Andrus. His opponent was a ward politician, one of the Democratic aldermen, named "Mike" Walsh. The Democrats stole the town from the Socialists and the Republicans.

The actions of "Mike" Walsh, however, could not deserve class-consciousness and the S. L. P. had a chance to make a good campaign. Did they do it? Not a bit of it. They confined their efforts almost exclusively to abusing the Social Democratic Party, distributing its meetings, and maligning its members. We made a good campaign, distributing 1,700 papers ("The Worker," the "Social Democratic Herald," the "Challenge," and the "International Socialist Review") and over 4,000 leaflets.

Unfortunately we failed to get our city ticket right, but an examination of our county ticket will show how solid our vote was. Our candidates ran: Holmes, 51; Wood, 32; Seck, 54; Wessling, 52; Gasterger, 32; Bauerberg, 51; Thomas, 54; to be compared with 43 for Hanford last year.

The S. L. P. county ticket ran as follows: Baird, 119; Frankfort, 105; Swanson, 121; Greely, 110; Jacobson, 120; Funes, 120; Sweeney, 120—and got 108. Last year, Corrigan had 72. Fifteen of the "boss-men" people scratched their tickets in favor of either of the Democratic ward politicians or of the Republican millionaire. That shows where the other 102 went, and it shows how good a Socialist leader DeLoon is.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

Haverhill.—The vote for Governor in this city is as follows: Crane, Republican, 1,972; Wren, S. D. P., 1,147; Quincy, Democrat, 800; Berry, S. L. P., 120; Lewis, Prohibitionist, 93.

For State Senator (Fourth Essex Senatorial District), the vote is: How, Republican, 2,400; Chase, S. D. P., 1,357; Conely, Democrat, 429; Hawken, Prohibitionist, 457.

For Representatives in the General Assembly:

Third Essex District—Hall, Rep., 1,035; Leach, S. D. P., 578; Mahay, Dem., 212.

Fourth—Bachelder, Rep., 578; Atwood, Ind., 235; Talbot, S. D. P., 260; Frost, Dem., 244; Bailey, S. L. P., 12.

Fifth—Carey, S. D. P., 790; Bourne, Rep., 600; Buckley, S. L. P., 80.

Ninth—Palmer, Rep., 738; White, Dem., 692; Fickering, S. D. P., 135; Winch, Ind., 90.

Brookline.—The total vote is very light. We cast 357 for Governor; the S. L. P. has 145. For Senator (Second Plymouth), we have 1,113 for Spear, For Representative in the Ninth we have 430 for Tribon, beating the Democrats; in the Tenth (two members), we have 269 for Drake and 262 for Henry. In the Eleventh we have 370 for Broderick.

Lawrence.—Our vote for Governor is 374, instead of 353, as reported last week. Our highest votes are for Leach, for Governor, 1,045, and Gillen, for Clerk of Courts, 1,210. Others range from 221 to 570.

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On the whole, Ohio would seem to have been called to report in the evening and the morning of the election. The delegates during the day, but about 5 o'clock in the afternoon E. T. Nebel, President of the Union, discovered that Superintendent Chapman had got wind of the proposed meeting and had called in his inspectors and ordered them to report in the evening and the morning of the election. The delegates during the day, but about 5 o'clock in the afternoon E. T. Nebel, President of the Union, discovered that Superintendent Chapman had got wind of the proposed meeting and had called in his inspectors and ordered them to report in the evening and the morning of the election.

## IT IS SUCH A COMPLETE SUCCESS.

that we do not consider it necessary to give any account of it in this paper—other matter pressing us both for time and space. If you want to know about it, go and see it.

We refer, of course, to The Worker Fair, which is being held in Grand Central Palace, Lexington avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, Nov. 14 to 16.

Austin—Potter County gives 31 votes for the state ticket of the Socialist Party, which appeared on the ballot under the name of "Public Ownership Party." The S. L. P. gets 33. Last year we had 40 and the S. L. P. 7. As they have done no work it is certain that most of their votes were intended for us and were cast wrong on account of the trouble about the name. At any rate, the combined Socialist vote rises from 53 to 64. Total vote was light.

McBerrystown.—This place gives us 10 votes for Barnes and 18 for Heydrick. Congress Township, gives Barnes 5 and Heydrick 4. Five votes were cast for the S. L. P. by mistake. Last year the whole of Adams County gave us 18 votes and the S. L. P. 2.

### OHIO.

Cincinnati seems to have made the best showing among the large cities of Ohio. Three reports reach us, giving the Socialist vote as 2,370, 2,570, and 3,170, respectively. Even the worst figure is satisfactory, as the whole of Hamilton County gave us last year only 1,070.

Cleveland reports 727 votes for the Socialist Party. Last fall Cuyahoga County gave us 992 and in the spring election the city gave 544. Johnsonism in Cleveland and Johnsonism in Toledo seem to have misled many voters, and the injurious effect of the S. L. P. tactics of falsehood and abuse is still felt.

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### NEW JERSEY.

The official reports of the vote have been given out in six counties in New Jersey. The result is as follows:

Camden..... 17..... 0  
Evesham..... 700..... 477  
Hudson..... 1,319..... 563  
Huntenburg..... 22..... 1  
Mumfordsburg..... 30..... 37  
Union..... 305..... 156

Fifteen counties are still to be heard from. Our total vote in the six counties reported is 2,382. Last year we had 4,080 in the whole state. The S. L. P. total in the six counties is 1,248. Last year in the whole state they had 2,074.

Paterson.—Charles H. Vall, candidate of the Socialist Party for Governor, gets here 374 votes; Frank Wilson, the S. L. P. candidate, has 306.

On the county ticket, Graf, our candidate for County Clerk, has 335 and Benjamin, S. L. P., has 157. Sayrelia, candidate for Conclior, has 371. For Assembly we have: Morganston, 363; McManis, 373; Hieck, 374; Lind, sec. 378; Gilbert, 370. The S. L. P. candidates have from 330 to 367.

On the city ticket, Wip, Glanz, our candidate for Mayor, gets 219 votes and the S. L. P. gets 219 votes. The S. L. P. vote ranges from 35 to 32. Perry, for Governor, receives 45; their average is 44.

On the county ticket (Middlesex County) the S. L. P. was not represented and the Democrats and Republicans united. For County Commissioner we had, in Watford, 148, against 1,033 for the capitalist combine; for Associate Commissioner, 234 and 189, against 894 and 741; for District Attorney, 244, against 851; for Clerk of Courts, 180, against 1,023; for Sheriff, 108, against 1,434.

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## TROLLEY BOSSES ARE SURPRISED.

Street Railway Employees of North Jersey Are Organizing Rapidly.

Fourteen Hundred Out of Ten Thousand in Essex, Hudson, and Union Counties Are Now in the Union—Superintendent Turns Spy, but Fails.

The trolley employees of Essex, Hudson, and Union counties, New Jersey, are organizing rapidly, and the new union is creating a good deal of excitement. That it is disturbing the minds of the trolley capitalists was shown by last Monday's experience, when the officials of the North Jersey Street Railway Company tried to "raid" a union meeting and found themselves on a wild goose chase.

The Executive Board of the Union had been called to meet Monday night at 72 Hayes street, Newark. At the same time a meeting was held in another part of the city to educate new members. The notices for the Executive Board meeting were timed to reach the delegates during the day. But about 5 o'clock in the afternoon E. T. Nebel, President of the Union, discovered that Superintendent Chapman had got wind of the proposed meeting and had called in his inspectors and ordered them to report in the evening and the morning of the election.

On the county ticket (Middlesex County) the S. L. P. was not represented and the Democrats and Republicans united. For County Commissioner we had, in Watford, 148, against 1,033 for the capitalist combine; for Associate Commissioner, 234 and 189, against 894 and 741; for District Attorney, 244, against 851; for Clerk of Courts, 180, against 1,023; for Sheriff, 108, against 1,434.

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## The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY.  
(Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)  
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man elected to office, on a capitalist ticket can do in the way of enforcing the law for the benefit of the working class and preventing or punishing the crimes of the capitalist class. Our prediction, based on past experience, is that Mr. O'Brien will be able to accomplish absolutely nothing and our sympathy goes out to him in the troubles he will have should he honestly try to use his official power in the interest of his class.

We are in receipt of an invitation to co-operate with the McKinley National Memorial Association. As this appeal bears the names of James A. Hanna, J. Pierpont Morgan, and other leading exponents of practical Anarchy we fail to see how the association can carry out its purpose of "commemorating our abhorrence of that spirit of lawlessness which inspired the assassin upon his (McKinley's) life." When the erection of a monument to the misers of the Court of Alms bull-pen is proposed, we will be glad to contribute.

We are not surprised that the New York "Journal" the "workmen's paper" gives so much space to Archbishop Corrigan's name attacks upon Socialism. The "Journal" is exactly the paper in which such things will do the greatest possible good to the capitalists. But the day is past when bold assertions would serve instead of arguments against Socialism. The Archbishop will have to wake up and read something of the literature and history of the past thirty years if he wants to make a half-way respectable showing in this new crusade of his.

### GOOD MR. MORGAN.

While Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan was entertaining his force of ministers during the convention of Mr. Morgan's church his group's bills are said to have amounted to \$200 a day, not to say anything of wine at \$25 a bottle. Mr. Morgan's "wages of abstinence." If you don't believe it, ask Mr. Morgan's professor of political economy. Any young man by industry, frugality and perseverance can equal Mr. Morgan's "success." If you don't believe it, ask Mr. Morgan's preacher.

One of the good brethren who was not invited to dinner has charged Mr. Morgan with extravagance. Let us hope that Mr. Morgan's government will arrest this bad man for treason, as law and order must be respected and anarchy must be stamped out.

It will be remembered that Mr. Morgan carried Mr. Morgan's preacher across Mr. Morgan's country on Mr. Morgan's special train, and that they lived on the best that Mr. Morgan's world can provide. This was a good thing because it gave many people work. If it was not for Mr. Morgan who would pay our wages? Let us be thankful that Mr. Morgan is an American citizen. We should be proud of such a fine man.

Mr. Morgan's preachers are also very wise and good men. They say: "Be content with the station in life in which Providence has placed you. Be good and work hard and you will get your reward in the next world. Thank Mr. Morgan and God for the blessings of prosperity. Your interests and Mr. Morgan are identical. Amen."

And Mr. Morgan wishes the other eye.

The "Times" editorially makes an elaborate defense of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit in its complaints about the amount of damage it has to pay for killing and injuring employees, passengers, and pedestrians. The "Times" wants new rulings from the courts or else new statutes from the legislature, making it cheaper for street railway companies to kill people for profit. This is quite proper from the "Times," the property of J. Pierpont Morgan, a Democratic paper which supports Republican candidates.

Very likely Mr. Morgan, who owns a great deal of street railway stock, will get the rulings he thus calls for. Republican and Democratic judges are generally quite reasonable fellows. Socialist judges would apply the law in such a way that the street railway company would either use every known means of protecting life or else give up their franchise and let the city try it hand.

### THE ALLIED PARTY.

We are in receipt of the first number of "The Allied Party Herald," the organ of the Allied Party launched at Kansas City last month. We find therein the program of the Allied Party. This fearful and wonderful document calls for "a union of all those who are opposed to the rule of capital over the people," and it places in this category "Populists, Socialists, Single Taxers, Union Reformers, Organized Labor, and Independent Democrats and Republicans." The Allied Party is in favor of anything that will not vote. It is in favor, firstly, of anything, secondly, of everything, and lastly, of nothing. This political system for the free-minded, if its permanent organization is ever effected, will probably draw together the greatest mass of middle-class, political, labor, and anarchy-minded elements ever on exhibition.

The declaration of "political principles" of the Allied Party is "a thing of science and science," calling for "scientific money," "just and natural taxation," and other nebulous generalities. For confusion and political quackery this program equals the worst efforts of "Golden Rule" Jones, the Rev. W. D. P. Bliss, or the author of "The Dismal of Capitalism." The climax of effrontery is reached by heading this economic grab-bag with the immortal call of Karl Marx: "Workers of all countries, unite!"

That the leaders of this organization have not even the poor excuse of ignorance is proven by the fact that whatever is in the slightest degree worthy of consideration in their speeches and addresses, given in "The Allied Party Herald," is stolen from the literature of Socialism, although so mutilated and modified as to be valueless. The statement that Socialism is included in this "union of reform forces" is a downright misrepresentation, as no member of the Socialist Party took any part in their conference. The Socialist Party is the only "union of all those who are opposed to the rule of capitalism over the people," and if the organizers of the Allied Party have ordinary intelligence they know it.

The Allied Party was still-born and we do not believe any attempt to resurrect the buried corpse of Populism will meet with even temporary success. Nevertheless, those who are just beginning to think can easily be misled, and this fact must always be reckoned with. Should this new party become in the smallest degree a political factor it would doubtless further the disintegration of the dying democracy, of which, indeed, it is a symptom. On the other hand, such parties which pretend to stand for the interests of labor and, while refusing to recognize the class struggle, "favor" a few Socialist measures in a mutilated and emasculated form—thus serving the interests of the capitalist class by creating confusion and division in the ranks of workmen who have not yet become conscious of their class interests—argue the enemies of progress and the most contemptible form of the working class, and whether organized through mass-cruel stupidity and ignorance, to serve individual ambition, or for purposes of political jobbery, must be met with the severest possible condemnation and exposure.

Edward Hoos, the present Democratic Mayor of Jersey City, did not see any reason why he should not appoint the president of the Traction Trust, Alvin L. McDermott, as Corporation Counsel. But now that McDermott, since election, has been talking favorably of the successful Republican candidate, Hoos suddenly discovers that an officer of such a company ought not to be charged with the duty of enforcing the laws which his company violates, and wants him to resign. Evidently both Hoos and McDermott know their business. Hoos has lost his name, and McDermott is now going to use it that the Republican administration continues to favor the Traction Trust as the Democrats have in the past.

Mr. A. E. Tenney of Brooklyn is a very up-to-date philanthropist. She read a paper several months ago before the Reformer School in Philadelphia. Work at the United Charities Building. For the benefit of the people who read The Worker we repeat the report of her speech which will undoubtedly go far toward solving the problem of poverty: "The great thing to be learned," said Mrs. Tenney, "is the use of 'left over.' That is, not to waste what is left from yesterday's meals. If the poor could be taught these intelligent habits, waste prevention, etc., our city would save \$150 a day should be able to support a family of a wife and four children, especially if he followed a schedule which she described. The main point in it was that, according to which the other expenses are graded. This allows putting \$25 as a reserve in the bank. Her schedule was \$125.00 for food, \$24 for rent, \$15 for fuel and light, \$102.70 for clothes, and \$25 for spending money—roughly, one-quarter of the income for rent, one-half for eatables, and one-quarter for dress and other expenses."

It was truly good of Mrs. Tenney not to eat down the allowance for rent, we wonder if Mr. T. is a landlord and if this charitable lady's plan-money comes out of that quarter of the poor people's income. It would be interesting to know.

Mrs. T. is liberal in her allowance for food, too. Surely \$20 cents a day is enough to provide an abundant and varied diet for a family of six. In fact, Mrs. T. has allowed her good, kind, Christian heart to run away with her when she sanctions such extravagant provisions for the food of the poor. We are sure that she never spends more than 50 cents a day on her own family table. Do you, Mrs. T.? Come, own up that 50 cents a day is too much.

The \$125.00 a year for fuel and light is sheer waste. If the poor would go to bed in the dark as soon as they come home from work they would need neither fuel nor food and by going without supper they would save on the food account, too.

If mild weather would hold out the year round there would be no need of spending so much for clothes, either. The children of the poor should go naked—it would prevent them from getting vain and disappointed with the station in life in which Almighty God has placed them. As for the father and mother, they could make comfortable

we will inform him that long before he had cut his milk-teeth—if we judge his age correctly—Mother Jones had earned more with her needle than "That Other Fellow's" writings have ever been worth or ever will be. Mother Jones, as seamstress, knew very well "what to do and working and skimping and saving meant." And Mother Jones, as union organizer, keeps right on toiling and working and skimping and saving for the labor movement does not provide a very luxurious nor a very easy life for its faithful servants.

"That Other Fellow"—superior young gentleman that he is—refers to Mother Jones as a "weak-eyed old lady." If Mother Jones' physical vision is impaired, the people who made profits on her labor all through the long years might tell her it came about. But of one thing we are sure: Her mental vision is keen enough to see right through "That Other Fellow's" skull and perceive the emptiness of his head and his heart and to feel sorry for him, rather than to resent his attacks.

Oh, you foolish young "Other Fellow," go and ask your mother, who has perhaps told for you as Mother Jones has told for others, in partion the insult you have offered to one of her noblest sisters. Go and learn from her what it means to be a man and a gentleman—not just an "Other Fellow"—learn to tell the truth you know and keep silent when you know nothing.

If Archbishop Corrigan's sermon against Socialism are to be taken as a fair test of his mental ability it is just as well for all concerned that he should be degraded. Corrigan would certainly look very small—much like thirty cents in a jacket, as they say on the street—after such a debate; and on the other hand, McGrawdy would not add much to his laurels by such an easy victory. The Archbishop's attack cannot well be answered for the simple reason that there is nothing in it to take hold of—no attempt at logical argument, no attempt at marshalling of fact, nothing but a dogmatic rehearsal of vague and abstract generalities, which may mean anything or may mean nothing. Thirty years ago, when few people knew anything about Socialism, this sort of thing might have been the best of its kind. In the present day, when every intelligent man in the land has at least a general idea of what Socialism is, the Archbishop only makes himself a laughing-stock by repeating these time-worn phrases. If this is the worst that the Reverence can do, we shall not need to attend to him. He is a formidable-looking fellow that "runs as gently as any sucking dove." He isn't even amusing. Look for bigger game, Father McGrawdy.

### AN UP-TO-DATE PHILANTHROPIST.

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and artistic garments out of second-hand gully-sacking. We calculate that a supply could be had for about \$2.10 a year—thus adding a clear hundred to the reserve in the bank.

It is reported from the Illinois state income tax returns that a surprisingly large proportion of the persons sent to these institutions are school teachers. This is undoubtedly due to the over-crowding of the teachers, which, in turn, is due to the refusal of the capitalist parties to vote taxes sufficient to give proper pay to an adequate number of instructors in the public schools. Socialist city councils and legislatures would consider the education of the children one of their very first and most important duties and would provide ample pay for no matter how high the tax rate might go. But the teachers are wage workers and most of the people in the public schools are wage workers' children. Until the working-men with political power through Socialist politics, their children will continue to be badly taught, while the teachers will continue to be overworked and underpaid.

Good Mr. Rockefeller told his Sunday-school class, the other day, that when Christ said, "Lay not up for yourselves treasures on earth," he didn't really mean that at all. Just what he did mean, this latest interpreter of the gospel did not make clear. In laying up their unparalleled earthly treasure—John D.'s share in the Standard Oil Company alone amounts to about \$300,000,000—the Rockefellers have probably told more lies, large and small, committed more frauds, broken more laws, and ruined more homes than any of the Maccabean statesmen, Napoleon, tyrants of Europe, or Lloyd's "Wealth Against Common Wealth" for a part of the story. But surely no man in all the Maccabean Oil history ever matched the brazen hypocrisy of this man who manages how to get a blessing for himself and his crooked and cruel life out of the world of that Carpenter who drove the Rockefellers and Morgans of his day out of the Temple they defiled.

An anonymous philanthropist has given \$112,000 to endow a chair of Chinese in Columbia University, for the purpose of educating diplomats who will be able to handle the Chinese when they lay the surplus which American workmen create and are too poor to buy back. In making the donation, this public spirited capitalist stated that the money represented a lifetime's saving on liquor and cigars. Assuming fifty years as a fair standard life-time, it appears that the ordinary gentleman of the capitalist class must spend and dissipate an average of \$2,240 a year or \$24 a day on liquor and cigars. Socialism would deprive these lords of the parish of the opportunity to display their powers of consumption or of abstinence on such a gigantic scale, and it would also put an end to the enforced abstinence in the matter of food, clothing, and education, by which the working class is now made to pay the liquor and cigar bills of the capitalists.

It will be remembered that after the assassination of President McKinley, Comrade Debs gave an interview in which he said: "I have sympathy for any man who is the victim of such an attack, because I am constitutionally opposed to the shedding of human blood under any circumstances." This was correctly reported at the time, even in the New York "Sun." The Republican party, in its attempt to defeat the Socialists of Haverhill, issued a campaign circular in which the first part of the sentence was quoted and one little word inserted so as to reverse the meaning. The Republican circular charged Debs with saying: "I have no sympathy for any man who is the victim of such an attack." As the "Clarion" truly says: "When a political party becomes a disfigurement of argument that it has to wait till the eve of election to spring upon the public such an abusive and atrocious document as this, it is in the last stages of putrefaction, and the more it is stirred, the fouler the stench."

### A CAPITALIST FARM.

William O'Brien of McKean County, Illinois, has bought 189,000 acres of land in western Kansas, which will be converted into the largest wheat ranch in the world. The land was formerly owned by about fifteen different men. These great capitalists are invading even the field of agriculture. While farming on a large scale has not generally been successful, easy failure has helped to supply experience and make laborers under the control of the great capitalist class and the farmers will be drawn to Socialism as their only refuge.

### THE PASTOR WHISTLE.

Across the State, at dawn, the minister walks down the low road. Ah, God of truth!

To wake from night's wild mystery of dreams And hear that hoarse throat clasp for my youth.

—John McIntyre, in McIntyre's Magazine.

## PARACELSUS' PILL BOX.

BY PETER E. BURROWS.

SAT UPON.—I once knew a scientific reformer who had dabbled the earth. He was a fine man and weighed three hundred pounds without his thoughts, which were themselves always very weighty. He once gave a lecture, at which I was present, and challenged the whole world to prove that it was round. Only a small portion of the world came, but it was not much for our heavy-headed. He sat on every question and every questioner, and when at last he sat down heavily on a sprawling chair, a man beside me whispered: "Now I know why he is so cocksure the world is flat. He has been sitting on it so long."

In that reason why the capitalist is so sure that the workers are depraved, ignorant and incapable state? POVERTY.—No man knows what a blessing poverty is until he is rich enough to begin to make money. Poverty is too purgative. I remove my dictionary when the reformer comes in lest it should be purged to mere skin and bones. Nay, the primer I take away also, lest he should attack the alphabet and leave only a few letters for family use.

The reformer, when fully developed, is like your wife. If I won't say a word for reasons that married men will understand. The said reformer wants to scrub something. Life is a hard task for the reformer without scrubbing something. I found him scrubbing brush, soap, and water. First he scrubs the door, then he scrubs the wall, then he scrubs the scrubbing brush, then he scrubs the soap; and if mother nature did not intervene he would scrub the rest of his life wash his water.

I would never object to reformers if they contained themselves with simply repeating laws; but unhelpfully, they always want to put other laws in their place, and seldom better ones. If they

wanted to reform the law of gravity, for instance, they would never think of putting the law of gravity in its place, so they. They would never step up from Tammany to Socialism, but down from Tammany to Mart.

SURPRISE BARRER.—The question that shall we do with our surplus has been kindly answered by the capitalist. "Keep them," he says, "and raise them up to be huddled and strong, and then give them over to me for my little reserve army of the unemployed. They will help to stimulate you, who are surplus parents, into renewed activity; your hungry surplus children clamoring for your jobs will keep you hustling to hold on to them."

FRESH AIR.—There is not room for fresh air and fresh landlords in the same city, by the city east or west, American or otherwise. Air and rent are natural enemies.

BITTER MADE SWEET.—If the S. P. C. A. would try the experiment of throwing open to the public those gas chambers through which they now give dogs and cats a merciful and painless exit from an unfriendly world—were those chambers thrown open free of charge to a despairing public, you would see struggling crowds of outsiders almost as eager to enter the trouble of scolding in their frenzied efforts to get in. The opening of free and easy suicide chambers would prove an eye-opener to the optimist, yet I believe would be just the crowd we could spare.

JUDGE LYNCH.—I met Judge Lynch on a country road one day. He is the natural and ultimate conclusion of the reformer. I found him to be a very crooked old man, but passionately enthusiastic to keep straight. When I asked him his name, he said: "I am Judge Lynch, and I am willing to reform anything but his own habit of peering into other men's lives rather than his own. It is this species of self-forgetfulness which makes him a man that you should not let ropes to until everybody has left his head and neck at home, and then, if you notice any suicidal tendencies, give him a bit of rope. There is but one remedy for Judge Lynch, and that is to remove from him the opportunity of becoming a good. Give the other fellows Socialism."

## Current Literature

All books and pamphlets mentioned in this column may be obtained through the S. P. C. A. Literature Company, 184 William Street, New York.

The "International Socialist Review" for November contains: "The Problem of the Negro," by Clarence A. Harrow; "Our Humble and the Unemployed," by Ella Wheeler Wilcox; the third installment of "The Co-operative Movement in Belgium," by Louis Bertrand; an exceedingly "practical" essay on "Opportunism," by a German Socialist who writes under the nom de plume of "Parvus";



















## PARTY NOTES.

SOME OF THE COMRADES OF THE Twenty-third and Thirty-first Assemblies are discussing the advisability of opening a clubroom somewhere near the boundary of the two districts, where both organizations could hold their business meetings, lectures could be held, and a free room maintained, as has already been done in several other parts of the city.

THE NEW YORK SOCIALIST LITERARY SOCIETY of 264 E. Broadway is about to begin a series of Sunday evening lectures. This society completes the seventh year of its existence on Monday next. It has done good work for the cause and will continue to do so in the future.

E. T. NEREN, PRESIDENT OF Essex Union and Hudson County Street Railway Employees' Union, will speak at Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First Street and Columbus Avenue, Sunday, Nov. 24, at 8 p. m., on "Study the Bible That Knocked You Out." Comrade Neren will make a special appeal to railroad men on the organization movement. All are invited.

WEST SIDE COMRADES, especially in the 1st, 2d, 5th, and 7th A. D., are urgently requested to attend an important meeting to be held Sunday, Nov. 24, 2 p. m., at 342 West Forty-second Street.

SIXTEENTH A. D. HOLD ITS regular meeting every Friday instead of Thursday, as in the past, in the Club rooms of the Workingmen's Literary Society.

THE YOUNG MEN'S SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC Society of Brooklyn is intended for young men between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one who are interested in Socialism. Address inquiries to Randolph C. Bauer, 214 Tenth Street, or to Arthur Bergman, 200 Myerward Street.

THE SOCIALIST PROPAGANDA Club of Brooklyn is holding regular Sunday evening lectures at Small's Assembly Rooms, 102 Court Street, near the City Hall, next Sunday evening, Nov. 24, Joseph A. Goldstein will speak on "Some Things under Socialism." On Dec. 1, the speaker will be Edward Powers, and the subject, "Something New: A Pure Democracy." On Dec. 8, Algonquin Lee will speak on "Class Conditions and Social Ideals," and on Dec. 15, Charles Fredrick Adams will reply to Archbishop Curran's attack on Socialism. Mr. Adams is not a party member. The meetings are to be followed by music and recitations. On Nov. 25, Miss Edna Naber will give a reading, and on the following Sunday there will be a recitation by Miss Johanna Valme. Questions and discussion are invited after every lecture, admission is free, and all comers are made welcome.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC Club of Yorkville, which did much excellent work during the campaign in the 26th and 27th A. D., is not going to sleep by any means now that the campaign is over. Meetings are held at the W. E. A. Clubhouse, 200 E. Eighty-sixth Street, every Thursday evening. At present Comrade Lee is giving a series of lectures - on more popular, informal talks on political economy, taking an hour at each meeting. After this is completed, the business of the Club dispatched, the members have a good social time together. Comrade Lee's course was opened last Thursday, but the talk given was only of an introductory nature and the subject proper will be of young men and women in that part of town who are interested in Socialism and the labor movement are invited to come and join with the expectation of receiving instruction, social pleasure, and active work for the cause.

THE WIVES, DAUGHTERS AND friends of the members of the Socialist Club of Brooklyn gave a package party on Wednesday evening last at the clubhouse on Fulton Street. The package party was attended by almost a hundred persons. The exercises were begun with a piano solo by Comrade Prof. O'Malley, who has the distinction of presiding at the organ in the printer's midnight mass services at St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church on Duane Street, then followed a song by Comrade Drost, which was well received and continued from November, by Comrade Drost and his sister, who rendered with great skill. By this time the audience had become enthusiastic and commenced the rub of the articles to be offered for sale. It was estimated that about \$100.00 worth of goods were sold. About fifty packages were sold and the buyers were much pleased. The money was used to purchase a new piano for the clubhouse.

At a dinner given by the 21st A. D. at New York, Comrade Drost, who was present, and they were much interested in having explained to them how we managed to get the last one in. It was nothing to me on the subject. P. E. B.

If you do not know what Socialism is, get this paper by chance, we have a suggestion to make to you. Invest half a dollar. Send it to this office, 154 William Street, New York, saying that you want The Worker for six months and a quarter's worth of socialist pamphlets. Then read.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE has sent letters to Socialists at Lakeland Fla., Livingston, Mont. Oklahoma City and Kingston, Okla. De Soto, Mineral, and Concordia, Kan.

COMRADE CALEY OF MANHATTAN spent last week, upon invitation, before the Graduate Club of Harvard University. His exposition of Socialism from the working-class point of view, was listened to with close attention and the numerous questions addressed to him after the lecture further showed the interest felt in the subject. One student remarked to the speaker, after the close of the meeting, that "Capitalist political economy cannot withstand the logic of Socialism," and another informed him that Socialism thought is spreading rapidly among the students.

CHAR. H. VAIL WILL BE IN BOSTON on November 24, 25, 26, and 27. He will be in the city on November 30.

THE LAST ISSUE OF "THE CLARION," of Haverhill, Mass., shows a decided improvement in quality of paper and typographical appearance. "The Clarion" has steadily improved under William A. Kennedy, who has been its editor since the middle of last month, when the Rev. John Ellis, former editor, was forced to lay down his pen on account of trouble with his eyes. Albert L. Kille is now business manager. "The Clarion" is of great service to the movement in New England.

JOHN C. CHASE OF HAVERTHILL will soon start on a Western agitation tour under the direction of the National Committee.

JOHN M. WORK OF DES MOINES has been elected as national committeeman for the state of Iowa.

F. E. REEDS OF COVINGTON HAS been chosen as Kentucky's representative on the National Committee and F. L. Robinson of Louisville has been elected as state secretary. Vice Walter T. Collier, who has resigned. Comrade Robinson's address is 421 W. Chestnut Street.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS OF ST. PAUL, Minn., are holding a series of Sunday afternoon lectures beginning at 2 o'clock in Pfeiffer's Hall, 8 Washington Street. All German workingmen in the city are invited to attend these meetings and to give their names to the organizer, J. Ed. Carlson. It is desired to form a strong organization before the next campaign begins.

EDW. C. REEDS HAS BEEN speaking to immense audiences in the southwest within the past few weeks.

"THE UNDERCURRENT," the bright little Socialist weekly at Haverhill, Cal., has slightly enlarged its size. Perhaps this is the result of the persecution it suffered at the hands of capitalist neighbors. We hope "The Undercurrent" will continue to enlarge, for it is always well worth reading.

THE NAME OF THE "WORKERS' CALL" may be changed to "Chicago Socialist."

CHICAGO SOCIALISTS HAVE started a plan to build a central headquarters. A big meeting is to be held to consider the proposition.

JOHN SPARGO IRON A LECTURER for four in Canada.

CAMPAIGN FUND.

Now that the campaign is closed all comrades holding lists should return them at once so that the accounts can be closed. The Campaign Committee is desirous of making a report as quickly as possible and in order to facilitate the work contributions intended for the campaign fund should be turned in immediately to Julius Gorder, 64 E. Fourth Street. Acknowledgments will be made in "The Worker" and "The Call."

Previously acknowledged: \$1,003.80  
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When the Union Labor Party was forming, we endeavored to start these off right by sending a committee to present our platform and candidates for their consideration. This, we calculated, would only have the effect of strengthening our position if rejected or smothered by the U. L. P. of a program which would be no class conscious, the job-chasing politicians would smell defeat and steer clear, thus giving us hope of keeping the U. L. P. straight.

The explanation of these "substitutions," "sophistications," and "adulterations" of foods and medicines is that they are manufactured to be sold for private profit. The cheaper the material, the bigger the profit. Socialism would put a stop to such practices, because under Socialism no one would have any interest in poisoning the people.

government is worth work and sacrifice. It can be won by work and sacrifice; and in no other way.—Commonwealth.

—You don't believe there are classes in America—until you get an invitation to join the four hundred.—Missouri Socialist.

—Socialists believe in the survival of the fittest—that is why they expect Socialism to supplant capitalism.—Missouri Socialist.

Darwin, Huxley, Sir John Lubbock, Ruskin, the Duke of Argyll, and Haechel, were all their lives beyond the reach of economic want.—J. W. Kelly.

work. The would-be-student are the fools who have been so busy catering to wealth that they have never learned their history. The scientific technique of the great organisms of in-

CHAR. H. KERR & CO., Publishers,  
25 FIFTH AVENUE, CHICAGO.



# The Worker.

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VOL. XI.—NO. 35.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 1, 1901.

## SOCIALIST VOTE.

### Returns for New York City Are Now Complete.

Comparison of Results May Suggest Comparison of Tactics—Ohio Makes Large Gain—Vote in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland.

We always intend to tell the truth in this paper and to observe the proverbial injunction, "Give even the Devil his due." But we are liable to error, and have this week been made painfully conscious of the fact.

In our last issue, through an absurd blunder, in addition for which we offer an excuse, since no good one is possible, we credited the S. L. P. with 1,000 fewer votes than they really had in the Borough of Manhattan. Their total for the first thirty-three districts was really 8,702, not 2,702, and their loss in these districts was 940, not 1,040. Much as we wish that the figures we gave had been correct, we offer a frank apology for misrepresenting the facts.

The canvassing of the vote for Greater New York is now completed and we are able to give the full returns, which show a gain for the Social Democratic Party of 61 votes and a loss for the S. L. P. of 1,041.

The result is here given by boroughs, the comparison being made between the vote cast for Governor in 1900 and that for Mayor in 1901:

#### SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC VOTE.

Borough.	1900.	1901.
Manhattan and Bronx	6387	6390
Brooklyn	2575	2632
Queens	698	681
Richmond	110	114
Total	9740	9817

#### S. L. P. LOSSES.

Borough.	1900.	1901.
Manhattan and Bronx	3385	4385
Brooklyn	1925	1638
Queens	274	173
Richmond	163	80
Total	5747	6281

#### MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

The vote is here given by assembly districts, comparing, as above, the vote cast for mayor this year with that for Governor last year. The presidential vote last year was lower than that for Governor, in the case of the S. D. P. by about 200 and in the case of the S. L. P. by about 500.

#### SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC VOTE.

A. D.	1900.	1901.
1	11	8
2	63	41
3	38	52
4	31	40
5	123	130
6	42	45
7	253	257
8	59	34
9	403	415
10	89	97
11	349	392
12	141	113
13	329	314
14	109	103
15	257	253
16	107	103
17	107	103
18	107	103
19	107	103
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#### SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

A. D.	1900.	1901.
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3	22	13
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100	22	13

#### THE BLOODHOUNDS.

A wage slave to his master said:  
"I want more money, want more bread,  
And time for pleasure, too."

"None shall get more!" the master cried.  
"None shall get more!" the master cried.  
"Then I'll go no more," the slave replied:  
And he passed from the factory door.

Up rises the master in wrath's excess;  
He calls his bloodhounds three—  
"Hunger, and Cold and Nakedness!"  
Bring the rebel back to me!"

Upon the track the wage slave held  
With the bloodhounds three straightway:  
"Grim Hunger and Cold and Nakedness!"  
With their jaws set wide for prey.

He hears their swift and stealthy tread;  
Their growl reply to his groan:  
They pull the shaver from over his head,  
And the flesh from off his bones.

He flies, but ever on his track  
The bloodhounds three come faster,  
They weary and send him back to back  
To the hands of his cruel master.

The slave sinks down in sore distress;  
He makes a dash for it in vain:  
"Well done, my bloodhounds three!"  
He hears their master's shout again.

"To your task, vile slave, or feel the lash!"  
Watch him by his bloodhounds three!  
"Ever rebellion makes him rash!"  
His master's words he hears.

And the slave with anguish never told  
Feels their breath as he feels a ray:  
For Hunger and Nakedness and Cold  
Are watching him each day!

—Wm. R. Fox.

—Keep in mind that the Cremo, G. W. Childs, Henry George, General Arthur, Tom Moore, and Robert Burns, are non-union men.

## WORKING FORCE TO BE REDUCED.

### The Steel Trust Will Increase Its Profits by Discharging Hundreds of Employees—Clarified Force to Suffer First.

No longer an undertaking as the Steel Trust takes time to carry out its plans to completion. While in several respects the effects of the consolidation of the steel industry have already come much into evidence, there is undoubtedly more to come. This week's dispatches forecast the making of one change, and a very important one from the workmen's point of view, that should naturally be expected as a result of consolidation.

It is announced that about the beginning of the new year the United States Steel Corporation will take steps to centralize the workings of its departments, and that this will mean a large reduction in the clerical force. Hundreds of employees, it is said, will be thrown out of their positions. Undoubtedly, as the plans are gradually carried out, the number will be swelled from hundreds to thousands.

Economy is, of course, the chief motive in the formation of such a consolidation as the Steel Trust—economy in the interest of the proprietors. And one of the chief methods of cutting down expenses is by so organizing the business on a large scale that the same amount of work can be done with less expenditure of labor on the part of the employees.

So long as the industry continues to be a private enterprise, carried on for profit, the sole object of reducing the labor-cost is to increase the capitalist's revenues, and the means by which it is done is the discharge of a part of the employees. The payroll is directly reduced, and a number of men are thrown into the army of the unemployed, whose added competition tends to render still more insecure the position of those who are retained. Thus, under private ownership, the more perfect organization of industry, as well as the improvement of machinery, operates to the injury of the working class, instead of being an advantage to the whole of society.

While the Socialist Party still lacks a few hundred of getting official recognition, our comrades are well pleased with a gain of about 60 per cent, and propose to make a corresponding increase when the votes are counted in 1902.

#### OHIO'S GOOD VOTE.

Harry C. Thompson, candidate of the Socialist Party for Governor of Ohio, polled 7,550 votes. The S. L. P. has 2,748. Last year we had 4,650 and the S. L. P. had 1,707. Both parties thus gain.

While the Socialist Party still lacks a few hundred of getting official recognition, our comrades are well pleased with a gain of about 60 per cent, and propose to make a corresponding increase when the votes are counted in 1902.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

J. Mahlon Barnes, candidate for State Treasurer on the ticket of the Socialist Party—or, as it appeared on the ballot, "Public Ownership Party"—received 2,077 votes. McClelland, the S. L. P. candidate, had 2,583.

Last year we had 4,931 for our national ticket, while the S. L. P. had 2,493. An examination of the vote for the county tickets of the two parties this year, several of which have been reported in *The Worker*, shows that many, probably one-half of the votes cast for the S. L. P. state ticket were intended for us. Our county tickets appeared under the proper name of our party, but the state ticket was at the last moment put under the name of "Public Ownership Party" on account of a court decision barring us from the use of the word "Socialist." Many voters, not being informed of the facts, voted the S. L. P. state ticket by mistake and many others refrained from voting any state ticket. If we had not been handicapped by the confusion of names, we should probably have held our own or gained slightly, while the S. L. P. has from 1,000 to 1,500 votes that do not belong to it.

#### MARYLAND.

The vote of the Socialist Party in Baltimore is as follows: Jacobson, for Mayor, 741; Marwick, for Sheriff, 647; Casady, for Clerk of the Circuit Court, 623; Laughlin, for Clerk of the Supreme Court, 618.

Last year the vote for Debs and Harrison was 618. As many votes were cast in favor of Debs on account of his personal record in the labor movement, while this year's result is a vote strictly for Socialism as such, the gain is satisfactory—especially when it is remembered that here, too, we were compelled to change our official name fifteen days before election, the Attorney General deciding that we could not use the name "Social Democratic" under which we had carried on our campaign.

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—Wm. R. Fox.

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## FOR LABOR POLITICS.

### Trades Council of Essex County, New Jersey, Instructs Delegates.

Not Fight Over Resolution Instructing Delegates to A. F. of L. in Favor of Political Action for Co-operative Commonwealth—Finally Carried by a Vote of Thirty to Ten.

The Essex Trades Council held a lively session Friday night of last week, the subject of discussion being a resolution instructing the delegates to the A. F. of L. convention to vote in favor of independent political action of the working class for the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

The resolution, which was introduced by Delegate McIntosh of the Hatters' Union, was identical with that adopted by the New York Central Federated Union the previous week. It is in the following terms:

"Whereas, The ownership of the means of production—land, mines, factories, railroads, etc.—is rapidly being concentrated in the hands of a smaller and smaller number of the people, and the class line between capitalists and workmen is being more and more clearly drawn; and

"Whereas, The capitalist class, in its clearly conscious of its class interests and uses the powers of government to advance its interests at the expense of the working class through legislative bodies which defend labor bills but enact laws demanded by great corporations, through courts which declare labor laws unconstitutional and issue injunctions against trade unions, through executive officers who neglect the enforcement of laws for the protection of the working people but who use the police, the militia and the federal troops to crush strikes; and

"Whereas, In all conflicts between Labor and Capital the Republican and Democratic parties have proven themselves to be equally subservient to the desires of the capitalist class and equally callous to the sufferings of the working class; be it therefore

"Resolved, That this convention calls upon the workmen of the United States to unite for independent political action in a party having as its avowed object the overthrow of the capitalist system of production and distribution and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth—that is, the public ownership and operation of the means of production and distribution for public service instead of for private profit."

#### A HOT FIGHT.

As soon as the resolution was read, Delegate McIntosh of the Typographical Union rose to speak in opposition and indulged in language which provoked loud protests from various parts of the hall. His chief argument was that the resolution was a political one—and in this objection he was supported by several of the most active Democratic politicians in the Council.

Delegate McIntosh of the Typographical Union replied by showing that unions and central labor bodies all over the country were now considering and acting favorably upon such resolutions, as they were coming to recognize, that politics could not be kept out of the labor movement—that it was only a question between straight labor politics and crooked capitalist politics. Delegates Nelson, Jones, and others spoke in the same vein.

#### PNEUMATIC TOOL TRUST.

A plan is being formulated to organize a pneumatic tool trust, to include both British and American concerns, to be known probably as the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company, and capitalized at \$10,000,000. The purpose is to make all the plants necessary for the production of pneumatic machinery, such as drills and riveters, which are used extensively in mining, submarine, and bridge work, as well as in steel working and railroad shops, and to include the following companies, together with others manufacturing cranes and hoisting machinery: Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company, Boyer Machine Company of Detroit, Franklin Air Compressor Company of Cincinnati, and Tate Howard Company of Manchester.

#### CARRIED BY LARGE MAJORITY.

When the matter finally came to a vote, the resolution was carried by a majority of thirty to ten, and Henry Hillers of the Cigar Makers' Union, delegate to the Scranton convention of the American Federation, accordingly stands instructed.

In the heat of the discussion some of the opponents freely declared that their unions would withdraw from the Council if the resolution was adopted; but in view of the size and evident determination of the majority, it is not considered likely that any such disruptive tactics will be attempted.

#### TRACTION TRUST IN THE SOUTH.

The street railway system of Savannah, Ga., will pass under the control of the Edison Electric Company of Boston on Jan. 1. The Edison Company has also recently acquired control of the street railways of Houston, Tex. The same company already operates a lighting plant in Savannah and this will now be united with the traction system with a capitalization of \$3,000,000. The Edison Company is one of three or four concerns which have got under their control the lighting, heating, and street railway service of many Southern cities during the last few years; and it is now the turn of the South to be trustified.

## MORE ARRESTS OF WORKMEN.

### Three Union Butchers Fined for Distributing Boycott Notices.

"Reform" Magistrate and Tammany Police Co-operate to Prosecute Workmen Striving for Shorter Hours of Labor—A Dead-Letter Ordinance Serves as a Pretext.

Now that election is over the capitalist politicians are showing that those apostrophs which they assured the workmen were appearing on their shoulders and were to develop into whips are really coming out on their foreheads and show a tendency to grow into horns. This was illustrated last Sunday, when three members of the Hatters' Union No. 2 were fined, on the unsupported testimony of a scab employer that they had distributed boycott circulars.

On Saturday, Gebhard Schand, a union butcher, was standing on the sidewalk opposite Hartwig's meat-shop, 31 Avenue A. Hartwig, seeing him, came out and asked a policeman to arrest him, saying that he had distributed circulars asking workmen not to buy at Hartwig's place. In the meantime, Joseph Meier and Adam Poch, also members of the union, came up and on Hartwig's request all were arrested.

#### FINED ON SLIGHT EVIDENCE.

The men were tried before City Magistrate Mott of the Yorkville Police Court on Sunday morning. The only evidence against them was Hartwig's accusation and the fact that one of the men was found to have in his pocket some copies of a sticker, which is here reproduced:

**Boycott**  
A. Hartwig's Provision Store,  
91 AVENUE A.  
Boycott Hartwig's Provision Store,  
91 AVENUE A.,  
The S. L. P. S. L. P.

Hartwig admitted that he had not seen any of the accused men distributing boycott circulars, but that "a woman," who could not be found, had told him that she saw them do so.

The three men were fined \$10 each under a ordinance which forbids the distribution of cards, handbills, etc., on the streets. As this law is constantly violated by business men in distributing advertising matter and no action is taken to prevent it, it is evident that the ordinance was merely taken as a pretext to punish the union men for boycotting Hartwig's place.



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50 per week, one year, \$17.50

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Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1901.

UNION PRINTER

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential) . . . . . 2,088  
In 1890 . . . . . 13,331  
In 1892 (Presidential) . . . . . 21,107  
In 1894 . . . . . 33,133  
In 1896 (Presidential) . . . . . 38,864

In 1898:  
S. L. F. . . . . 82,204  
S. D. P. . . . . 9,845

In 1900 (Presidential):  
S. D. P. . . . . 96,918  
S. L. P. . . . . 33,450

Archbishop Corrigan says: "Socialism is un-Christian." This is a hard blow at (Corrigan). When the Archbishop says his religion is opposed to Socialism he is drawing an indictment against his religion exactly as terrible as Socialists can draw up against capitalism. We have an idea, however, that if Christ were living he would differ with Archbishop Corrigan on this question and some others.

SCHOOLS OF CRIME.

At the Conference of Corrections and Charities, last week, Secretary McLaughlin, of the State Prison Commission, said that many of the prisoners and jails in New York, notably that at Sing Sing, "are so constructed as to be schools of crime, affording opportunities for the confirmed criminal to cultivate criminal inclinations in the minds of first offenders and accidental criminals." He also said that the state prison at Sing Sing "is a veritable hotbed for the culture of the bacilli of tuberculosis and a distributing center for the scattering of the seeds of the disease not only among the prisoners, but among their families and the communities to which they return on their discharge."

A pretty state of society, is it not. First, we allow a few people to own all the land, railways, factories, machinery—everything that the people need in order to work; by the ownership of these things, this possessing class is able to reduce a large part of the non-possessing and all-producing class to the direst poverty, keeping their children in ignorance, and forcing them to live in surroundings that tempt them to crime and under conditions that often drive them to crime. Then, in stead of using the power of the state to put an end to this class rule, with all its abominable consequences, we supply police and judges to catch the young criminals and shut them up in places which are at once "schools of crime" and "hotbeds of disease." Have we any right to wonder that there is a criminal class?

A Socialist judge would refuse to send men and women to prisons, so long as, by the admission of an official authority in the prison system, these institutions are schools of crime and hotbeds of disease. A Socialist city or state administration would completely overhaul these jails and prisons within its jurisdiction and make them healthy and decent places. But it would do something better than that. It would overhaul the tenement houses and make clean and self-respecting home life possible for their inhabitants. It would help workmen and workingwomen in their struggles to reduce the hours of labor and increase their remuneration. It would see that children went to school, instead of working on the street or in dusty factories. It would provide work for the unemployed and protection for the weak and helpless. By making the life of the people more comfortable and their existence more secure, it would do more to prevent crime than all the policemen and judges and jailers and electrocutions have ever done by punishing it.

Andrew Carnegie is getting a good deal of praise for having set aside \$4,000,000 in Steel Trust bonds, the income of which, amounting to \$200,000 a year, will go to form a pension fund for the employees of the Carnegie Steel Company, now one of the constituent companies of the trust. On any just view of the case, Mr. Carnegie deserves little praise for his generosity. The "gift" is, in fact, simply a tardy and very inadequate act of restitution.

Mr. Carnegie has accumulated one of the largest fortunes ever known out of the product of the labor of the thousands of men in his mills. He is now only returning a very small portion of the surplus of his enormous income. When we consider the enormous number of serious or fatal accidents in the steel mills and when we remember that, owing to the insistence of Mr. Carnegie and his fellow capitalists on the twelve-hour day, a large part of the men are worn out and broken down at the age of forty, it is hard to work up any enthusiasm over his attempt to avoid "dying disgraced."

THANKSGIVING.

We should all be thankful, so they say. For something on Thanksgiving Day: No matter if we haven't a cent. Our clothes they may be torn and rent. No matter if we've naught to eat. And have to sleep out in the street. We may be blind and deaf and lame. But should be thankful just the same.

If we are down and sick in bed. We should be thankful we're not dead; If condemned to die and made to curse. We should be thankful it's not worse. The poor old tramp who walks the street. Nowhere to sleep and nothing to eat. Who in a box car makes his bed. His hopes all crushed, his friends all dead—

Say what you may of fools and cranks. I ask, for what should he give thanks? But the millionaire in his palace dress. Can eat his turkey and drink his wine. Surrounded by wealth he can take his ease. And answer himself as he may please: All that he wants in this broad land. That can be transferred, is at his command. So, laying aside damn nature's pranks. He has good reason for giving thanks.

But doesn't it look like partiality shown? If we say that the Giver who sits on the throne. Gives to each one what he himself thinks best? For some we give happy and others distressed.

To some he gives health and wealth and all. While others get almost nothing at all. So it seems to me, sir, if you please. This Thanksgiving should go by degrees. —Craze, in Central Missouri Post.

THE TIME WILL COME.

BY PETER E. BURROWS.

The time will come, and any time come soon, when the working class will be no conscious of its utter separation from the interests of capitalism that it will no longer submit its mind to that international conspiracy of slaveholders, the owners, editors, and sellers of the mediocrity of our great newspapers.

The time will come when a workingman would as soon open his door to admit a mad dog among his children as to open it to dog among his children, and read a newspaper run by his economic enemies confessedly for their own profit only. When labor papers are cherished at the breakfast tables of our lords then may their papers be read by the workers; but that time will never come.

The time will come, and that very soon, when the police of New York will be reformed according to the secretly cherished designs of our great capitalists. When the low law courts' patronage will be put into the hands of the people, and the process of transforming the police of American cities intogendarmes for the suppression of labor will soon commence. Already General Collis is slated for commissioner. The command for labor riots, "shoot low," will therefore, soon come to us out of Pennsylvania, and it will not mean about the mayor.

The time will come when the last boy that has learned to read will be able to catch on to such a game of con as fraud and now passes through the houses of America for simple news. Such tales as they give us concerning the excellent demands of the French miners and their danger to that dear old republic will soon be known for what they are, a deliberate organized conspiracy for slave propaganda carried into our homes, with our own consent, by the treacherously great dailies.

The time will come when the push and tinsel, the feathers, the puff and the guf of court life and diplomatic interference will be seen only through the economic spectacles now in use by the laboring class, and seen to be all, just that much flim flam for concealing the meanness and trickery of a big international bargain counter for the production and sale of cheap labor.

No coronation, no canonizing, no pompous treaty making, no high stepping warlike, no hysterical patriotism, no ancient nor medieval trappings nor affectation of time honored ways will be able to conceal from public view that would little monkey who sits upon the throne of all modern states—the profit monger.

The time will come when readers of newspapers will have a chance of knowing something about labor strikes besides the bulletins now issued by shareholders; those lords of scabbiness who fight for the right of free Lascaris who fight for the right of free Lascaris who fight for the right of free Lascaris.

For this state of affairs Mr. Rosenfeld could suggest no more practicable remedy than "the cultivation of a pure dramatic taste." This is a good deal like the proposition to raise oneself by one's bootstraps. Certain commercial conditions now prevent the production of really good plays, or put them at a disadvantage in comparison with poor ones. So long as these conditions prevail, we may expect the degradation of art to continue, in spite of all the preaching in the world.

The fact is, the best work is never done for mere pay, never done for purchase and sale, never done on a commercial basis. Our whole civilization is today founded on commercialism and therefore its art is inferior. When this commercial basis gives way to a human one, then true art will reappear.

Private property is no sacred thing, only about to go out of the population are allowed to have any. Sacred things must not be made common.—Workers' Call.

—If the coal miners will be real good and work cheap enough, they may yet enjoy the privilege of furnishing England with all the coal she needs.—Workers' Call.

—I think we are a body strong enough even as we are, to equal with the king.—Shakespeare.

## SOCIALIST PARTY IN NEW ZEALAND.

### Not Yet Clearly Class-Conscious, but Marks an Advance Over Previous Political Conditions.

A Socialist party has been organized in New Zealand during the past summer and, although it is at present, as the following correspondence will show far from being a satisfactory movement, there is room for hope that it will develop into something much better than New Zealand has yet seen. The constitution is a brief one. It is as follows:

"1. Name.—The name of the party shall be 'The New Zealand Socialist Party.'"

"2. Objects.—The objects of the party shall be to work for the organization of New Zealand as a Co-operative Commonwealth, in which the land and all the instruments of production, distribution, and exchange shall be owned and managed by the people collectively."

"3. Methods. A.—The propagation of Socialism by meetings, lectures, debates, and classes. B.—The circulation of books, papers, pamphlets, and leaflets of a Socialist nature. C.—The utilization of the press in spreading the principles of the party."

"D.—The organization of Socialists for united action at elections."

"4. Membership.—Membership to the party shall be open to all who pledge themselves, first, to work for its objects; second, to vote for all candidates regularly adopted by the party."

"The expenses of the party's work shall be met by the contributions of its members, an entrance fee of one shilling and more, and dues of sixpence. The General Secretary is R. C. DENNEY, Box 5, P. O. Wellington."

Immediately upon hearing of the formation of the new party—that is, on August 20—our comrade, Robert Hives Lamont, formerly of New Jersey, but now living at Hongkong, N. Z., wrote to the General Secretary, asking for information. A reply was received on October 3, and this, together with Comrade Lamont's further letter, we are allowed to publish for the benefit of American Socialists. The fact that the new party has been organized by some of the so-called "Anarchists" British settlers who were brought to New Zealand through the influence of Hainford's "Anarchism," which has been advertised New Zealand as an example of "practical" Socialism already in working order—this fact makes the correspondence all the more interesting.

We present first the reply of the General Secretary to Comrade Lamont's letter:

"Dear Comrade:—In replying to your inquiry as to the social legislation and political situation in the Colony, I must in the first place ask you to excuse the unwilling delay on my part in answering your letter. The matter was brought up at our last meeting, and the action taken with regard to your letter by one of our comrades has also contributed to the delay. In addition to the fact of want of leisure to give anything like a full account of what is required, and I am afraid this reason will also be my excuse for not being able to tell you the peculiar position of public opinion and ideas on Socialism would require a great deal of time and space. However, as clearly and concisely as I can, I will try to do so."

"As to the comrades who have started this movement, some of them are colonialists, most are British born from Great Britain and Ireland. They include three towns and city councillors and several leading men on the Wellington Trades Council. The M. H. R.'s at present do not identify themselves with us, though some are in sympathy with our movement. None of our comrades seem to consider the lineaments of their physiognomy of sufficient importance to have them published to the world."

"As to what led to the starting of the Socialist Party, which, I may say, is only of two months' duration: The reason was, that we felt that the time was ripe to give a definite statement of Socialism as apart from Socialism, as called and to lead public opinion on to a definite Socialist program and policy with the definite aim of establishing the Co-operative Commonwealth in New Zealand."

"As to the trade unions: Speaking of Wellington, owing to a split on political action, about eighteen months or two years ago, it was settled that the Trades Council abstain from all political movements. Consequently as a body they have stultified themselves as a fighting political force, and can have no dealings with us, as such, though many of their leading men have joined our party as individuals. In Christchurch things are not quite so. The Trades Council and unionists are a more active part in politics, and are more permeated with Socialist ideas."

"We have not considered the point as to Socialism and the class struggle. Personally, I do not see that the circumstances of New Zealand make it necessary or expedient to make Socialism a class movement. . . . The purely labor class would be outnumbered by the others, besides wage-workers now have hopes of becoming their own masters, and their sympathies therefore lie in that direction. What we need to emphasize here is that Socialism will benefit all the aforementioned classes and also to show that that way lies the only road of escape, to avoid such conditions as are typified in the United States today."

"We believe the Socialist movement to be a labor movement, using the term 'labor' in a broad sense, as applied to all who contribute to the necessary work of production and distribution. And we certainly take it to be international and universal and hail all men of the same social faith as comrades."

"Concerning the opinion held here as to the labor legislation of the Colony: We in brief, consider it to be mere patch-work and without any definite aim except to try to conciliate the worker and keep the capitalist above running. The land legislation does the same for the farmer."

"The Colony is at present halting in its progressive measures, and needs a strong push or lead in a right direction. Those who wish to see the charter of social equality progress must put their shoulders to the wheel—it is useless to split hairs about terms and definitions. We believe Socialists of whatever type or shade, have a golden opportunity of getting the ear of the people in the near future, and we ask the earnest co-operation of all comrades, to organize, educate, and organize those who have already partially or wholly imbibed our ideas and principles, so that we may be prepared to take advantage of the opportune moment. We trust that in this work we may have the benefit of your experience and be able to count upon you as being one in our ranks, even though we may not see eye to eye in all things."

"I believe I have put before you a fair statement of the situation as far as others' and my own experience and knowledge of the colony justify. I enclose you a few copies of our constitution, which you may be able to place. With fraternal greetings and good wishes and trusting that those lines will help to enlighten the darknesses. Yours in the cause, 'R. C. DENNEY, 'Hong, Soc. Socialist Party.'"

"Wellington, N. Z., Sept. 28."

To this letter Comrade Lamont replied in the following terms: "R. C. Denney, General Secretary New Zealand Socialist Party."

"Dear Comrade:—Your long expected favor of the 24th ult. replying to mine of the 22nd of August, reached me on the 31st inst., and I thank you for the pains you have taken in answering my inquiries. I enclose you two shillings in stamps for entrance fee and two months' dues. You ask me for the benefit of my experience, and I will gladly do all I can. You will not be offended, I trust, if as a comrade writing to comrades I express myself very plainly. There is nothing in your constitution which I cannot endorse and therefore I hasten to join you. BUT I AM FULLY CONVINCED from your letter that your movement is not, as yet, upon right lines; but I am hopeful that in time it will develop into a truly militant Socialist party, using the word Socialism in the sense it has come to have in all countries where Socialism has become a force to be reckoned with. At any rate it is the only political organization in New Zealand with which a Socialist can not without reason to the cause in the world worth fighting for."

"Permit me to say that I would not write you at the length I propose to do, were I not absolutely convinced of the importance and truth of what I have to say. You will readily believe this when I tell you I am working as a delivery driver for ten to twelve hours a week and bed and tired, and that I am never before seven, and often not till ten at night. With so little leisure, one does not write long letters for the fun of the thing."

"I enclose you a clipping from The Worker (New York), Aug. 25, 1901, the leading Socialist paper in America, and one from 'Public Opinion' (Paris, France), Aug. 22, 1901. These should show you that mine are not merely the views of one isolated individual, but are those of all thoughtful Socialists in America, and I think I am safe in adding in Europe."

"You say: 'Personally I do not see that the circumstances of New Zealand make it necessary or expedient to make Socialism a class movement. . . . The purely labor class would be outnumbered by the others, besides wage-workers now have hopes of becoming their own masters, and their sympathies therefore lie in that direction. What we need to emphasize here is that Socialism will benefit all the aforementioned classes—farmers, small tradesmen and property owners.'"

"My dear comrade, it is not for you or me to decide whether Socialism shall be a 'class movement' or not. Modern Socialism is the outgrowth of economic conditions. Whenever capitalism reaches a certain stage of development, the new force, the conqueror of the future, Socialism appears and appears AS A CLASS MOVEMENT. This is true in all countries where the evolution of industry has progressed beyond infancy. Local circumstances cannot set aside this inexorable law. Modern, revolutionary, international Socialism is a class movement—the forward march of assured victory of the workers of all countries. You may not like this. All that is left for you to decide is whether you will enlist in this conquering army or stand aloof and attempt to inaugurate the Co-operative Commonwealth by appealing to all classes—an experiment, by the way, which was tried without success by three men of consummate genius more than half a century ago. I refer to Saint-Simon, Fourier, and Robert Owen. And the latter, with the powerful patronage of the Duke of Kent, had far greater grounds for hope of success than you and your co-workers can possibly have."

"It is true, as you say, that here the purely labor class would be outnumbered, but that is simply another way of saying that this is a new and industrially undeveloped country. It does not follow that because the working class is a minority they could not with proper organization AND A FULLY DEVELOPED CONSCIOUSNESS OF THEIR CLASS INTERESTS exercise a powerful influence on legislation and thus wrest concessions from the other classes and pave the road to the co-operative commonwealth. Moreover I am far from satisfied that the wage-workers, even here, are numerically as insignificant as you appear to think. According to the 'English Advocate' there are upwards of 50,000 factory workers. Add to these the railway,

steamship, harbor, and coal and gold mining wage-workers, and you will have a very respectable minority of a total population of about 500,000. Then it must be remembered that on the sheep stations, where there is one owner there are from four to forty station hands, and here in the dairying district the hired milkers are a formidable contingent."

"Surely at a time like the present when such organs of the land owners and employing farmers as the 'Herald' and 'Advocate' are frantically calling on the farmers to organize to secure the repeal of the labor legislation, avowedly on the ground that it has artificially raised wages and that farmers are interested in low wages, there would be no great difficulty in showing the farm laborer that his interests are in direct conflict with those of his employer. The shadow which the coming miking machine actually recommends by the Agricultural Department in Victoria is being before it would add force to the arguments of the Socialist."

"DON'T LET THE FACT THAT THE PROLETARIANS ARE IN A MINORITY DISCOURAGE YOU! The economic evolution is proceeding at such a pace they will be a majority long before we can properly organize them. You probably ask: 'Why do I insist on working on class lines, when it would apparently be so much easier to give reins to our fancies and go on painting lovely pictures of our utopias and call on all men without regard to class to come and admire them, and then set to work to help us realize them? One more reason is that, though individuals may sacrifice themselves, bodies or classes of men always work for their real or supposed material interests. Now the only class which can not possibly oppose they have anything to lose by the Social Revolution at which we aim is the disorganized class, the wage workers, the proletarian. Their selfish material class interests coincide with the highest and truest interests of humanity as a whole, and hence they are the ONLY class which, AS A CLASS, can be trusted to bring about the Social Revolution and inaugurate the Society of the Future, the Fellowship of Humankind. To do this is their historic mission and glorious privilege. It matters not whether you or I like it or not. The sole choice left us is: Will we on list as common soldiers, as comrades, in the world wide army of class-conscious proletarians, or not? I have long since answered this in the affirmative, and it seems to me a glorious thing for the workers to be self-sold, depend upon themselves for their own economic salvation and the redemption of the world from the curse of capitalism, instead of being supplicants for the aid and charity of the propertied classes."

"Is this equivalent to saying that we scorn and reject the aid of all members of other classes? By no means! Wherever a member of the other classes rises superior to his class instincts and prejudices, and sees that the world's hope is bound up with the material interests of the workers, and joins the ranks as a comrade, NOT AS A SELF-CONSTITUTED OR HEAVEN-ORDAINED LEADER, the proletarians always welcome him eagerly and gladly. In many cases they owe him and afterwards owe it."

"This brings me to the question: Must we then abandon hope of successful propaganda among the small farmers? Again I answer, by no means! We must show the small farmer that as his product is largely exported to Great Britain, his prosperity is dependent upon the purchasing power of the working class, for they are the great market, and it is they who must buy the New Zealand produce, and choose it to be sold the New Zealand settler a living profit. Now it is easy to show how capitalist production cripples the purchasing power of the workers. If you have never read it, let me ask you to read Bellamy's 'Parable of the Waterbury' in 'Equality.' This amounts to a scientific demonstration that the New Zealand dairyman settler can never be permanently prosperous so long as he continues to produce not for use, but for sale on the British market. Drive this home. Make him see that his prosperity is tied up with the prosperity of the Lancashire cotton mill hand and that under capitalism neither can ever have more than a temporary and evanescent good time. Then show him that his only hope is to join hands and forces with the oppressed workers of all lands. The European wage worker is a slave because he does not own his own tools or instruments of production. The New Zealand settler is a slave because, while he owns the land, ONE of the instruments of production, he does not OWN the steamship and all the other things necessary to put his butter on the London market. At bottom their troubles are due to the same cause—private ownership of the means of production, transportation and distribution. The New Zealand dairy farmer is a slave because he does not own the land, the tools and his own vessels are his own wife and children. His time of his life is more secure than that of the wage worker, that is his one advantage. In my judgment it will be possible to make a sufficient number of farmers see this to form with the wage-workers a majority. But we want them to join us because they see that their interests are essentially identical with the interests of the working class. If they join us hoping to use the political power of the working class to subvert their interests, as land owners they will simply be attempting a revival of the great Sodom-Wars of France."

"The state-socialism is, today, a weapon in the hands of the economically dominant class. An Achille's Heel in its political sovereignty follows economic revenue! As long as the economically privileged classes retain possession of the machinery of government, they will use it to continue the capitalist system of exploitation of the workers. It is because our first aim must be to wrest the government from the hands of the propertied class or any section or portion of it, that a Socialist party appealing to all classes is an absurdity and a logical impossibility. As a political party it may have a certain measure of success, but it will never form a battalion in the vanguard of the world's progress."

"I am aware of the fact that, except-

ing the Social Democratic Federation, most English Socialists have failed to see the essential and basic nature of the class struggle, but by forming the Independent LABOR party they rely in practice on a doctrine that theoretically many of them profess to deny."

"I hope you will not think I have indulged in half-apologetics. I have simply tried to show you the sole possible foundation for a true Socialist movement in New Zealand or anywhere else. It is because I confidently hope that with more experience the New Zealand Socialist Party will place itself in more complete harmony with the international Socialist movement of the world that I join it."

"The time is most opportune for agitation among the workers on class-conscious lines. Section has turned his back on the unions. May the workers rise to beg lessons from the Section or any other outside class government, or rely henceforth on their own class is the wish and hope of

"Your comrade, 'ROBERT HIVES LAMONTE, 'Hongkong, N. Z., Oct. 5, 1901."

"P. R. You will oblige me by returning the clipping from The Worker."

"I send you by this mail a copy of 'Socialism and Farmers,' by Comrade A. M. Simons of Chicago, which develops more fully the argument I have outlined here as to the identity of the interests of the farmer with those of the wage worker."

"ROBERT HIVES LAMONTE, 'Hongkong, N. Z., Oct. 5, 1901."

Our Esteemed Contemporaries

(and OTHERS)

The Public. Some of the papers are printing the pictures of a rather interesting baby whose name is John Nicholas Brown. Baby Brown is estimated to be worth \$100,000 in his own right. The inference is that this much wealth now existing in him. But of course that is not true. He has very little existing wealth—either in money or clothes or food or other products of past labor. What he has is a collection of papers certifying that he is entitled to fees upon the future productions of other people. If other people stopped giving him portions of their earnings—stopped exporting to him except in proportion as they imported from him—he would soon be not much richer than any other baby. But at only 2 per cent, his fortune of \$100,000 will yield him wealth at the rate of \$120,000 a year. This is equal to the labor of some 200 men at \$2 each a day. No Baby Brown controls the equivalent of 200 men-day slaves who work all day for him and support themselves by working after hours. In consequence it is estimated that by the time he is come of age his fortune, instead of having dwindled from \$100,000 will have increased to \$200,000. Thus in twenty-one years or less, without working at all, this extraordinary baby will have earned some \$2,100,000.

Cleveland Citizen.

"The only value that the American Federation has for the affiliated associations is its work along the line of securing legislation favorable to the working classes," concludes Brother Shaffer's "Amalgamated Journal," after denouncing the loose form of federation that now exists. It is perhaps well that Shaffer did not try to show how much "favorable" legislation has been secured during the past quarter of a century. We fear that it would take more space to enumerate the "favorable" laws that have been declared unconstitutional or remained dead letters on the statute books than those that are in operation. And Shaffer and all of his colleagues who have agonized for the Republican party in the past could be kept busy working overtime to form us of the favorable laws that have been enacted in the interest of Brother Capitalist, personified by Brothers Morgan, Carnegie, et al.

The Sacramento Exponent.

The factory system has displaced household industry; machinery applied to the soil has solved the food problem, and lessened the intensity of the struggle with nature."

But there still remains a struggle between the owners of the machinery of production and those who operate such machinery. The owners of the means of production are controlled by competitive conditions in the sale of commodities, just as the working class is controlled in seeking the opportunity to work."

In the face of the struggle for jobs, the only thing to wage for the cost of standard of living, those who can live cheapest can work for the least. It is an incontrovertible fact that women can and do live on less wages than men and consequently can work cheaper. Therefore, the women have a decided advantage over men in the competition for work that either can do equally well a condition that the employing class is quick to seize upon in bargaining for female labor."

The Workers' Call.

How anxious the capitalist press seems to be that the German Socialists should discard the "old theories" and adopt the "advanced position" of Bernstein. However, while the "old theories" merely explain a system of robbery which still prevails, the German Socialists will most likely consider that like, good-will, they improve and grow stronger with age. It "may" be "old" but the more of exploitation they describe is still older. What it disappears they may be given up, but not until then."

The People's Press.

What is capital? Karl Marx says it is stored up labor. Can you give a better definition? If the capital of Morgan and Rockefeller is stored up labor, whose labor is it that is stored up, Morgan's and Rockefeller's or the men who have worked for them? If it is the labor of the men who worked for them, who gave them the moral right to store it up?

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.



## PARTY NOTES.

**THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE** granted charters to thirty-five localities in seventeen states and territories during the month of October. Nine state committees gave in their address to the national organization. Full list is given in National Secretary's report.

**CHARTERS HAVE BEEN ISSUED** during the first half of November to sixteen new localities in five states and territories—twelve in Kansas and one each in Minnesota, Florida, Oklahoma, and Utah. This is a good continuation of the work done in October, as shown in the preceding paragraph.

**THE COMRADES OF THE FIRST**, Third, and Fifth Assembly Districts need to wake up, for this is just the time when work is needed. The business meeting at Comrade May's home, 210 West Eleventh street, on Nov. 18 was very poorly attended, some of the best workers not turning up, and little could be done, as had been intended, toward arranging the work for the winter and securing permanent headquarters. The regular meetings are to be held on the first and third Monday nights of each month at the above named place. The next meeting, therefore, will be on Dec. 2. A full attendance is desired, so that no time may be lost in beginning the work for the coming month.

**THE SIXTH AND TENTH** Assembly Districts will hold a business meeting at the Labor Lyceum, Friday evening, Dec. 6, at which all members are urged to appear. Several important matters will be taken up.

**COMRADE LEMON WILL SPEAK** at the Socialist Club, corner Fulton street and Ralph avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., Saturday, Nov. 30, at 8 p. m., on "Popular Misconception of Socialism."

**JOHN A. CROSBY, THE NOTED** Single-Tax advocate, will speak at Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue, Sunday, Dec. 1, 8 p. m., on "The Labor Problem." All are cordially invited. Admission free. The discussion will undoubtedly be an interesting one and all sides will have a fair hearing.

**FREDERICK KRAFFT, IN A RECENT** issue of the "Hoboken Observer," registered a vigorous protest against the criminal suppression of the Socialist Party by the Hamilton and Democratic poll officials, whom he personally caught in their nefarious acts.

**WATERBURY, CONN., HAD A** visit from Comrade Bigelow, and those who attended his lecture were well pleased.

**COMRADE MCGRATH ADDRESS-**ed a large meeting in Lynn, Mass., last week. His lectures attract much attention and his personality commands respect.

**"THE CLARION," FORMERLY OF** Haverhill, is now published in Boston, Mass.

**GEO. E. BIGELOW WILL MAKE** a lecture on Southern Indiana and Illinois, Missouri, and eastern Kansas and Nebraska, under the direction of the National Committee. The Committee has also decided to cooperate with the Virginia comrades in placing John J. Quince in the field to organize that state.

**COMRADE GILBERT OF SEAT-**le, is on an organizing tour in the state of Washington.

**SOCIALISTS OF SEATTLE WILL** have a grand entertainment and ball on Nov. 27 for the benefit of the Seattle "Socialist."

**LOUIS SAN FRANCISCO HAS** passed a resolution protesting against the action of the State Committee in sending J. Ritt Wilson on a lecture tour through the state. It is claimed that the lectures of J. Ritt Wilson contain too much Christianity and too little class-consciousness, and that he is not a party member. Ritt Wilson recently refused to debate with C. E. Benham on the relation of Christianity to Socialism. He does not allow questions at his lectures, in variance with the usual custom of Socialists, and the meetings which he has arranged at Los Angeles conflict with those arranged by the party.

**GEORGE D. HERRON HAS BEEN** authorized by the National Committee to represent the Socialist Party of America at the annual conference of the International Bureau, which is to be held in Paris at the Christmas season.

**AN AMERICAN ARTICLE BY N. P. GEI-**ser in reply to Archbishop Corrigan's recent ridiculous attack on Socialism was given a prominent place in the Dayton "Evening Press" of Nov. 20.

**A TACTIC WILL BE EMPLOYED** by all who attend the smoker of the Actor's Protective Union, 8 Union Square, December 14. The actors have proven themselves very generous in furnishing talent and never refuse to aid in the cause of the benefit of trade unionism without the working class—and, by the way, you can return the favor when you go to the theater by asking at the box office if union actors are employed. The actors smoke blue label cigars, wear union label clothing and shoes, use union label printing, and help other organizations in many other ways, and every trade unionist at least do this much for them. Their cause is our cause and ours is theirs.

—Do we lack material resources? Is nature stingy? Is there any lack of tools and machinery? Most certainly not. Then why are there constantly tens of thousands of men idle and want while willing to work, millions poorly employed and overworked, and tens of thousands of women and children laboring inhumanely employed?

## NEXT YEAR'S WORK.

**At Meeting of General Committee of** Local New York, Campaign Committee Makes Recommendations.

Comrades Berlin and Lane presided in last Saturday's meeting of the General Committee of Local New York. Six new delegates were seated: Allenkoff, Hittman, and Werner of the 32d and 33d A. D.; Reichenthal of the 24th A. D.; Br. 2; Fanner of the 18th A. D.; and B. Rock of the 29th A. D. Twelve applicants for membership in the party were admitted.

A communication was received from the Social Democratic City Committee of Brooklyn, asking for financial assistance in the campaign. On account of lack of funds, the Local was not able to give such aid, but The Worker was requested to publish notice so that comrades may respond to the appeal if possible. Contributions should be sent to Frank M. Walsh, 240 Main street, Brooklyn, Mass.

A committee was received from Turn Verein Vorwärts in regard to certain matters in connection with the July 1900; referred to C. E. O. for investigation.

The C. E. O. reported electing a committee—Hittman, Hittman, and Lane—to consider whether any reply should be made to Archbishop Corrigan's attacks upon Socialism. Concerned in and committee further instructed to encourage Comrade McGrath, if possible, to speak in New York largely to Corrigan.

C. E. O. further reported deciding to send circular letters to all registered S. D. P. and S. L. P. voters when registration lists are published; also requesting Publishing Association to give up its rights at Grand Central Palace in favor of the Local for an entertainment on Washington's Birthday, February 22; also calling on subdivisions to make nominations for one member of National Committee from state of New York. All concurred in.

The Campaign Committee presented its final report. The financial report showed receipts to Nov. 11 of \$10,000 by contributions and \$14,952 for bank bills, total \$24,952; expenses to same date, \$1,925.12; cash on hand, \$18,494.91; liabilities, \$468.60; deficit, Nov. 10, \$2,811.11. Some lists are still outstanding and comrades holding them are requested to return them at once with a final contribution, so that the deficit of the campaign may be covered promptly.

The report of the Committee pointed out the overwhelming difficulties which the party had to meet in the late campaign and congratulated the comrades who had done it well. There were 370 meetings arranged by the Campaign Committee 45 of them indoors, during the nine weeks before election; besides this, about 150 meetings were arranged by subdivisions. Four large parties were also held in the Bronx, Yorkville, East Side, and Queens.

The Committee issued and the comrades distributed at meetings or from house to house, 1,301,200 leaflets, of which 1,064,200 were in English, 236,000 in German, and 35,000 in Jewish. There were also issued 5,000 portraits of our majority candidate and many thousands of leaflets, handbills, and cards were printed by subdivisions.

Over thirty local speakers served in the campaign, and they deserve great credit for their work. Many had no previous experience, but they learned rapidly and some very good speakers have thus been educated. The Committee called special attention to the services of Miss Johanna Dalme. Besides the local speakers, Comrades Long, Carey, Bigelow, and Heydrick, and those who work for one whole week, speaking at both indoor and outdoor meetings.

The Committee presented the following recommendations:

1. That each local in Greater New York elect a standing campaign and agitation committee.
2. That the territory or each local be divided into agitation districts.
3. That the campaign committee assign one or more of its members to visit each agitation district in its work.
4. That the first issue of The Worker in each month be an agitation issue, to contain at least one article on a timely topic suited to be reprinted as a leaflet for distribution.
5. That efforts be made to conduct agitation in trade unions, especially to have the floor granted to our speakers during meetings.
6. That printed circulars be published on naturalization, for use by agitation districts or subdivisions.
7. That clubs for developing speakers be established in each borough, with instructors appointed by the campaign committee.
8. That lectures on scientific Socialism be arranged by the campaign and agitation committees for the purpose of educating party members.

The recommendations were referred to the By-Laws Committee, whose report will be the first order of business at the next meeting, Dec. 7. The Campaign Committee's report was adopted and the committee discharged.

On motion of the 29th A. D. the State Committee was called upon to keep an organizer in the state throughout the coming year, whose duty it shall be to strengthen the existing locals and form new ones wherever possible and thus lay the basis for a good state campaign next fall; subscription lists to be issued to help pay expenses. Comrade Phillips was recommended for the work.

Delegate Lane, on behalf of the 8th A. D., brought charges against J. Kaplan for having spoken for the Republican Party. Referred under the constitutional provision to the Grievance Committee.

Subdivisions which have not settled for tickets to last picnic are called upon to do so at once.

The C. E. O. was instructed to take cognizance of the special election to be held in the Seventh Congressional district and see that the S. D. P. is represented.

The following subdivisions had no delegates at the meeting, and should be called in to fix their delegates at: 1st, 2d, and 3d; 18th and 17th; 19th; 23d; 24th; Br. 1; 26th; 28th; 29th; 30th; 31st; 32nd; 33rd; 34th and 35th; Br. 2; Annexed District.

## LOCAL KINGS COUNTY.

The regular meeting of the County Committee of Local Kings County was held on Sunday, Nov. 23, at the headquarters, Ralph avenue and Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Comrade Schaefer, as temporary organizer, called the meeting to order, and Comrade Atkinson was elected to the chair, with Comrade Passage acting as vice-chairman. Twelve applications for membership in the party were received and acted upon favorably. It was decided that in the future applications may be received direct by the County Committee, and if there be no objection, passed upon, and the applicant given his membership card and referred to the branch to which he will belong.

The by-laws were then taken up and completed. They will now be sent to the different branches for adoption or rejection as a whole. It was deemed wise to pursue this course, so as to have something to start with. If any minor faults are found, they may easily be corrected later on. The branches are urged to vote for their adoption and are requested to send in the result of their vote inside of four weeks, or not later than December 31. The corresponding secretaries of the different branches are also requested to send to the corresponding secretary of the local the names and addresses of the officers of their respective organizations.

A number of branches were not represented at this meeting. As the local is now in its formative period, it is of vital importance that every branch be represented and through its representatives take part in the deliberations of the County Committee at this time, so as to avoid disaffiliation and the reconsideration and alteration of means and measures in the future that may just as well be settled finally at once.

It was decided that the first organizational large be elected by the County Committee, but that thereafter nominations be called for from the branches, and the election of that office be held by referendum vote. This point brought out some discussion, some delegates taking the stand that the County Committee being composed of the representatives of all branches, it could be safely trusted to express the will of all branches in the election of this most important officer. The maximum, however, of applying the referendum vote to all important measures prevailed.

The next meeting of the local will be held in the same place on Sunday, December 8, at 2 p. m. It is hoped and urged that every branch be represented.

## THE WORKER CONFERENCE.

At the last meeting of The Worker Conference, on Monday, Nov. 23, Comrade Jennings, Lowenthal, and Paul-Hoff were appointed as a committee to wait upon Local Brooklyn and impress our comrades there with the importance of extending the circulation of The Worker. A Worker's Conference is to be formed in Brooklyn, Hudson County, Newark, and Paterson.

Every comrade who is a trade unionist is requested to give his name and address and the name of the organization to which he belongs to the secretary of his branch. Too much stress cannot be laid on the importance of securing these names and addresses together with the name of the organization to which each comrade belongs, as they will be of the greatest value to Comrade Jennings, our circulation manager, in forwarding The Worker with the trade unions.

A special local and trade union edition of The Worker will be published for New York and vicinity, and no good unionist can fail to recognize its importance. The names of the addresses of trade unionists and Socialism. Every comrade should get to work and the day will not be far distant when this city will see a daily paper published in the true interest of the working class, a paper to fight Labor's battles at all times.

## CAMPAIGN FUND.

Now that the campaign is closed all comrades holding lists should return them at once so that the accounts can be closed. The Campaign Committee is desirous of making a report as quickly as possible, and in order to facilitate the work contributions intended for the campaign fund should be turned in immediately to Julius Gerber, 64 E. Fourth street, New York. Acknowledgments will be made in The Worker and "Volkszeitung."

Previously acknowledged	\$1,068.15
List 321, F. Paulich	20
List 150, J. C. ...	25
List 2304, J. Kilgus	50
List 3102, Architectural Iron Workers' Union	2.55
List 3105, Architectural Iron Workers' Union	.99
List 3322, Quartet Club Fidelity	2.35
List 5480, Pie Baker's Union	1.45
List 5367, Pie Baker's Union	1.00
List 4361, Pie Baker's Union	5.25
List 4361, Pie Baker's Union	1.25
List 5198, Arbeiter-Mannchor, N. Y.	8.85
List 5300, Arbeiter-Mannchor, N. Y.	1.65
List 173, J. Heinrich	2.55
List 833, Joe. Reiser	1.45
List 220, John Koch	1.00
List 617, G. Bruckner	.35
List 332, John Jordan	.30
List 514, J. Oberst	1.00
List 1475, L. Reineke	1.05
List 3241, arrested Volkeingewissen, collected by McKelhauser	3.50
List 310, C. Speth	2.50
List 409, J. Zehn	.75
List 142, S. Graber	3.00
List 1229, Three Friends	1.00
List 5485, United Butcher Union, No. 2	.95
Total	\$3,012.15

## PROFIT.

What is profit? Profit is that which a man takes from another through hard work without rendering an equivalent. If I produce \$10 worth of wealth a day and only get \$2 a day from my employer he gets a profit of \$8 a day; and hence I am robbed of that much of my own energy. My energy is my life, for without energy there could be no life and in depriving me of four-fifths of my energy he is depriving me of four-fifths of my life.—John A. Morris, in Los Angeles Socialist.

## OFFICIAL.

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**—Secretary, Leon Greenbaum, Room 427, Suite 102, N. York, N. Y.

**CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE.**—Secretary, John Reynolds, 122 West 1st street, San Francisco. Meets on 2nd and 4th Fridays in the month.

**CONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE.**—A. B. Carvello, Secretary 478 Chapel street, New Haven. Meets second and fourth Sunday of the month at Adams Hall, 120 Union street, New Haven.

**ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE.**—Temporary Secretary, Charles H. Kerr, 28 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

**KENTUCKY STATE COMMITTEE.**—Secretary, Dr. Walter T. Roberts, 2214 West Main street, Louisville, Ky.

**MAINE STATE COMMITTEE.**—Secretary, S. W. Leonard, Thomaston.

**MARSHMOUTH STATE COMMITTEE.**—Secretary, Eugene R. Putney, 4 1/2 West street, Marshmouth, Massachusetts. Financial Secretary, Albert G. Thurston, Mount Auburn station, Cambridge, Mass.

**MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE.**—Secretary, Clarence, 617 Johnson street, Eastland, Mich. Meets at 121 N. Room street.

**MINNESOTA STATE COMMITTEE.**—Secretary, Geo. R. Leonard, Room 335, Andrew street, Minneapolis. Meets on 2nd and 4th Fridays at Minneapolis.

**MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE.**—Secretary, Wm. J. Hager, Room 1, 22 North Fourth street.

**NEBRASKA STATE COMMITTEE.**—Secretary, George E. Baird, 219 New York Life Bldg., Omaha.

**NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE.**—Secretary, John P. Wright, Trenton, N. J. Meets third Sunday in the month, 3 p. m., at Newark.

**NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE.**—Secretary, Leonard A. Abbott, 64 E. 4th st., New York. Meets every Monday at 8 p. m., at above place.

**OHIO STATE COMMITTEE.**—Secretary, W. D. Crithfield, 1115 W. Third street, Dayton. Meets every Monday at 8 p. m., at Woodland avenue, Philadelphia.

**PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE.**—Secretary, J. V. Danahy, Brunswick House, Rutherford.

**VERMONT STATE COMMITTEE.**—Secretary, J. V. Danahy, Brunswick House, Rutherford.

**WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE.**—Secretary, Joseph Gillett, Box 67, Seattle. Meets third Sunday in the month, 8 p. m., at 224 Union street.

**WISCONSIN STATE COMMITTEE.**—Secretary, R. B. Thomas, 414 State street, Milwaukee.

**NOTICE.** For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 3 p. m.

## NATIONAL SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To the State and Local Organizations of the Socialist Party.

Comrades, In accordance with the provisions of our constitution, I have the honor to submit a report of the financial and other business of this office for the month of October.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Received: Balance on hand, Oct. 1, \$1,000.00; Received for dues, donations, etc., \$1,300.00; Total, \$2,300.00. Expended: For postage, \$100.00; For printing, \$100.00; For stationery, \$100.00; For telephone, \$100.00; For rent, \$100.00; For other expenses, \$100.00; Total, \$600.00. Balance on hand, Nov. 1, \$1,700.00.

## ADULTERATION OF DRUGS.

Adulteration of food is bad, says the "Evening Post," but adulteration of the drugs on which the restoration to health may depend may be even worse. Yet there is much of this fraud, the Tennessee Board of Pharmacy asserts. They have found it in their own state, and have reason to believe that it prevails elsewhere. In Nashville several dealers proved on analysis to be adulterated to the extent of 50 per cent. This is in violation of the state law, which requires that drugs must be 100 per cent. pure, the standard of the United States Pharmacopoeia.

While the Board of Pharmacy, if composed of honest men, incapable of being "influenced" by the drug manufacturers and dealers, may do something to check this criminal practice, it cannot expect to stop it altogether. Penal law, at the very best, only slightly checks crime of any sort; it never effectually prevents it. An ounce of prevention is proverbially worth a pound of cure, and the way to prevent crime is to remove the motive. The motive of adulteration is the desire of profit. It is inherent in the competitive or capitalist system. So long as the manufacture of medicines is carried on for private profit, some rascals will take the risk of adulterating them, and the rascals will have an advantage over their more conscientious competitors, because the profit on an adulterated product is greater than on a pure one. Socialism is the remedy.

—You are in favor of private property; but you vote for the present system which deprives thousands of even a private subsistence, which leaves them nothing but public charity.—Missouri Socialist.

## POPULAR PUBLICATIONS.

Karl Marx' "Capital," 200 pages, paper, 70 cents; cloth, \$1.50. "The Communist Manifesto," by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. Paper, 10 cents; cloth, 20 cents. "Silver Cross, or The Carpenter of Mammoth," by Eugene Sue. Translated from the French. Cloth bound, 50 cents. When ordering by mail add postage. Large assortment of Socialist publications constantly on hand. Orders taken for any publication or catalogue at lowest publishers' prices. Catalogue free on application. SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 104 William Street, N. Y.

to condense the statement of receipts as above, it should be recalled that the amount credited as received from Kansas includes a donation of \$100 from J. A. Wayland of Olathe.—Eds.

## CONNECTICUT.

The regular meeting of the old State Committee was held at Aurora Hall, Sunday, Nov. 24. All members were present. The Secretary made report, stating that all but three of the branches of the Social Democratic Party had been rechartered, and that the state committee had been accepted by referendum vote. On motion it was voted that the committee should close its accounts and cease its existence. Comrades Hoiser and Frank were elected auditors and reported a balance on hand of \$27.52 after all bills were paid; also 1,300 due stamps on hand and \$10.00 due from locals on account. On motion it was voted that all money and property should be turned over to the new committee and the books placed on file in the library. Comrades Frank and Hoiser were instructed to act as delegates to the new committee and to be present at the next regular meeting; also a delegate to the State Convention to meet at Hartford, Sunday, Dec. 1.

## LOCAL NEW YORK.

Below is a list of the subdivisions of Local New York, Socialist Party, with time and place of their meetings. All comrades are urged to attend the meetings of their own assembly district, join the party, and go to work. The headquarters of Local New York are at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. All communications should be addressed to the corresponding secretary of the subdivision in which the comrade lives. The subdivisions are: 1st and 2nd A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 2nd and 3rd A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 4th and 5th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 6th and 7th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 8th and 9th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 10th and 11th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 12th and 13th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 14th and 15th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 16th and 17th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 18th and 19th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 20th and 21st A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 22nd and 23rd A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 24th and 25th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 26th and 27th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 28th and 29th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 30th and 31st A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 32nd and 33rd A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 34th and 35th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 36th and 37th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 38th and 39th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 40th and 41st A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 42nd and 43rd A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 44th and 45th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 46th and 47th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 48th and 49th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 50th and 51st A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 52nd and 53rd A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 54th and 55th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 56th and 57th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 58th and 59th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 60th and 61st A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 62nd and 63rd A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 64th and 65th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 66th and 67th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 68th and 69th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 70th and 71st A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 72nd and 73rd A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 74th and 75th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 76th and 77th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 78th and 79th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 80th and 81st A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 82nd and 83rd A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 84th and 85th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 86th and 87th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 88th and 89th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 90th and 91st A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 92nd and 93rd A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 94th and 95th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 96th and 97th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 98th and 99th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 100th and 101st A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 102nd and 103rd A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 104th and 105th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 106th and 107th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 108th and 109th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 110th and 111th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 112th and 113th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 114th and 115th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 116th and 117th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 118th and 119th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 120th and 121st A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 122nd and 123rd A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 124th and 125th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 126th and 127th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 128th and 129th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 130th and 131st A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 132nd and 133rd A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 134th and 135th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 136th and 137th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 138th and 139th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 140th and 141st A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 142nd and 143rd A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 144th and 145th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 146th and 147th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 148th and 149th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 150th and 151st A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 152nd and 153rd A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 154th and 155th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 156th and 157th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 158th and 159th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 160th and 161st A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 162nd and 163rd A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 164th and 165th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 166th and 167th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 168th and 169th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 170th and 171st A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 172nd and 173rd A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 174th and 175th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 176th and 177th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 178th and 179th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 180th and 181st A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 182nd and 183rd A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 184th and 185th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 186th and 187th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 188th and 189th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 190th and 191st A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 192nd and 193rd A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 194th and 195th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 196th and 197th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 198th and 199th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 200th and 201st A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 202nd and 203rd A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 204th and 205th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 206th and 207th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 208th and 209th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 210th and 211st A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 212nd and 213th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 214th and 215th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 216th and 217th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 218th and 219th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 220th and 221st A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 222nd and 223rd A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 224th and 225th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 226th and 227th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 228th and 229th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 230th and 231st A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 232nd and 233rd A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 234th and 235th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 236th and 237th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 238th and 239th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 240th and 241st A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 242nd and 243rd A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 244th and 245th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 246th and 247th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 248th and 249th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 250th and 251st A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 252nd and 253rd A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 254th and 255th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 256th and 257th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 258th and 259th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 260th and 261st A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 262nd and 263rd A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 264th and 265th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 266th and 267th A. D.—Every Monday at 8 p



## THE FOLLY OF GOV. VAN SANT.

Visitors are always welcome, and strangers from other cities are especially invited to pay a visit to the rooms of the Socialist Educational League, at 215 East Fifty-ninth street, New York City.

L. D. MAYES.

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—The cost of making a millionaire is thousands of paupers, drunkards, lunatics, and tramps. But the price will have to be paid until the people learn better; that is, learn Socialism. —Social Democratic Herald.

prohibitive legislation? But the fact is well established all over the South that the two races DO live together in exactly the same relationship—but without the marriage ties—and it is largely the light-colored children of these unions that are the subjects of so much special legislation. The white man's son cries out from the end of the earth for the other's recognition of his parentage—for justice to his colored mother. What answer does he get? Another prohibitive law to emphasize further the social



AMUCAP.

had been done as promised and, apparently, that there was no intention of doing anything. It therefore remains for the workmen and women to treat Adams & Co. as friends of the "Sun" and actively opposed to the interests of organized labor.

—The other parties will not be talking politics during the next few

A cartoon illustration of a panther leaping over a can of 'KODAK' film. The panther's body is labeled 'TRADE UNION' and its tail is labeled 'LABOR'. The can is labeled 'KODAK'.



TO SUBSCRIBERS.  
The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.  
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.  
No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

VOL. XI.—NO. 36.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 8, 1901.

PRICE 2 CENTS

## LARGE GAIN IN NEBRASKA.

### Socialist Party Adds 150 Per Cent. to Its Vote in Bryan's State.

Election returns seem to be long in coming from Nebraska, but when they come they are good.  
The vote for the Socialist Party in the state this fall was 2,007. Last year we had 123. A gain of 145 per cent. would surely justify our Nebraska comrades in boasting a little.  
Douglas County, including the city of Omaha, gave us 855, as against 215 last year. South Omaha gave us 125 last year. There were 19 in Florence we have 29 Socialist votes; last year there was not one.  
Our correspondent adds: "We have got the S. L. P. licked to a finish. Only 15 left in the state."  
If the Nebraska comrades will keep on at the same rate for two or three years Mr. Bryan may recognize him.

## HAVERHILL ELECTION.

### In Contest for Mayoralty We Slightly Increase Our Proportion of the Total Vote.

Tuesday's city election in Haverhill, Mass., resulted in giving the following vote for Mayor: Rep. Republican and Democratic, 2,376; Parkman B. Plandere, Socialist, 2,341; Daily, S. L. P., 63.  
A year ago Poor was elected with a vote of 2,351; our candidate, John C. Chase, then had 2,374, and the Democratic, who then had a ticket in the field, as a matter of fact, had 130.  
We thus cast a slightly larger proportion of the total vote than we did last year—42 per cent. instead of 41.  
Owing to the fact that our nominations were made directly by the primary instead of delegate convention, as provided in the election law, we could not use the name "Social Democratic" or "Democratic Social," as it goes in Massachusetts. The name "Socialist Party" was therefore chosen. The Democrats contested our right to this name, but were defeated in two hearings before the board of registrars.

## MASSACHUSETTS VOTE.

The final official canvass of the votes cast in Massachusetts at the state election on Nov. 5 show the following results, as it is called in most states, the Socialist Party:

For Governor, Wrenn	10,071
For Lieutenant, White	11,492
For Secretary, Bennett	13,233
For Treasurer, Bosworth	13,120
For Attorney-General, Spelman	11,562
Average vote	12,067
The vote of the S. L. P. in:	
For Governor, Berry	8,808
For Lieutenant, Jones	7,277
For Secretary, O'Connell	3,021
For Treasurer, Walker	4,311
For Attorney-General, Hargrave	8,820

Average vote, 8,773.  
Last year, our candidate for Governor, Bradley, received 13,290 votes, while Berry, of the S. L. P., had 8,734. Our national ticket at that time had 9,097 and that of the S. L. P., 2,560.

## AN ENTERTAINING WEDGE.

The "Oklahoma Socialist" reports that the ticket of the Socialist Party was victorious in "Antonia" Township, Washington County, Kansas. Let us hope they will carry the whole country next time.

## WEIGHED AND FOUND WANTING.

In the steel strike, and for some time previous, so-called pure and simple unionism was on trial and was defeated. The trust is growing in power. Machinery continues to encroach on every trade.  
Nothing has been gained in lobbying. Labor laws are either declared unconstitutional or are not enforced.  
Strikers and their sympathizers are fined and thrown into prison.  
The injunction meets us at every turn.  
The boycott is illegal and encourages employers to start out for damages.  
The blacklist has been legalized.  
Bribe takes hold of the market.  
Union men continue to vote against each other and nullify one another's political power at the ballot box.  
Trade unionism is being humiliated on all sides.  
And those who are paid to think and had occupy the same position to-day that they were in twenty years ago.  
As has been stated in these columns before, when the rank and file wake up sufficiently of demand a change they will get it, and not before. Votes count. Meanwhile, let the proletarians stand solid for new trade unionism—industrial organization and close federation, high dues and transfer of funds, political action based on the principles of Socialism.

## DON'T.

Don't wait until to-morrow; to-morrow never comes.  
Don't wait for some one else to start; start it yourself.  
Don't barken to the indifferent; wake them up.  
Don't think it impossible; one million organized workers were different, for the weaker; persistence wins—(Central Labor Council Chronicle).

## POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT AND "APPEAL TO REASON."

We take the following from "The Appeal to Reason," the Socialist paper of Girard, Kan., in regard to the persecution which it is suffering at the hands of the Post Office Department, through Edwin C. Madden, Third Assistant Postmaster General:  
"The efforts of the department seem to be directed toward the suppression of the Socialist paper, while excluding from the mails Socialist publications and labor papers favorable to the movement, will not interfere in any way with Republican papers. That this is true is evident from the recent action of Mr. Madden in telegraphing to the Girard postmaster an order that bundles of 'Appeal' could not be sent to one address at the regular postal rates. To test this, bundles of papers were ordered from the Kansas City Journal, St. Louis Globe-Democrat, 'Chicago Labor-Ocean' and all Republican papers, which passed their respective postoffices without the additional postage, showing conclusively that the order was sent ONLY TO GIRARD, and was intended, as the telegram specifically stated, 'to apply to the "APPEAL TO REASON."'  
"When the bundles arrived at Girard, without stamps affixed covering the additional postage as required by the special order, the Girard postmaster, in accordance with his instructions, assuming that they applied to all papers alike, demanded the extra postage. Word was sent to the 'Journal' that postage at eight cents per pound was demanded on its papers. The 'Journal' folks were of course surprised, and immediately took the matter up with the department at Washington. Shortly afterwards the order requiring postage on bundles of papers sent to one address, was cancelled by Mr. Madden, who realized that he had made a mistake in making the ruling which transpired on the face of administrative papers. As Mr. Madden is a perfectly gentleman and is very desirous of earning his salary, he decided another plan whereby he could elude the 'Appeal' and exclude it from the mails. This time he decided that the subscription list was not a legitimate one, because the papers sent out were not paid for in accordance with section No. 251 of the postal regulations and laws as published in last week's papers. He very kindly gave the 'Appeal' until November 25th to show that the list is paid for and therefore entitled to transmission through the mails as second class mail matter. The 'Appeal' has an abundance of evidence to prove this fact."  
No. 313, dated Nov. 30, may be the last issue of the "Appeal" for five or six weeks. This issue contains the evidence presented to Mr. Madden to show why the "Appeal" is rightfully and legally entitled to be carried as second class mail matter. There is a mass of authentic proof.  
The "Workers' Call" of Chicago, makes the following pertinent comment, which readers of the "Appeal" should understand:  
"Anxious Inquirer.—We don't know whether the post office is a Socialist institution or not. Why not apply to Brigham Wayland of the 'Appeal to Reason,' Girard, Kan.? We believe that he is in possession of the very latest inside information on that subject."

## NEW YORK STATE.

### Comrade Butcher "Owing Out as State Organizer and Agent for the Worker."

The attention of all readers of The Worker in the state of New York is called to the circular letter sent out this week by State Organizer William Butcher, and it is expected that all comrades and sympathizers will put forth their best efforts at once to carry out the desires of the State Committee by working for new subscribers and assisting our organizer to obtain many new readers in every town he shall visit.  
The comrades and sympathizers are also requested to lend him all possible assistance in organizing the unorganized Socialists, for we want to get every one not affiliated with the S. D. P. to become an active party member. To help us in advancing the cause of Socialism throughout the entire state. Everyone can do something, and if each does his very best, the success which will crown our efforts will be a surprise even to ourselves. So let each one begin right now to "hustle" for new subscribers for The Worker. If you cannot elicit the subscription yourself, interest your friends enough to be captured by our organizer when he visits you. There is a movement on foot to establish a Socialist daily, and all that is needed to insure the success of a daily is a sufficient number of subscribers to the weekly; therefore, comrades, let us all work to increase our subscription list so that The Daily Worker may accompany our agitators in the coming state campaign. New subscribers mean more votes for Socialism, and more votes for Socialism mean the quicker ending of the domination of the working class from wage slavery and capitalism.  
Comrade Butcher will begin his work as State Organizer this week by covering Westchester County, after which he will visit all points in New York on the east side of the Hudson River as far north as Troy, and then returning to New York City through the counties on the west side of the Hudson. As soon as this trip has been made, Comrade Butcher will tour the state as far west as Buffalo, taking in all points where there are any Socialists known to the State Committee.  
Comrades, the week before us is enormous, but we do not propose to allow a little thing like that to dampen our enthusiasm or lessen our devotion to the cause of Socialism. The state campaign is next on the program, and the S. D. P. must be organized in every county before we hold our next state convention. Shall we do it? Indeed we will! Now, all to work!

## KANSAS STATE CONVENTION.

The state Socialist convention at Parsons, Kan., on Nov. 24, was in every way a most successful convention. There were present thirty-seven delegates representing thirteen local and unaffiliated representatives from four cities who were given the privilege of the floor without a vote.  
A public meeting was held in Library Hall, besides several street meetings, the result of which was the addition of twenty-five new members to Local Parsons. The constitution adopted follows closely the model of the other states and of the national party. The only resolutions adopted were an endorsement of the resolutions and platform adopted by the Indianapolis convention.  
The state headquarters will be at Abilene, J. D. Hinkel of that place was elected secretary-treasurer. Wilbur C. Benton state organizer and Walter Thomas Mills was nominated for member of the National Committee.  
Comrade Benton will devote his whole time to the party, beginning at once on the close of the fall term of the Socialist Training School at Girard, at which he is studying.

## MINNEAPOLIS ON THE WARPATH.

Forty-eight new members at the last regular meeting.  
Local Minneapolis is alive from 9 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. every day in the week. If you don't believe it, call at 123 Nicollet avenue and see.  
"Women and the Social Problem" is the subject of a talk to be given by Anna May next Sunday afternoon.  
The "Chink Talk" entitled "The Universal Language" of art," on Wednesday evening, Nov. 20, by Comrade H. B. Lockwood was a regular hummer. Every seat in the hall taken by an interested and enthusiastic listener. It was all that was promised—a 30-cent entertainment for 10 cents.  
"Now and Then," Comrade Kraft's Socialist play, will be put on in January under the supervision of Comrade Harry C. Haymer, who would be pleased to receive suggestions.  
The Karl Marx lecture, by Dr. A. Hirsch, and continuing the many lectures in attention and attendance. There is, however, room for a few more earnest students, and it is hoped that they will take in the balance of the course. The doctor is one of the best posted students of Marx in the country, and should be appreciated as such.  
Commencing this month, at 2 o'clock each Sunday, before the regular propaganda meeting, we will hold a children's meeting for the purpose of teaching the children the principles of Socialism, and correcting the many false doctrines that they pick up at school and from their associates. Comrades and friends are earnestly requested to send their children that they may learn the beautiful ethics of the cause and be prepared to meet the ridicule of their companions with argument and do their part in the propaganda.  
Minneapolis has a boy Socialist orator in Harry C. Haymer, a scholar in the Central High School, who made his debut last Sunday afternoon with "The Social Problem of the Young" in a very satisfactory manner.

## SOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONISM.

The following resolution was adopted by the Socialist Party in National Convention at Indianapolis, Ind., on July 31, 1901:  
"The Socialist Party, in convention assembled, declares that the trade union movement and independent political action are the emancipating factors of the wage-working class. The trade union movement is the natural result of capitalist production and represents the economic side of the working class movement. We consider it the duty of the Socialists to join the unions of their respective trades and assist in building up and unifying the trades and labor organizations. We recognize that trade unions are by historical necessity organized on national grounds as far as political action is concerned."  
We call the attention of trade unionists to the fact that the class struggle is so badly waged by the trade union forces to-day, while it may result in lessening the exploitation of labor, can never abolish that exploitation. The exploitation of labor will come to an end only when society takes possession of all the means of production for the benefit of all the people. It is the duty of every trade-unionist to realize the necessity of independent political action on class-conscious lines, to join the Socialist Party, and to assist in building up a strong political movement of the wage-working class, whose ultimate aim and object must be the abolition of wage slavery and the establishment of a co-operative state of society based on the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution."

## THE AVERAGE AMERICAN "RICKS" ABOUT MONOPOLY AND THE "POLITICIAN" FOR THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOUR DAYS IN THE YEAR.

And on the three hundred and sixty-fourth he goes to the polls and puts in his ballot in favor of them—Workers' Call.  
Now that virtue has triumphed in New York and Beth Law is finally installed in the mayor's office, the workingmen can go back to his ten-hour daily stint at the usual rate per diem—Workers' Call.  
What's the use of putting up a "labor" candidate if he is in favor of continuing present social and industrial conditions? The capitalists will put up a man who advocates the same thing, and thus save you the trouble—Workers' Call.

## CRIMES OF CAPITALISM.

### Law, Morality, and Human Comfort and Safety Sacrificed in Scramble for Profits.

Three instances in a week in New York City—Another Tarrant Horror Narrowly Averted—Subornation of Perjury Among the Metropolitan's Crimes.

Five Chief Croker places the responsibility for the spread of the big fire in Tenth street, New York, last week, upon the Standard Oil Company. He said that before the year will be out the Standard Oil Company will be indicted for the fire. The Standard Oil Company's president, he had inspected the latter building and found 125 barrels of naphtha and gasoline stored there, which was a violation of law, as it is specifically prohibited to store more than one barrel of an explosive in any one building within the city limits.  
Officials of the company claim that they had a special permit allowing them to carry thirty barrels of naphtha and gasoline. Chief Croker said he did not know anything about the permit, but the law had been violated nevertheless. He said that whenever any quantity of explosives is stored in a building, the structure must be located fifty feet from any other building, and the floor must be two feet below the street level, in order that the oil cannot flow over the streets, as it did in this case.  
Between 500 and 700 men and women have been thrown out of employment by the fire, and many lives would undoubtedly have been lost had it not been for the brave work of the firemen.

## TEST VOTE FOR INSTRUCTIONS.

When the minutes of the previous meeting were read, Delegate Lohman of the Typographical Union, moved a strike at the record of the resolution of instructions. Delegate Galling of the Tailors and Publishers raised the point of order that nothing should be struck from the minutes unless it was an error and it was not claimed that this was an error. The chair refused to entertain the point, saying that the resolution was a political one and was the reform of the union. On appeal the chair's ruling was defeated and Galling's point sustained by a vote of 35 to 19, but the chair paid little attention to this decision. In the course of this debate, Delegate Galling challenged Galling's right to vote or speak, claiming that he was not a member of the Council, but reference to the official list of delegates showed that his charge had no foundation.  
Delegate Waller of the "Bitternaker" Union pointed out that the chair's ruling was founded only on the preamble, and that there was nothing in the constitution proper to prevent the Council from acting on political questions if it saw fit to do so. On his motion, the question was laid over to next business, again by a vote of 35 to 19.

## GAG RULE USED.

When the order of new business was reached McIntosh moved that the minutes recording the McIntosh resolution of instruction be adopted as read. Two votes having shown that the friends of the resolution were in the majority, the opponents of the resolution adopted tactics of obstruction and disorder. Delegate Matthews called Galling a scab, but was compelled to apologize, as he could not produce the slightest evidence in support of the accusation. The chairman refused to entertain any motion that he considered unconstitutional and refused to allow any appeal from his rulings. He held the action taken at the previous meeting to be unconstitutional and set himself up as the sole judge in the matter. Delegate Nelson of the Street Railway Employees denounced this conduct as "gag rule" and, being called upon to apologize, refused to do so or to withdraw the remark.

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## PECULIAR TACTICS.

### Used in Essex County Trades Council.

To Free Federation Delegate from Instructions Given Him to Support Resolution for Independent Political Action and Collective Ownership.

Very peculiar methods were used in last Friday's meeting of the Essex County, N. J., Trades Council to free the delegate to the A. F. of L. convention from the instructions given him to support a resolution in favor of independent political action of the working class for collective ownership of the means of production. This resolution, it will be remembered, was introduced by Delegate McIntosh at the previous meeting of the Council and carried, after hot discussion, by a vote of 39 to 19. The minority was not willing to submit, however, and resorted to parliamentary tricks to annul the resolution at this, the last meeting of the Council before the departure of Delegate McIntosh to the Scranton Convention. Delegate McIntosh was himself in the chair and, as the Newark "Advertiser" remarks, he "tried with a strong hand."  
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## ONE MORE INJUNCTION.

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Must Not Call Strikes to Prevent Employment of Non-Union Men—Threats, Express or Implied, Are Made Punishable.  
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## SERIOUS BLOW TO CENTRAL LABOR BODIES.

This means that, even though a contractor has made an agreement with a central labor body, binding himself to employ union labor and observe union rules in all departments of his work, he is at perfect liberty to break the agreement whenever he pleases. And if, in case of the contractor hiring non-union plumbers, for instance, the Council should call the carpenters, bricklayers, and other trades out on strike, or if they should even ask him to observe his agreement and advise him that he would bring trouble or loss to himself by refusing, then the members, officers, and agents of the Council would be liable to summary punishment by fine or imprisonment, for contempt of court.  
It is evident that if this injunction holds and becomes a precedent, central bodies, whether of the building trades or of any other, will lose one of their most powerful weapons.  
The case will be appealed and the outcome will be watched with interest.

## TO BE TRIED IN NEW YORK.

A New York paper, in reporting this injunction, gives an interview with Contractor Stokes of this city. It says: "W. E. D. Stokes, who is building a \$3,000,000 apartment-house on upper Broadway, said to-day that the above decision would create a sensation among the trade councils, and would do a great deal to free the contractors from the attempted dictation to which they are now so frequently subjected. THE SAME QUESTION WILL BE TESTED IN THE COURTS OF THIS STATE IN THE NEAR FUTURE."  
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This is straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel, with a vengeance. It is a clear case that while it may be very well to exercise due vigilance to keep consumptives from entering this country from abroad, it is infinitely more important to stop the breeding of the disease at home. The profits of the landlords would suffer, but Socialists value human lives above landlords' rent-rolls.

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## CAPITALISTIC EDUCATION.

### College Teachings Controlled by Money Kings in the Interest of Class Rule.

During the past decade a number of professors have been forced out of their positions in the great colleges and universities because they held opinions on social and political questions which displeased the capitalists who supply these institutions with funds or because they impartially expounded certain economic theories which exposed the evil nature of the present capitalist system of society.  
The great institutions of learning are actually dominated upon the donations of millionaires who supply them with funds, under the guise of philanthropy, and endeavor to maintain the supremacy of the capitalist class by preventing the teaching of doctrines inimical to the interests of capitalism. Thus education is perverted and freed of speech suppressed in the interests of class rule.

## THE WHOLE THING IS WRONG.

One of the leading papers was read by St. Clair McKelway. He said: "The trouble with any donations which have caused friction or criticism in the past is that the methods in which they have been made their money. An investment, as well as a gift, a propaganda, as well as a gift, have been in their minds. There have been no conditions, but well understood conditions. Trustees have not been in the dark about their money because they have been expected to be silent concerning them. The whole thing is wrong."  
President Scherman of Cornell University said:  
"From the fact that a professor should be deposed for immorality, it can scarcely be inferred that limitations on his freedom of thought and speech are justifiable. Yet it will be asked, what would you do if his teachings tend to Socialism or to Anarchy? I do not myself believe that Socialism is a workable scheme of human government, but I know that some of the noblest characters and profoundest thinkers our race has produced have regarded it as essential to the ideal commonwealth. And it is surely no reflection upon a professor that he is in the goodly fellowship of Plato. In any event, the world has seen many social and economic institutions and many forms of government, and no thinker is to be blamed for refusing to glorify in perfect and final those under which we happen to live."

## THE METHODS OF THE SCAB "SUN."

### Newark "News" Prints Flottious Letters Against Trolley Employees' Union, but Refuses to Publish a Signed Reply.

It is an old trick of the New York "Sun," in times of strike, to publish a bunch of "communications" alleged to be written by workmen but never signed by their real or supposed authors, in which trade unionists, strikers, and Socialists are vigorously condemned and the employers defended. "Contented Workmen," "Old Printers' Industry," and many other by the same name, have appeared in the columns of the "Sun" to denounce the Typographical Union and to praise Dana and Laffan. The trick was overdone, however, and when it was tried again during the strikes of machinists and steel workers last summer every one knew that the letters were composed in the editorial office of the "Sun."  
Since the New Jersey trolley employees have begun to organize, the Newark "News" has been imitating the "Sun" in its own way. An editorial writer of the Newark "News" published in the "News" a communication of the "News" in denunciation of the Essex Union, and Hudson County Street Railway Employees' Union. The denunciations said the members of this union were wicked Socialists and were trying to humbug somebody. He also explained that the only real good, vice harmless organization of street railway men was a benefit association, which never thinks of striking, never tries to raise wages or reduce hours of labor or do anything against the interests of the trolley, and which is the sanction of the local companies.

## AN EDUCATOR'S PROTEST.

"What, there is the crass Philistine view that a man has the right to hire what teaching he will in the school he himself has established or enlarged, just as he has the right to hire any other kind of labor, and that no one can criticize him for propagating certain views any more than for planting certain kinds of trees (but he may happen to prefer. Those who adopt this view reduce the school or college at once to a private plantation, and reduce all teachers to the grade of hired men. Under such conditions a donor does not elevate and enrich a school, he degrades and impoverishes it. He really seizes the school, withdraws it from the catalogue of life-giving institutions

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED  
STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential) ..... 2,068  
In 1890 ..... 13,381  
In 1892 (Presidential) ..... 21,167  
In 1894 ..... 33,133  
In 1896 (Presidential) ..... 30,564  
In 1898:  
S. D. P. ..... 82,204  
S. D. P. ..... 9,545  
In 1900 (Presidential):  
S. D. P. ..... 96,918  
S. L. P. ..... 33,450

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THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

The attention of party members is di-  
rected to the official notice in this pa-  
per calling for nominations for a mem-  
ber or members of the International  
Socialist Bureau. The position is an  
important one, requiring in the com-  
mune who is to fill it both cool and  
sound judgment and a good knowledge  
of the Socialist movement on both con-  
tinent, both in its theory and in its  
history. The Socialist Party in Amer-  
ica has much to gain by a closer con-  
nection with the movement in Europe  
and care should be exercised in the  
choice of our representative, that the  
greatest possible good may be realized  
through this connection.

The comrades and sympathizers too,  
should also observe the announcement  
of party leaders issued by the National  
Committee. The prices of these leaders  
are so low that not only the smallest  
local, but even individual comrades  
or sympathizers can afford always to  
have a supply on hand for distribution  
when the opportunity shall present  
itself. Many millions of these leaders  
ought to be put into the hands of our  
fellow workmen during the next year.

It is important that the comrades of  
every state should elect their repre-  
sentative to the National Committee  
and see that he is present at the  
meeting to be held in St. Louis in Jan-  
uary. The choice should be made with  
the greatest care, in order that the Na-  
tional Committee may truly represent  
the party and be qualified to per-  
form its important duties with the  
greatest advantage to the party as a  
whole. There has been a certain ten-  
dency in many quarters, to neglect the  
work of organization, especially of na-  
tional organization, and to concentrate  
all forces upon propaganda alone. Un-  
doubtedly too much stress cannot be  
laid upon the propaganda of our ideas;  
but this propaganda will be of little  
avail unless we also take steps to real-  
ize our ideas in action and the result-  
ing action will be slow and vigorous  
just in proportion to the efficiency of  
our organization. Let us by no means  
neglect propaganda; but let us, in order  
that the propaganda may bear fruit,  
build up our organization by all means  
in our power, exerting every effort in  
the choice of party officers, providing them  
with necessary funds for their work,  
and paying due respect to the author-  
ity which we have put into their hands.

On Thanksgiving Day the papers  
which editorially called upon the peo-  
ple to be thankful for the blessings  
of prosperity contained in their news  
columns thus stood round a table of  
luxury, feasting, and merriment, and  
as such a special feature, long  
accounts of Thanksgiving dinners  
given to the thousands too poor to  
provide for themselves. But then we  
should all be thankful for the size of

the trust dividends. The gentlemen  
who write the editorials of our dailies  
seem to read only the Wall Street col-  
umn of their papers.

## SOCIALISM IN NEW ZEALAND.

The system of social and labor legisla-  
tion of New Zealand has for some  
years past, attracted considerable at-  
tention in this country and in England,  
especially in labor circles and in cer-  
tain sections of the Socialist press. We  
have been assured that New Zealand  
was well on the way to "practical" So-  
cialism and recent pictures have been  
pointed of the results achieved. Un-  
fortunately, these pleasing reports  
seem not to have been altogether jus-  
tified by the facts in the case, and re-  
ports of unquestionable authenticity  
have reached us, showing that condi-  
tions in the colony at the Antipodes  
are far from being satisfactory. If  
judged by the aspirations of the Social-  
ist workman.

Since these adverse reports are likely  
to have a discouraging effect upon  
those who have believed that what had  
been done in New Zealand was really  
the application of Socialist principles,  
it is worth while for us to remind our  
readers of the opinions which, from the  
very first, we have expressed on this  
matter. We have never recognized the  
New Zealand legislation as being truly  
Socialist in character and we have  
warned the workmen of America  
against lending too ready credence to  
the glowing reports which were so  
widely circulated.

If the labor legislation of New  
Zealand has failed, whether complete-  
ly or in part—if, what is particularly  
to the present purpose, it has failed  
materially to improve the condition of  
the working class there—and if this  
there can be little doubt—that can by  
no means be set down as a failure of  
Socialism, Socialism has not been tried  
in New Zealand and therefore it cannot  
have failed there, any more than it can  
have succeeded.

The New Zealand system has, it is  
true, included a certain measure of  
public ownership. But public owner-  
ship is not necessarily Socialistic. A  
man may kneel in order to pray for  
his enemies or he may kneel in order to  
take better aim in shooting his en-  
emies. So a government may establish  
public ownership for the purpose of  
freeing the workers from exploitation  
or it may do it for the purpose of per-  
petuating their exploitation. If public  
ownership were the one essential fea-  
ture or the chief essential feature of  
Socialism, then we should have to be-  
lieve that Russia was nearer to Social-  
ism than the United States, because  
the Tsar's government owns a great  
many railroads, telegraphs, iron mills,  
distilleries, and other institutions  
which in this country are owned by  
capitalist corporations. But we all  
know that the Russian government is  
not Socialistic in the least, that the  
government control of certain indus-  
tries in Russia is designed to strength-  
en and perpetuate class rule and ex-  
ploitation and oppression.

It is true, also, that the New Zealand  
legislation has included several provisions  
intended, or alleged to be intended,  
expressly for the protection of the  
wage-workers—such as the state em-  
ployment bureau, the courts of indus-  
trial conciliation and arbitration, and  
the system of old-age pensions. These  
things certainly would go farther with  
us than the mere fact of public owner-  
ship to impress us with the Socialist  
character of this legislation—were it  
not for one consideration which applies  
to both.

The consideration we refer to is this:  
No part of the New Zealand legisla-  
tion has been won by the independent en-  
deavor of the working class, nor has  
the object of the whole system been to  
emancipate the working class or to put  
an end to the capitalist exploitation of  
labor. Whether we rely for our in-  
formation upon the representations of  
Henry D. Lloyd, the chief apostle of  
New Zealandism, or upon those of our  
comrade, Robert Miles LaMonte,  
whose interesting correspondence we  
have been glad to print—in either case  
we find that the whole object of this  
legislation has been to strengthen the  
middle class and to check the progress  
of capitalism, and that what has been  
done for the working class has been  
done only for the purpose of winning  
the support of the workers for this  
middle-class program it has been  
thrown out to them as a sop, to induce  
them not to demand the whole of their  
rights, just as, in the United States and  
other countries, various petty reforms  
have been conceded by the capitalist  
parties as the price of the workmen's  
support.

Mr. Lloyd has admitted that poverty  
still exists among the workmen of  
New Zealand, that unemployment still  
exists, that girls are still forced to  
prostitution by the pressure of want.  
Comrade LaMonte's correspondence  
has shown that the condition of the  
working class of New Zealand is far  
from being an enviable one. And the  
fact that, as was reported last week,  
a Socialist party has now been launched  
there shows that the workmen have  
come to recognize that they have got  
the worst of it in their alliance with  
the middle class.

Certainly it was not to be expected  
that a true Socialist movement could  
have arisen and grown to power in so  
new a country as New Zealand. So-

cialism is the political expression of  
the labor movement and the labor  
movement grows in strength and clear-  
ness only as capitalism itself devel-  
ops. The New Zealand experience is  
exactly what was to be expected; it is  
exactly what we have predicted; and,  
so far from weakening our position, it  
is a confirmation of our insistence on  
the necessity of founding our move-  
ment on the class struggle.

## FOREIGN MARKETS AND ECONOMIC COLLAPSE.

The cry for reciprocity, which was  
inaugurated by McKinley in his last  
speech at Buffalo and is now filling the  
press of the land, is a noteworthy ex-  
pression of industrial conditions. At  
present the capitalists all favor recipro-  
city, except as applied to their own in-  
dividual industries. That circumstance  
may temporarily defeat the movement  
for reciprocity, but it must come event-  
ually, and it must be followed by tariff  
revision and practical free trade; the  
demand for foreign markets must be  
filled. Through the introduction of ma-  
chinery and the concentration of indus-  
try a large unemployed class has been  
created whose members compete with  
one another for the right to work. By  
this competition for work, wages are  
reduced to, broadly speaking, the cost  
of living. As the larger share of labor's  
product goes to the capitalist, and  
as the working class cannot buy  
back this product for its own use, the  
capitalists must find a market for the  
over-producing surplus in order to pre-  
vent "overproduction," a glutted mar-  
ket and a commercial crisis. Our mul-  
tified and ever increasing powers of  
production cry out for an outlet, for  
the surplus wealth which its creators  
cannot buy back must be disposed of.  
Capital must also find new fields for  
investment—every channel is choked at  
home and the industrial Alexander  
must look for new fields to conquer.

The outlet provided by conquest and  
imperialism has even now been found  
insufficient and the next step is the  
commercial invasion of the markets of  
Europe. The last words of Mr. McKin-  
ley were the last words of capitalism,  
the cry for more markets, more mar-  
kets to satisfy the greed of the "in-  
dustrial buccaners" who reach out for  
new fields of exploitation, more mar-  
kets upon which to dump the surplus  
products which labor has created and  
is denied the use of, more markets in  
order that the crisis which inevitably  
follows the prosperity of plunder may  
be averted and that capitalism may not  
collapse of its own top-heaviness.

But the conquest of foreign trade will  
be of no avail. If American capital-  
ists secure the markets of Europe, they  
destroy the home industries of Europe  
against which they are competing.  
When they destroy the industries of  
Europe they throw the European work-  
ing class out of employment and thus  
destroy the purchasing power of the  
working class who, by reason of their  
numbers, are the chief consumers.  
Thus the conquest of foreign trade  
will, in the end, defeat its own ob-  
jects. The limited purchasing power  
of the American working class forces  
the capitalists to seek the markets of  
other nations and when they win those  
markets they will have destroyed the  
purchasing power of the nations to  
which they expect to sell. This out-  
come is rendered more sure by the fact  
that we are rapidly becoming able to  
produce everything we need for our  
own use in this country. Europe can-  
not forever buy from America and sell  
nothing in return.

Meanwhile the invention of labor-  
saving machinery will progress even  
more rapidly in the future than in the  
past, with a corresponding increase in  
the army of the unemployed on the one  
hand and in the mass of surplus value  
on the other. When these conditions  
intensity and foreign markets have  
been exhausted, capitalism will col-  
lapse like a house of cards.

Capitalism was born a suicide. Cap-  
italism cannot stand still, even on the  
edge of a precipice; it is ever forced by  
the press of competition to go forward  
to its own doom. The cry for foreign  
markets is a symptom of coming col-  
lapse—the death-rattle of capitalism.  
The boasted industrial supremacy of  
America is the mad intoxication of a  
power that is transient. It is the last  
demonstration of a doomed dynasty of  
dollars.

The economic forces now in operation  
must inevitably result in the economic  
collapse of capitalism; unless indeed  
the ruling powers resort to "panacea  
circumstances," after the Roman fashion,  
and such an open showing of their  
hand as that would be sure to result in  
downfall. Capitalism is a house built  
on sand.

The collapse of capitalism may be  
succeeded by one of three things: A  
blind revolt with chaos and reaction as  
its result; a system of state capitalism  
inaugurated by the ruling class to feed  
the people and perpetuate a privileged  
class; or a Co-operative Common-  
wealth brought into being by the class-  
conscious action of a Socialist prole-  
tariat, and establishing one and for  
all a state of economic justice and so-  
cial democracy.

To insure this latter result and to  
hasten its advent is the aim of the So-  
cialist movement.

The formation of the wire fence trust  
seems to indicate that the capitalists  
want the earth and the fence around

it." Socialism will effectively fence  
off these fellows until they are willing  
to become useful members of society.

## THE GOVERNORS AND THE RAILWAY TRUST.

Governor Toole of Montana, Demo-  
crat, is at one with Governor Van Sant  
of Minnesota, Republican, in thinking  
that "something ought to be done"  
about the new railroad trust. He is  
also at one with Van Sant in not hav-  
ing the least idea what that "some-  
thing" is. Meanwhile, Jim Hill and  
Morgan and Harriman are "saying  
nothing and saving world," with full  
confidence that all the Republican and  
Democratic governors in the United  
States could not seriously interfere  
with their plans if they would, and  
would not if they could.

Hill, nominally a Democrat and a  
Protestant, always worked hand in  
hand with the late Senator Davis, Re-  
publican and Protestant and with  
Archbishop Ireland, Republican and  
Catholic. They were the great trium-  
virate of Minnesota politics, illustrat-  
ing by their business-like harmony  
that differences of political or religious  
creed count for little where capital-  
ist profits are involved. Hill was always  
the real manager of the firm, with Davis  
and Ireland as his facile instruments,  
and whatever Hill wanted the Re-  
publican party, which controls the  
state, complacently granted him. Davis  
is now dead, as is also Ignatius  
Donnelly who, as the leader of the  
Midwest Populists, was the paid agent  
of the combination. But the death of  
this or that man makes but little dif-  
ference in such matters. The real pow-  
er was not the personality of Hill or  
Davis or Ireland, but the money inter-  
est which held them together.

What is true of Minnesota is true of  
the Dakotas, of Montana, of all the  
states affected. Change the names of  
men and parties and the same descrip-  
tion would apply to all. Senator Clark  
of Montana, for instance, Copper Trust  
magnate and Democratic boss of his  
state, is not going to prove a dangerous  
foe to the railroad combine. Nor are  
the Standard Oil interests which  
proved their overwhelming power in  
Indiana politics in the time of the great  
miners' strike going to allow any harm  
to come to a trust movement in which  
they are so vitally interested.

But not only is it a fact that the ma-  
chinery of the Republican and Demo-  
cratic parties is so carefully under the  
control of the great capitalist interests  
that they would not, if they could, seri-  
ously oppose the capitalist plans; there  
is a further and a more important fact  
which makes it impossible for those  
parties effectively to resist the progress  
of transimination, even if they would.

Both the old parties accept the founda-  
tion of the capitalist system as a  
natural, necessary, and eternal state of  
affairs. The fundamental principle of  
capitalism is the private ownership of  
the means of production and their oper-  
ation by wage labor for the creation of  
profits for the owners.

That principle of private ownership  
for profit being accepted, there is no  
logical ground and there is no practi-  
cable method of preventing the results  
which naturally arise from it, and one  
of those results is the concentration of  
capital in stock companies, pools, com-  
bines, "trusts," or great consolidations  
like the United States Steel Corporation  
and the Northern Securities Com-  
pany.

The right of Mr. Hill or any other  
capitalist to own a railroad or any other  
means of production which he does  
not use, and to take a profit by virtue  
of that ownership from the product of  
the labor of the people who do use it,  
implies his right to sell such property  
or to buy other property and add to it.  
Since the making of profits is the ob-  
ject of industry under the capitalist  
system, since economy in the conduct  
of the industry is the most obvious  
method of increasing profits, and since  
consolidation is the best means of ef-  
fecting economy, it is plainly illogical  
to allow capitalism to continue and yet  
to try to prevent the concentration of  
capital.

The development of capitalism re-  
quires free competition—that is, com-  
petition free from legal restrictions.  
But the effect of free competition is to  
weaken and finally to destroy the  
smaller competitors, and, in one way  
or another, whether directly or indi-  
rectly, whether openly or secretly, to  
merge them in the successful competi-  
tor. Consolidation of capital is, there-  
fore, the natural result of free com-  
petition. When that result has once been  
attained, when competition has done  
its work and destroyed itself, any at-  
tempt to restore competition by force,  
by legislative enactment or judicial de-  
cision, would be an attempt to make  
the oak-tree go back into the acorn  
from which it has grown.

To illustrate by the very case of the  
railway companies now forming the  
Northern Securities Company: The  
real competition which once existed be-  
tween the Great Northern and the  
Northern Pacific resulted in the victory  
of the better-planned, better-equipped,  
and richer line. The Northern Pacific  
was ruined. This result was undoubt-  
edly hastened by the more flagrant dis-  
honesty of the chief officers of the  
Northern Pacific; but even though they  
had been honest (within the narrow  
limits possible to capitalism), the same  
result would have come about. "The  
Northern Pacific was ruined and the

ownership of it passed into the hands  
of the same men who owned the Great  
Northern. This has been the state of  
affairs for several years past, and the  
only question at the present time is  
whether the two roads shall continue  
to be owned by the same men and man-  
aged separately, in a wasteful and in-  
efficient manner, or whether the fact  
of consolidation shall be frankly recog-  
nized and avowed and the most ef-  
ficient and economical organization se-  
cured.

These are, in all essentials, the facts  
in every instance of combination or  
consolidation. It is only a question  
between secret concentration of capital,  
with relatively wasteful and in-  
efficient management, on the one hand,  
and open concentration, with relative-  
ly efficient and economical organiza-  
tion, on the other. In not one solitary  
case have legislators, courts, and ex-  
ecutive officers, local, state, or national,  
in this country or elsewhere, been able  
to prevent concentration. All they  
have ever succeeded in doing has been  
to conceal it, to humper it a little, to  
unite its evil effects somewhat greater  
and its good effects somewhat less, and  
to confuse the public mind.

To sum up, concentration of capital  
is the natural outcome of the capitalist  
system, and if it is not satisfactory  
there is but one alternative: To aban-  
don the very foundation of capitalism—  
private ownership of the means of pro-  
duction—and to accept in its place pub-  
lic or collective ownership, with the  
services of the public, instead of the  
making of profits, as the object of all  
industry. That position the Socialists  
take; that is the aim of the Socialist  
movement. And therefore the prob-  
lem of the trusts can be solved only by  
Socialist politics.

## THE CHINESE EXCLUSION QUESTION.

Although there has been much dis-  
cussion of the possibility that Con-  
gress, at its present session would fail  
to re-enact the Chinese Exclusion Law,  
it is hardly to be expected that such  
will be the case. Undoubtedly strong  
influence is being used in favor of al-  
lowing the law to lapse—not so much  
the influence of Mr. Wu as that of  
American capitalists—good patriotic  
gentlemen they are—who would like to  
see free competition among the work-  
ingmen, while they limit competition  
among themselves. But admission of  
the Chinese would be an extremely un-  
popular measure, even in the Eastern  
states, and more especially so in the  
West; and after all, the capitalists have  
more important games on hand—the  
Ship Subsidy Bill, for instance—the  
success of which they would hardly  
care to endanger by too grossly offend-  
ing the popular feeling in the matter of  
the Chinese.

While it does not seem probable that  
the Exclusion Law will be allowed to  
lapse, and while there are questions of  
far greater moment to the working  
class than this, we have been asked to  
state our position on the matter and we  
do not hesitate to do so.

On the basis of natural rights and  
the theory of free competition it is im-  
possible to make any logical arguments  
for the exclusion of the Chinese. Un-  
fortunately, however—or, perhaps, for-  
tunately—people are seldom logical in  
considering questions that directly af-  
fect their material interests.

For us, we do not lay much stress on  
so-called natural rights. It is much  
easier to weave fine phrases about the  
natural rights of man than to define  
them or to act consistently upon the  
definition once made. Man's rights, in-  
deed, are not absolute and "natural,"  
in the sense in what that word is com-  
monly used, but are strictly "artificial"  
and relative. The human rights that  
are worth talking of were not handed  
down by a Creator nor inherited from  
a "state of nature." They have been  
historically developed, won and built  
up by generations of sober thinking,  
strong feeling, and sturdy fighting, in  
the age-long class struggle.

The Chinese question, like most or all  
social questions, is not to be settled by  
a reference to abstract theory, but by  
a consideration of the good or evil so-  
cial effects which this or that course of  
action would produce.

The purpose for which the admission  
of the Chinese is in certain quarters  
desired is to supply a large amount of  
cheap labor-power "for the develop-  
ment," as it is said, "of our natural re-  
sources." Would that be good or bad?  
It would be good for some and bad for  
others.

It is not for the good of the Chinese  
that their admission is demanded. The  
capitalists who wish to make use of  
them would, as soon as their own pur-  
poses were served, turn them off to  
beg or starve or slave in a strange land  
just as heartlessly as they turn off  
their fellow-citizens of the American  
working class.

It is solely for the benefit of the cap-  
italist class that relaxation of the Ex-  
clusion Law is advocated. It is they  
who own "our" natural resources—  
land and mines and forests and water-  
supply. It is they who would reap  
increased profits from the development  
of those resources by the cheap labor  
of Chinese coolies. And American  
workmen would pay for their mas-  
sive prosperity by starving in idleness  
or by reducing their standard of living  
to a lower and lower level.

We do not favor, in general, a restric-

tion of immigration. As we had oc-  
casion to say but a few weeks since, in  
answer to a correspondent, the argu-  
ment for further restriction is generally  
a ruse of the capitalist politician to  
rouse race hatred and divert the minds  
of the working people from other and  
more important questions. The restric-  
tion of European immigration, if it  
could be carried into effect, would do  
but little good to the workmen al-  
ready here, and its evil effects would  
probably outweigh its benefits.

But there is really no parallel to be  
drawn between the European and the  
Chinese immigrant. The Italians and  
Poles and Hungarians become assim-  
ilated with the rest of the people in  
the second or third generation, if not in  
the first. They very soon mix with the  
great mass of the working people and  
learn to fight side by side with them.  
They have, indeed, been accustomed,  
for ages past, to fight against oppres-  
sion in their old homes, and it does not  
take them long to learn that they must  
fight against capitalist exploitation  
here. The Chinese, on the other hand,  
by reason of the difficulty of communi-  
cation between them and ourselves,  
and by reason of their low standard of  
living, their habit of obedience, and  
their stolid conservatism, would, if ad-  
mitted in large enough numbers, be-  
come a formidable passive army of  
the capitalist class and a dangerous army  
to the working class.

The age of full and free competition  
is past. We have now one-sided com-  
petition, competition among the work-  
ing people for employment, and but lit-  
tle competition among employers for  
workmen. When this state of affairs  
shall have passed away, when indus-  
trial competition shall have become a  
thing of the past, when collective pro-  
duction for the satisfaction of human  
wants shall have taken the place of  
capitalist production for private profit,  
then we shall be willing and able to  
stretch out a hand to our Chinese  
brothers with the assurance of being  
gradually to lift them to a better  
sort of life. To-day we could do it only  
with the assurance of being ourselves  
dragged down.

For the present, let us hope that the  
capitalist politicians at Washington  
will not dare to allow the Exclusion  
Law to lapse. But let us not fancy, in  
that case, that Labor has won a very  
great victory or that the politicians  
have done us a great favor. Let us  
recognize that this is only one small in-  
cident in the class struggle and that if  
the open or concealed desires of the  
capitalists are against our interests in  
this matter, so are they also in other  
matters.

## THE NATIONAL MILITIA PLAN.

Secretary Root's plan for transform-  
ing the militia of the various states  
into a "first reserve" of the federal  
army, so that they can be ordered out  
for service in any part of the United  
States, can have but one object in view.  
Even with the change of foreign policy  
which has been effected in the last few  
years, bringing the United States into  
"world politics," neither Secretary  
Root nor anyone else expects that this  
country is likely to be invaded by a  
foreign enemy. And if such a thing  
should happen, it would not be neces-  
sary for the government to have power  
to order out the militia, for they would  
almost unanimously volunteer on a  
day's notice to repel an invading force.

But that is not the sort of service for  
which the national administration  
wants this special power granted it.  
The enemies it has in view are not for-  
eign soldiers, but American strikers.  
There is a growing disinclination  
among the militiamen to shoot at strik-  
ing workmen among whom may be  
their own brothers, their personal  
friends, or, at least, their acquaint-  
ances and neighbors. But if militia  
could be brought from a distant part  
of the country—if, in case of a strike in  
New York, armed men could be brought  
from Florida or Kansas, and vice versa  
—then, our statesmen and their cap-  
italist lackeys think, the militia could still  
be made to serve their purposes effec-  
tively for some years to come.

If this plan is carried out which is  
somewhat doubtful, since the militi-  
men, mindful of their own comfort,  
will protest pretty vigorously against  
such a change—but if it is carried out,  
the first result will be to strengthen  
the movement in the trade unions to  
prevent their members from joining  
the militia. And even aside from this,  
the plan will hardly effect its purpose;  
for workmen are coming to feel  
their brotherhood and to recognize the  
identity of their interests, not only  
within the limits of neighborhood or  
state, but the country over and the  
world over.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

The wages paid the workers, be-  
ing less than one-half the price of  
their product, cannot possibly buy  
back what they make and distribute.  
What they cannot buy—entirely by  
Mr. Dewey at two billion annually—  
is the wages greater than the owners  
of the tools can consume even in the most  
wasteful manner. Yet unless this sur-  
plus can be sold at a price which  
makes it profitable to the owners of  
the means of production, the workers  
cannot longer be employed in its pro-  
duction—hence "hard times" and vast  
expenditures, at the cost of the work-  
ers, for the conquest of foreign mar-

## Current Literature.

All books and pamphlets mentioned  
in this column may be obtained  
through the Socialist Literature Com-  
pany, 184 William street, New York.  
Price, 3 cents.

**EQUALITY.** By William Martin Reedy.  
The Mirror Pamphlet, Vol. 2, No. 10.  
St. Louis, Mo., 1901. Paper, 28 pages.  
Price, 3 cents.

Mr. Reedy has attempted an answer  
to Edward Bellamy's "Equality,"  
which he characterizes as "a beautiful  
dream that will not work out into ac-  
tual being."

There is certainly a good argument to  
be made against the theory of human  
equality as we have inherited it from  
the eighteenth century revolutionists.  
It is a theory which served its purpose  
and inspired an advance upon medieval  
conceptions, but which will not stand  
the test of modern science. It was an  
approximation to truth, good for its  
day; but it was only an approximation  
and its day is past.

How far Edward Bellamy's book was  
founded on this antiquated theory is  
another question, which it is not neces-  
sary to discuss here, because Mr.  
Reedy's pamphlet is neither a serious  
criticism of the theory nor a valuable  
criticism of Bellamy's book.

Mr. Reedy writes with an easy slip-  
piness and a pretty much a very  
commonplace exhibition in the numerous  
"frank" magazines—and in some that  
are not considered "frank"—and  
which makes his pamphlet fairly en-  
tertaining. But it is nothing more than  
that. Its brightness is all superficial. It  
is the glitter of a smoothly polished  
surface—appropriate to a "Mirror"  
—and has a tinge of the glow of con-  
viction or the original light of thought.

IN FREE AMERICA, or Tales from North  
and South. By John P. Webster. Boston:  
Collier's Cooperative Publishing Co.  
Paper, 12 pages. Price, 25 cents.

Miss Webster has taken a deep  
humanitarian interest in the unhappy  
condition of the Southern negroes. The  
present little book is partly a record of  
her observations on the subject in  
Florida and other parts of the South  
and partly a passionate outcry against  
the injustice and cruelty to which the  
colored people are subjected. The  
lynching outrages, which have of late  
grown so shockingly in number and in  
barbarity, receive her special atten-  
tion.

The author does not enter into any  
thorough consideration of the causes of  
the unfortunate condition of the poor  
negroes nor does she seek to offer a  
remedy. She confines herself chiefly to  
a statement of facts as they appear  
upon the surface. The book appeals in  
human sentiment and reason against  
prejudice, passion, and violence. Of  
the correctness of the statement of  
facts—so far, at least, as it goes, so far  
as the negro's side of the question is  
concerned—there cannot be much  
doubt; and the author's indignation  
over them is quite justified. But some-  
thing more than indignation and sym-  
pathy will be needed to relieve the  
colored people from the oppression un-  
der which they suffer.

"Twenty-six and One," a story by  
Maxim Gorki, is the best feature of the  
December "Standard." It is a simple  
story, terribly sad, and terribly true,  
very straightforwardly and very vivid-  
ly told, with no "gush" and no "smart-  
ness" in the style. Another good story  
is "A New Chapter of the Bible," al-  
leged to have been discovered and  
translated by Herbert N. Chason.  
Ernest Crosby contributes a brief ac-  
count of a visit to John Burroughs;  
John Sprague a biographical sketch of  
Heinrich Heine, which is accompanied  
with translations of a few of Heine's  
poems; William Ellis an article on  
"The Life and Work of Frederick  
Massachusetts labor agitator of the  
last generation; and Walter M. L.  
Raymond a story entitled "A Matter of  
Definition." Morris' "News from No-  
where" is continued. Some of the il-  
lustrations are very good—a reproduc-  
tion of Debat-Ponsan's painting, "This  
Is My Commandment, that Ye Love  
One Another," an excellent cartoon by  
W. Bennett's portraits of Heine and  
Stewart, and one or two decorative  
pieces by Gardner's pen.

## POETRY







## HOW MUCH LONGER

Will American Workingmen Be Fooled Into Voting Against Their Own Interests?

BY CHARLES UFFERT.

This is the question which invariably propounds itself to a Socialist when the results of an election are announced. The late elections, mostly for local offices in the cities, would suggest that the American workingman is a rather easy mark. The reason we attribute the results to the workingmen is because they are the deciding factor in all elections, as they constitute the majority of the voters. In New York City they allowed themselves to be duped into casting their votes for a "reform" administration, and in other places—San Francisco and Bridgeport, Conn., for instance—they were made to believe that because a workingman had been placed at the head of the ticket of one of the old parties, their interests would be served by voting for that party.

The day after election a workingman who knew that I was active in the Socialist movement came up to me and said: "Aren't you disgusted to see that after all your efforts the Socialist Party has polled such a small vote?" My reply was: "No, I'm not disgusted nor discouraged; I am only sorry for the workingmen who have been fooled by the political bunco stevedores into buying another lot of green goods labeled reform."

That is just about the status of the case. Socialists who were clear and enlightened enough to see through the game of the politicians have no cause to feel disappointed or dejected. That is the lot which will fall to the other fellows when they awake from their trance and discover that absolutely nothing has been done in the way of bettering their conditions, or of effecting any real reforms in the government of the different municipalities.

But then more elections will be held and the workingman will have a chance to correct his error and to make amends for his mistakes. What strikes us as very queer is the fact that workingmen who are striving the year round to obtain more pay or shorter hours of labor, in order that they may provide themselves and their families more abundantly with the necessities of life, will go on Election Day and vote for a continuance of the present capitalist order of society, which is supported both by the Republican and Democratic parties, and which spells subjugation, degradation, and misery for the working class.

Here are the trade unions which fight continually with the employers, and in return are fought by them. The trade union is a product of capitalism, and will have to keep on fighting as long as capitalism is in existence. The fact is that workingmen are forced through the existence of the class struggle to continue into unions for their mutual protection. But how illogical is it to see men who must fight the year round to obtain concessions from their employers and who spend their time and money to maintain their economic organizations, go forth on Election Day and declare IN FAVOR OF CONTINUING THE PRESENT ORDER OF SOCIETY.

The trade unionist who votes for one of the old capitalist parties on Election Day is violating the very principles he upholds the other 364 days of the year. The trade unionist fights for better conditions of living all the year through not merely for the sake of fighting, but because he is forced to do it by the existing conditions. In there not reason enough for him to go on the most important day of the year and vote for the Socialist Party, for the collective ownership of the instruments of production and distribution, so that the class struggle may be terminated. For surely if these things were collective property, instead of private property, there would no longer be a necessity of fighting their present owners. There would then no longer exist any owners or owned—for it is a fact that the owners of the means of production own also the men who must have access to them. Or, to put it in another way, WE WOULD ALL BE OWNERS THEN.

That any workingman, whether he be a member of a trade union or not, should vote to continue the present competitive system can only be explained by the fact that he does not realize their position in today's society.

Here are the laborers, the producers of ALL wealth, the men, women, and children who by their toil create all the things that go to make up our present civilization. Look at them, study their conditions, their desires and aspirations, and what do we find? Conditions that bring doubt into our minds whether this state of affairs can truly be called a civilization. The Declaration of Independence contained the following passage: "We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Can the workingman of today, at the beginning of the twentieth century, say that he enjoys these "unalienable" rights? In order to live we must obtain employment, and as the workingman of today, owing to the development of the machinery of production, is not in the possession of this machinery, he must sell his labor-power upon the labor market as any other commodity is sold. Whenever the supply of labor is large—and it generally is rather large—the price goes down; and when the supply is small, then he may be able to sell his labor-power at a higher price. But sometimes because the workers have been TOO DILIGENT, they are laid off, they get a vacation without pay; they are not allowed to produce wealth and receive no wages, can not buy food or clothing, simply because they have worked TOO HARD. This condition is certainly not conducive to "liberty or the pursuit of happiness."

The employers, who have the work-

ingmen at their mercy, can dictate terms as to what shall be your hours of labor or what you should receive for it. You have no say in these matters, unless you belong to a union—and even then you cannot achieve full justice. Your happiness depends upon shorter hours and larger pay. But your employer's interest is just opposite—long hours and small pay. So your employer has the power, owing to his ownership of the tools which you must have access to in order to live, to buy how much liberty and how much happiness you should enjoy! Think it over, brother workingman, and ask yourself if you should respect such a social system whose very foundation is built upon injustice and wrong.

Do you realize that your position in the world is very much like that of a fruit-tree or a rose-bush? Let me illustrate. You workingmen are in this world merely to bring forth fruit—just as the tree gives fruit, but never receives any benefit therefrom; and the more fruit it produces the sooner its days of living will be over—as when it bears much fruit the limbs are so heavy that they break down and shorten the life of a tree thereby. The fruit which is brought forth by your labor—the wealth which you produce—is never given to you, except a small fraction, perhaps one-fifth, enough to keep you from breaking down, so you can come back the next week and produce more. And when you exert yourself and produce too much wealth you break down just like the fruit tree, in the prime of life, and you leave a family in mourning and in fear of want. That is today the reward for thrift. And yet we call it civilization, this condition we are living under today. What a farce it is!

Labor, that mighty power which builds palaces and dwells in tenements and hovels, builds automobiles and walks afoot, builds beautiful parks, ways for some one else to drive upon, while the workers and newspaper editors teach that these conditions ARE JUST, also builds mighty weapons of war to destroy that which it has through arduous toil built up—and so we could keep on indefinitely to show the utter lack of sense or reason why such a system of glaring wrongs should be allowed to continue. And you, fellow workingman, can abolish it, simply by joining the party of your own class, the Socialist Party, and voting the only path-work system out of existence.

The conditions existing today—private ownership of land and capital, which conditions in turn create wage-slavery—are the successors of other conditions of slavery. Before this regime, we had feudalism—the landed aristocracy on the one hand and those who were forced to work for them on the other. Prior to feudalism there was chattel slavery. So we may learn from history that one system of slavery has been abolished, and another system of slavery substituted. And so the present regime is no exception; but it lies in the power of the working class to abolish this present system, because the workingmen are in possession of the right to vote. Let them study the position of their class and they will learn that it is to their interest and to the interest of civilization that they organize politically to abolish the present system of wage slavery and substitute Socialism, the Co-operative Commonwealth, the collective ownership of land and the machinery of production and distribution; thereby putting an end to slavery, once and for all, by abolishing class rule and substituting a Social Democracy, a rule of all the people.

"Oh, I know Socialism would be a great blessing and the liberation of the working class," I can imagine some one interjecting; "but you are such a small party and have no chance of winning your fight." That is really a peculiar objection. Take, for instance, the hardly little band which in the year 1773 started the Revolution in the then domain of King George, fighting for the political liberties which we enjoy today, and imagine if you can when they pleaded for converts to help them carry out the fight, their revolting answer: "Yes, it is a great fight, you are carrying on, and a noble one, but you have no chance, you are too small an army and cannot hope to win." Is every one were to think thus, no great movement for all really great movements begin small—would ever succeed. But happily this is not the case, and not a day passes but there are converts to the great cause upheld by the Socialist Party.

Now a word to those who are already aware of these truths and of the justice of the Socialist movement: I refer to the sympathizers. Sympathy is all very well and good; but sympathy alone is not enough; it does not go far enough. The hours in South Africa have been assisted the sympathy of countless thousands, including some great statesmen, and also some political parties in this country; but still we do not find them victorious in their fight with Great Britain. So I want to say to you, my dear sympathizer, come and join the ranks of the army of fighters, the organized phalanx which is working day and night with might and main to carry these truths to those who know them not. Join the Socialist Party and help to carry on this grand fight for Socialism. You can prove your sympathy in no better way.

If this call to duty were to be followed by all those who sympathize with the Socialist Party, then we would have a mighty army of workers to spread literature, get subscriptions for the party papers and in general carry on such a campaign of education that by the time the next general election comes around, we would poll a magnificent vote for the emancipation of the working class.

—Old fogies, hypocrites, and the "people who are satisfied" have always tried to block the advance of every true reform. They have always stood in the way of the wheel of progress—until it ran over them.—Social Democratic Herald.

## STREET-CAR PROFITS.

Half the Revenue of Metropolitan Leased Lines Goes to Capitalists—What Socialists Would Do.

The October report of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for its leased lines—the Third Avenue, East Broadway, St. Nicholas, and three cross-town lines—shows on its face a deficit of \$1,032. If we should take the official bookkeeping of our street railway magnates without criticism, we should have to believe that these gentlemen were in the business for pure love of the public, at a net expense to themselves of some \$12,000 a year.

A little examination of the report shows that this is not the fact, however. The appearance of a deficit is produced by charging up, as one of the expenses of the business, the interest which these gentlemen, as directors and stockholders, pay to their own dear selves as bondholders, and the rentals which they pay themselves as lessors. That is, one of the forms of capitalist appropriation of the product appears as if it were an item of expenditure by the capitalists. This is, of course, the ordinary method of reporting, and perfectly correct for capitalist purposes; but the man who wants to know at what rate the capitalists are able to read between the lines of the report.

When only real expenses, as reported, are taken into consideration, it appears that during the month of October these leased lines paid to their owners, under the forms of rent, interest, or profit, the sum of \$51,047, after covering all cost of maintenance and operation. The gross income was \$1,194,970. So, by a simple process in division, we can see that 4 1/2 per cent. of the receipts went to the capitalists in one of these three forms—or, in other words, that out of every nickel paid in fares, the capitalists pocketed 2 1/2 cents, not for any work they may have done, but purely and simply because they own the roads. Some of the capitalists—a few of the smaller ones—did some work, certainly, in the way of management and superintendence; but for this they received good big salaries in addition to their profits.

Under a Socialist city administration, with municipal ownership of the street railways, that half-million a month which now goes to useless capitalists would be quite otherwise disposed of. A good share of it would be used in raising the wages of the men now employed and in hiring more men, so as to reduce the hours of labor. One-half of that surplus, so applied, would tend to establish the eight-hour day and increase daily wages 10 per cent. for all the workmen. The other half could then be applied to improving and extending the service, so that people going to and from their work would not have to be jammed like sardines in a box.

And the benefit to the working class would not even stop there. The raising of the wages of street-car employees and the employment of a larger number at shorter hours would react favorably on other trades, reducing the army of the unemployed and making it easier for other workingmen to secure higher pay or shorter hours from their private employers. Whatever really improves the condition of one part of the working class always indirectly benefits all the rest of that class.

Do you not think, you street-car employees and other workingmen, that you would gain more by this one measure which the Socialists advocate than by all that the "reformers" have promised you? The Socialist Democratic Party will have a ticket in the field in the next municipal campaign in this city and in next year's state campaign. There will be Socialist tickets in city, state, and national campaigns all over the country, representing always the demand of the working class for the full product of its labor. If you want even a better share of your product, the best thing you can do is to join the Socialist movement now and work for it from now till Election Day.

## PROGRESS OF THE TRUSTS.

One of the probabilities of the future is that the Standard Oil people will acquire a large interest in the Manhattan Elevated, thus bringing it into close connection with the other franchise monopolies of the city. The gas and electric lighting, heating, and power systems and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, which controls nearly all the surface roads of Manhattan and the Bronx, are already dominated by the Standard Oil ring, in conjunction with the Whitney-Bradley syndicate.

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, commonly known as the Fertilizer Trust, having got control of the major portion of the artificial fertilizer industry, the few companies which were left out have now been forced to combine into one. The combination of these "dependent" concerns leads toward a trust in general, a step toward their final absorption by it.

The two companies which now own all the trolley roads on the Canadian side of the Niagara River are combining.

The Wilmot & Hobbs Manufacturing Company of Bridgeport, Conn., owning the largest rolling mills in the state, has been absorbed by the American Tube and Stamping Company, and is likely to be moved away from that city.

MIDDLE CLASS FAILURES.

"Bradstreet's" reports 180 failures in the United States during the last week, against 221 for the previous week, and 184, 177, 212, and 220 for the corresponding weeks of 1900 to 1907. About 90 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of \$5,000 or less, and 6 per cent. had from \$5,000 to \$20,000 capital. And what the small bankrupts lost, the large companies gobbled up.

As government is but an index of a nation's dominant economic force, so the strife and struggle, the crime and corruption on the political field, is but a reflection of perpetual conditions in the competitive industrial and commercial world. Even modern war between nations has come to be recognized as but an intensified form of the struggle for commercial advantage.—M. W. Wilkins.

## LABOR POLITICS IN CONNECTICUT.

City Elections in Ansonia, Derby, and Bridgeport Indicate Growth of Class Feeling—Socialist Education Needed.

During the machinists' strike last summer the workingmen of Ansonia, Conn., were treated to an object lesson in the shape of a court injunction of the most sweeping kind. Several of the most active among the strikers were arrested on charges of conspiracy and were held under \$1,000 bail to appear before the Superior Court in January.

The "Patent" Foundry Company, on whose application the injunction was issued, also brought suit against the unions for \$25,000 damages and an attorney's fee of \$10,000 on the homes of about seventy of the strikers.

The reaction against this display of capitalist class-consciousness came at the elections November 5. The trade unionists took an active part in the primaries of both the Republican and Democratic parties and succeeded in getting a number of trade unionists, several of whom were strikers, nominated on each of the tickets. They concentrated their efforts on the election of these nominees and succeeded in electing a mayor and a majority of the council who are union men.

The mayor-elect, Stephen Charters, is a member of the Carpenters' Union, and one of the leaders in the strike at the Farrell Foundry, where he was employed. He was one of the strikers who were arrested on July 16 for violating the injunction of Judge Gager. His home was attached and he is held for trial for conspiracy for taking an active part in the strike.

This movement, so far as the rank and file of the workingmen are concerned, is a genuine outburst of class spirit. The men elected are thoroughly sincere trade unionists. But the movement has no definite program, and the few elected men who have had any previous political experience acquired it in the old political parties.

The neighboring city of Derby, where the trade unions are strongly organized, has been represented for several years in the state legislature by an active trade unionist and agitator and has several unionists on the city council.

The effect of the injunction of Judge Gager has been to arouse an interest in political action among workingmen in this state, and the politicians who are engaged in keeping some semblance of life in the Democratic party are laying snares to capture this sentiment.

In Bridgeport, Dennis Mulvihill, a stationary engineer, was nominated by the Democratic party and elected by the votes of workingmen whom the failure of the machinists' strike in that city had led to thinking. The Derby "News," a daily paper published by the American Newspaper Publishing Company, and which was about to stop publication when the machinists' strike began, was suddenly revived, the endorsement and support of the Central Labor Union was secured for it, and its circulation pushed until it has become the leading paper in the twin cities—Derby and Ansonia. Under the influence of this paper the spontaneous labor movement is rapidly being canalized into the Democratic party and already hints are given in its pages of a Democratic labor party which shall sweep Bridgeport and the Naugatuck Valley and possibly the county and state by the state election next year.

That this labor movement, like the many similar ones which have preceded it, will ultimately end in dismal failure is certain. It only remains for the Socialists of Connecticut, and especially of New Haven County, to renew their activity and work vigorously to spread Socialist ideas among the workers of these towns while the opportunity is favorable, so that when the fall comes they will know the reason why, and be prepared for a class-conscious Socialist party.

W.

## SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Significant Extracts from the Capitalist Press Touching on Socialism.

The subject of Socialism is not one to be ignored nor to be sneered out of discussion by the beneficiaries of the monopoly of wealth. It is receiving the best thoughts of the best minds of the most enlightened nations of the earth.—Editorial in Seattle Daily Times.

The Portland "Oregonian" says: "Socialism is in the air. It has conquered the ranks of labor and permeated the schools of learning."

The Boston "Post" says: "The immense consolidations that have marked the opening of the century point unmistakably to the strengthening of the Socialist idea."

The St. Louis "Mirror" says: "The development of the consolidation idea renders all protest against ultimate Socialism futile and foolish."

The St. Louis "Argo-Democrat" says: "Socialism promises to be a force with which American statesmen may have to reckon."

The New York "Tribune" says: "The capitalist and captain of industry in these latter days has set himself to demonstrate that the theories of the Socialists are sound."

The Boston "Daily Post" after discussing the trust outlook, remarks: "What is to come of all this? It is one more long step towards Socialism."

Possibly the Socialist Party will gain sufficient strength in numbers to force on one or both of the great political parties certain of the reforms they advocate. It is to be hoped that they will.—Barthra Independent.

The Socialist theory and proposition must be reckoned with, and can by no means be dismissed with a sneer.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

By economy and self-denial the individual worker may raise himself out of his class, but should the practice be adopted by the whole class of workers, it would defeat its own object, for the production of wealth is limited by consumption, and in proportion as workers economize by restricting their consumption of the wealth they have produced, so do they cut off their opportunity to labor.—Saginaw Exponent.

## THE AMERICAN NEGRO'S PROBLEM.

Another View of the Race Question, Considered in the Light of Economic Conditions.

BY CAROLINE H. PEMBERTON.

In considering the oppressive legislation passed against the "rising" negro, it is impossible to ignore the astounding charge which the white South now lays against the colored negro race. Any attempt to discuss the race problem with the capitalist class of the South brings one immediately face to face with this charge. After admitting the worth of this or that distinguished colored man, and the fact that the race has progressed wonderfully since the war, our Southern friend invariably proceeds as follows:

"But you must remember that the negro left to himself is by nature a brute—a creature to be feared by the white womanhood of the South. You people cannot understand the panic that pervades an entire community at the mere thought of an uneducated, untrained, and untrained negro, women being left to the mercy of these brutal creatures. If you lived among us, you would feel just as we do, and you would understand these outbreaks of popular fury. Why, my good sir, mob rule is deplorable, I admit; BUT WHAT ARE WE GOING TO DO TO PROTECT OUR WOMEN AND CHILDREN?"

I have never talked to the better class of Southerners that they did not with passionate fervor plead their case against the negro in such a style as to make the picture presented to us as appalling as so terrifying—that most of us hang our heads and are content to drop the subject. Under such conditions as these, mob rule—the hanging and burning of negroes without the ceremony of a trial—seems almost justifiable.

And yet, observe: The indictment includes the whole working population; every male member of the Southern laboring class (of blacks) is represented as going about with this fiendish ambition in his heart which he proposes to carry out at the first opportunity. Was ever a worse indictment laid at the door of the working class of any community? The mere thought of it paralyzes one's sympathy and confounds one's sense of justice.

As we begin to recover from the shock of it, and our reasoning powers rally a little, we may perhaps recall the fact—now thoroughly well established and admitted by all Southerners—that during the Civil War when all able-bodied white men in the South were at the front, the helpless "white womanhood of the South" was left at home on lonely plantations not only at the mercy of these black brutal creatures, but under their sole protection! And not a single case on record of these blacks having proved faithless to their trust! On unimpeachable testimony we are told that not only did they refrain from doing evil, but they saved themselves in many cases and protected the plantations, defending the homes and hearths of their masters, with their lives against the roving bands of thieves and outlaws that infested every pillaged country after the conquering army has withdrawn.

On the strength of this honorable record, I have many a time put up a third defense of the blacks and have always met this reply:

"Yes, that is true; the blacks were perfectly faithful then—but that was owing to the influence of slavery! They have changed since. Freed men have developed all their evil propensities that under slavery were kept down and unexpressed."

This argument sounds plausible enough to those who hold to a deeply rooted faith in the total depravity of man. It would go far to convince even one who believes in the universal goodness of all men if those apologists of lynching really lived up to any such theory concerning the negro. But they do not.

The theory of a recently acquired universal negro depravity in relation to the white womanhood of the South does not stand investigation. It fails to the ground as soon as one visits the South and beholds the "black brute" who is the fond desire of the heart still serving the helpless white woman in the most intimate and personal manner in all the domestic relations of life in every household in the South. He accompanies her on all her errands; he takes her children to and from school; he is still her coachman, waiter, porter—often her chambermaid and laundress—and always her faithful attendant and protector by day or night. No one seems to have the slightest fear of him. How singular that out of such conditions of trust and responsive faithfulness should grow this phantom of a Frankenstein monster—a picture of a land peopled with such monsters—and terrified women fleeing from them!

From my own experience I can present some interesting testimony. In 1897 I visited a small colored school conducted by a few white northern women and situated in the heart of the Black Belt. On every side was a population of ignorant black peasants who were engaged in tilling the vast cotton plantations on which they lived—some of their older children being students at the school. Now these white young women thought the negro race without any other protection than that afforded by their black students, their black neighbors and two or three black teachers who were employed in the school. There was not a white man within a mile who could come to their rescue, if needed, even if he wanted to—and the presumption was rather in favor of his not wanting to, so strong was the prejudice against white teachers of colored children. In the neighborhood had been so hostile to the school and its mission, that the older students were in the habit of arming themselves with sticks and stones and quietly following the young white women when they went out for a walk—under the mistaken impression, apparently, that they needed such protection from the wicked designs of white men! There was certainly no fear of the blacks in the minds of these young women, nor did there seem to be any reason on earth why they should fear them. It was a wonderful sight on Commencement Day when the black peasants gathered around the school

house from many miles around to listen to the recitations of their children—black, homely faces shining with enthusiasm, gratitude and reverence! It was easy to believe that these were the same people that had defended their master's home and honor in his absence during the Civil War, and it was not easy to convince me from that hour that these people had "changed" and become monsters in human shape—because, forthwith, they were "free," in the narrowest acceptance of the term.

I was told that the neighborhood had been selected because it was the most God-forsaken, degraded community in the whole of the Black Belt, as far as the blacks were concerned. The fair white women are still living there, however, under black protection, though I am told they are now on somewhat better terms with their white neighbors.

But leaving out personal impressions and observations, the statistics on lynchings bear out my statement that there is no ground whatever for condemning the race as guilty of monstrous tendencies in excess of crimes proved against other races. Not more than 25 per cent. of all the negroes lynched during the past sixteen years were even accused of such tendencies—and of those accused, hanged and burned without a trial, how many may not have been innocent?

The hue and cry against the negro for his monstrous and unnatural brutality has no basis of fact for its support. Doubtless the popular excitement created by mob violence has had the usual effect on two classes of weak minds: It has stimulated here and there the degraded vicious negro to attempt a crime he would not otherwise have thought of attempting; and it has occasionally affected the hysterical weak white woman to the extent of imagining a crime has been designed or attempted where none has been thought of.

There is no other way of accounting for the prevalent belief in the overwhelming danger of this crime being committed—when it has not really been committed to any extent to correspond with the amount of public excitement on the subject—unless one concludes that it is only another evidence of the Southern capitalist's inherited antipathy to the existence of a growing class of comparatively independent negroes.

The charge is in fact another phase of social ostracism, another way of proving that the negro is not a man. It has become more than a form of persecution. The belief in the monstrous depravity of the negro is now a social stigma as dear to the Southerner as his belief in the Trinity.

To sum up briefly: The negro's problem is how to steer his way in the South through a community that wants his work and denies all the rights of his manhood; how to escape from his class conditions without letting his exploiters know that he has escaped.

His problem all over the country is the labor problem plus the inherited prejudices of employer and fellow workman in the north, plus the bitter jealousy in the South of a proud people who were conquered by the sword while defending their beloved dogma that "the negro is not a man."

A more difficult task was never placed before any race or nation. The negro needs all the optimism, faith and joyousness of his African inheritance to carry him through—all the touching songs and melodies that his musical fancy can create to lighten him on his journey. He is the only manly maker—the only original mud-maker—that this country has yet produced. His history is surely strange and sad enough to stir even the dullest people into song.

The condition of the "poor whites" of the South is another long story, which I hope some one else will take up and describe fully.

(The end.)

## PIERPONT MORGAN'S SOLILOQUY.

I Am "It." Other money kings are not in it. For a minute with J. Pierpont M.—And as for the "Divine Right" kind, they are lack numbers. "Voting kings" will not do. "Our interests are identical." (Winks solemnly.) That is to say, They make the "chips" With which I play This game of freeze out! Once it was penny ante, but it's A stiff game now, and costs A railroad, fleet of ships, or A whole bunch of factories or mills To "come in." Being no limit, you'll soon see An entire country in a jackpot! And when all is won? Why, play must end—and the fun! But the chips? What use are chips IN SOLITARY? They may have the chips and welcome THEN! But since 'twould puzzle Solomon to tell At this late day, I'll give them to Humanity, en masse. For common use of all, if they agree To "exploit" Nature! Instead of one another? If so, we'll live—as well as me—Each Man Be "It."

—Geo. W. River.

—Did you ever pinch a dog's tail, and watch him turn around and bite his tail instead of the hand? You doubtless thought the dog foolish. But the working people have done the very same thing for many years. When capitalism pinches the working people, they always fight each other instead of fighting capitalism.—Social Democratic Herald.

## Our Esteemed Contemporaries

(And OTHERS)

Saginaw Exponent.

As well speak of Christian geology or arithmetic as Christian Socialism or democracy. Socialism is a science and has absolutely nothing to do with religious belief or disbelief. In the Socialist ranks are men of all shades of religious opinion, just as in the church men of all political faiths find common ground of action.

However, Socialists do claim that the abolition of private property in the means of production and distribution of wealth will create a higher conception of morality, by doing away with the opportunity for one to gain profit or advantage at the expense of many. But this is totally aside from creed or worship or belief in supernatural agencies or manifestations. There can be no true democracy in a state where the institution of private property is such as to make masters of some and slaves of others. The Christian Democracy of Europe is misnamed, as the very fact of its organization is in opposition to the Socialist in proof positive that its real mission is to continue the division in the ranks of the working class, and thus postpone the coming of the true democracy—the Socialist Co-operative Commonwealth.

Workers' Call.

No better evidence of the importance of the Socialist movement of today could possibly be given than the fact that the most powerful church organization in existence has avowedly undertaken the task of wiping it out. In this twentieth century, the spectacle of an ecclesiastical Mrs. Partington attempting to sweep back the tide of social and economic evolution, with a religious broom, may not be in itself a very edifying performance, but it will serve to illustrate the significant fact that the lars who for years have represented Socialism as an empty dream of the future, are finally forced to confess by their action that it is the most dangerous reality of the present instead.

Saginaw Exponent.

According to statistics, the age of both men and women at marriage is greater now than ten years ago, while the records of the divorce courts show that the duration of the marriage tie is growing shorter. While both of these tend to knock the underpinning from the theory of Malthus, the increase in divorce is evidence of the decay of family life which is the consequence of the capitalist system of production. Even where the natural bread winner receives wages sufficient to make home comfortable, the young wife who has spent her girlhood days in factory or store has frequently lost her adaptability for domestic pursuits, and two hospital lives are needed. Then again, the competition of child and woman labor, with its baneful effect of lower wages, often makes it impossible for the young husband to provide the home with those comforts to which both wife and self were accustomed before marriage, and love takes flight in fear and trembling at the prospect of the bitter struggle for existence. With those who bear up under the burden of increased responsibilities and diminished incomes, the prospect is ever present of having to send the little ones to school or shops before they are half prepared to battle with the stern realities of life. And yet, with these evidences of the terrible effects of capitalism, there are still those who profess to believe that "socialism would destroy the home."

To woman more than all other oppressed ones of earth, Socialism opens a vista of liberty. Freed from economic dependence upon man, love will be the sole incentive to marriage, and marriage when consummated will be as enduring as life itself.

Missouri Socialist.

There are two ways of voting. One is in the interest of the capitalist class and the other in the interest of the working class. A man who lives on the profits of his business, the interest of his money and the rent of his land is in the broadest sense a member of the capitalist class. Profits, interest, and rent are just so much robbed from the working class. If there was no labor-power applied to the forces of nature there would be no wealth; in other words, wealth is the product of labor. If this be true, then, as it is labor alone, which creates wealth, the wealth thus created belongs to those who labor—the working class.

We know full well that they do not enjoy it. We also know that those who do enjoy it are those who are living on rent, interest, and profits, and who perform no useful labor. If this be true, they are monstrously enjoying it. If this class is able to continue this wrongful system they must go on under some form of force, though some advantage which they hold over the workers.

This force is nothing less than the capitalist system. While it is labor's power which creates wealth, this power can only be exercised with the aid of tools, machines, and without the free access to these facilities the worker is helpless and is compelled to submit to those who hold the power of permission. Those who hold this power are capitalists and it is only through their ownership of the machines that they are enabled to hold this power.

This private ownership of the machinery is the basis of the capitalist system, and so long as this system continues the workers will continue to produce wealth for others to enjoy. This system can only be abolished through the ballot, and so long as the working class vote for the continuance of this system so long will their robbery continue. It is only by rising en masse and casting a vote for the collective ownership of the machines that this robbery will cease. The collective ownership of these machines would be Socialism; it is the Socialist ticket that the working class should vote.

—All union made beer, ale and porter bears the union label on the package.

## HOW TO ORGANIZE.

Instructions for Forming Locals of the Socialist Party.

NOTE.—These directions apply to unorganized states where the charter is to be issued by the National Committee. In organized states the charters will be granted by the State Committee.

1. Five or more persons may organize a local branch, provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the Socialist Party, and sever their relations with other political parties;
2. The officers to be elected are:
  - a. A Chairman at each meeting.
  - b. Recording Secretary.
  - c. Financial Secretary.
  - d. Organizer.
  - e. Literature Agent.
3. Order of business:
  - a. Reading of the minutes.
  - b. Admission of new members.
  - c. Communications and bills.
  - d. Report of Organizer.
  - e. Reports of Committees.
  - f. Unfinished business.
  - g. New business.
4. A monthly payment, computed on a basis of five cents for each member, for the maintenance of the National organization, shall be paid to the National Secretary. Local branches may levy dues if they so choose, or may raise funds in other ways through voluntary contributions and a National dues-out of their general funds.
5. A full report of the meeting in which organization was decided on, the names of persons participating, together with five cents for each member, should be sent with application for charter; after receipt of which, upon approval of National Committee, charter will be granted.
6. Each local branch should hold a meeting at least once a week, for the transaction of business or the discussion of political and economic questions.
7. Semi-annual reports of the membership and the financial condition of each local branch, as well as upon the progress made by the Party and its prospects in the locality, shall be sent regularly to the National Secretary.
8. Any person living in a city or locality, where no local branch exists, may apply directly to the National Secretary for admission to the Party, including one month's dues, and will be enrolled as a member at large.
9. For further information not contained herein, address Leon Greenbaum, National Secretary, Room 427, Emille Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Why the Women's National Socialist League Has Been Formed

AN APPEAL.

The competitive system on which civilization rests has reached that stage of development where it is retarding instead of accelerating progress. It has given birth to monopoly, to the concentration of vast wealth in the hands of a few, and that wealth is used to subvert the press and the pulpit, to delude the people, control the government of the country and lower the standard of civilization.



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PRICE 2 CENTS

## FIRST ACTION RE-AFFIRMED.

### Essex County Trades Council Renews Declaration for Independent Labor Politics.

Medium instructing delegates to A. F. of L. Convention to Support Resolution for Collective Ownership is Finally Carried by a Vote of 32 to 24—A Fair Test of Strength.

In last Friday's session of the Trades Council of Essex County, N. J., the resolution instructing the Council's delegate to the A. F. of L. Convention to support a resolution for collective ownership came up for a third time and a decided victory was registered for the supporters of the resolution, the instructions being reaffirmed after a stormy debate, by a vote of 32 to 24.

The resolution in question is identical with that adopted by the Kentucky Central Federation Union last month. It recites the facts of the class struggle between labor and capital, of the progressive concentration of wealth, and of the subservience of Republican and Democratic parties to capitalist interests, and calls upon the working people to take part in independent political action on class lines for the purpose of establishing collective ownership of the means of production and distribution.

The resolution was adopted in the Essex County Trades Council at its meeting of Nov. 22 by a vote of 39 to 10. At the following meeting a vigorous attempt was made to rescind it but, although no direct vote was then taken on the question, test votes on parliamentary questions connected with it showed a majority of 32 to 19 for the resolution. That meeting broke up in disorder, without taking definite action on the matter. At last Friday's meeting the full forces of the opposition were rallied and the vote of 32 to 24 may be taken as a final and decisive show of strength on the question of class conscious labor politics.

## FOR LABOR PRESS IN NEW JERSEY.

Conference Called in Newark to Consider Plan of Establishing a Socialist and Trade Union Weekly There.

A conference of Socialists and trade unionists has been called to meet at the headquarters of the Socialist Party of Essex County, N. J., 124 Market street, Newark, on Sunday, Dec. 15, at 2 p. m. sharp. The object of the meeting is to take action on the proposition to organize a publishing association for the purpose of establishing a weekly paper for the State of New Jersey, to advocate the cause of trade unionism in all branches of industry and to educate the producing class on strictly class-conscious labor politics, in opposition to the organized efforts of the capitalist class to strangle and perpetuate the system of exploitation.

The originators of this movement believe that the time is ripe for a class-conscious labor paper in New Jersey, and that it should be published in Newark, that being the best organized city in the state and the largest center of industry. They desire that every trade unionist and every Socialist who possibly can do so shall attend this meeting.

## FROM ST. LOUIS TO NEW YORK.

St. Louis Central Trades Union Congratulates New York Central Federation Upon Passage of Socialist Resolution.

A feature of last Sunday's session of the Central Federation Union was the reading of a letter from the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis, Mo., congratulating the New York body upon the passage of the resolution instructing its delegate in the Federation convention at Scranton to introduce and vote for a resolution calling upon the workmen of the United States "to make for independent political action in a party, having as its avowed object the overthrow of the capitalist system of production and distribution and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth—that is, the public ownership and operation of the means of production and distribution for public service instead of for private profit."

The letter of greeting was written by the Secretary of the St. Louis C. T. and L. U., D. Krehlman, under instructions given him by that body at its meeting of Nov. 24. It further conveyed the information that the St. Louis central body had instructed its delegate at Scranton to agitate and vote in support of the resolution in question. The letter closed "with the hope that the next campaign in the City of New York will show a unanimous answer to this call."

**AUTHORITY AND REASON.**  
I accept unreservedly the views of my class, living or dead. "The master has said it" is never conclusive with me. Even though I have found him right blue times, I do not take the tenth proposition on trust. Unless that also be proved sound and rational, I reject it. Horace Greeley.

—Greeley claims respect the fight against James Butler still on.

## ABUSE OF POWER IN THE SCHOOLS.

Teachers at City College Attempt to Prevent Socialist Student from Wearing Party Badges.

The attention of The Worker has just been called to another instance of abuse of power by teachers in the College of New York, where it will be remembered, an issue of the students' paper was confiscated and the editors threatened with punishment for inserting an article written by a young Socialist reflecting on Crokerism.

A few days ago one of the students, a young man named Sackin, who is an adherent of the Social Democratic Party, came to his classes wearing the party button on his coat. His teacher noticed it and ordered him to take it off at once, and when he refused to do so, threatened to suspend him.

The student, however, was firm in his refusal to betray his colors, and an appeal was made to President Webb. The latter had to admit that he could not expect a student for wearing a Socialist badge, but he gave Sackin a lecture on the subject, telling him that "we will not tolerate Socialism or Anarchism in this college," and advising him to remove the button—which advice, of course, had no more effect than the subordinate teacher's threats.

The incident aroused considerable interest among the students, not a few of whom are Socialists and there was a lively demand for S. D. P. buttons. "Crokerism" Sackin's refusal to bow to the tyranny attempted by the teachers will have a good effect and his example should be followed wherever the school authorities offer to interfere with the political affiliations of students.

## GAIN IN ROCKVILLE.

Connecticut City Increases Its Vote for Socialist Party.

The city election in Rockville, Conn., shows a gain for the Socialist Party. Albert L. Street, our candidate for Mayor, received 240 votes and our other candidates on the city ticket each got 105 or 104. Our candidate for Alderman in the Third Ward has 102 and the candidate for Councilman, 41. In the Second we have 41 for Councilman and in the Fourth, 104.

The R. L. P. has 32 votes for its city ticket, 4 for Councilman in the Second and 25 in the Fourth.

A year ago we had only ward candidates. Our vote was 171 and that of the R. L. P. 42. This year we gain 23 votes and the R. L. P. loses 10.

## CITY ELECTIONS IN WASHINGTON.

At the recent city election in Fairbanks, Alaska, there were four parties in the field—Citizens', Citizens' Municipal Reform, People's, and Socialist Party. The first had a full ticket and the Socialist ticket was complete, except for City Attorney. The C. M. R. had candidates only for Mayor, City Attorney, and Councilmen in the Third, Fifth, and Sixth Wards, and the People's Party only for Councilmen in the Third and Fourth Wards.

Our candidate for Mayor, John Clark, received 138 votes, as against 277 for the Citizens' candidate and 150 for the C. M. R. For other offices our vote ranged from 89 to 117. Our average was 108 out of a total vote cast of 665 and a total registration of 700.

In Whiteout our candidate for Mayor, E. Lux, received 75 votes as against 605 and 562 for the other two candidates.

## THE SOCIALIST VOTE GROWING "DOWN SOUTH."

Campbell County, Ky., gave 517 votes for the Socialist Party at the late election. The vote in the presidential election of 1900 was 150. We gain 367 per cent. The total vote of the county is 10,042, so that we have a little over 5 per cent. The campaign worked hard and intend to keep it up. Newport, which is the county seat, gives us 457 out of the 517 votes.

## SOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONISM.

The following resolution was adopted by the Socialist Party in National Convention at Indianapolis, Ind., on July 31, 1901:

"The Socialist Party, in convention assembled, declares that the trade union movement and independent political action are the emancipating factors of the wage-working class. The trade union movement is the natural result of capitalist production and represents the economic side of the working class movement. We consider it the duty of the Socialists to join the unions of their respective trades and assist in building up and unifying the trade and labor organizations. We recognize that labor unions are by historical necessity organized on neutral grounds as far as political affiliation is concerned.

"We call the attention of trade unionists to the fact that the class struggle so nobly waged by the trade union forces to-day, while it may result in bettering the exploitation of labor, can never abolish that exploitation. The exploitation of labor will come to an end only when society takes possession of all the means of production for the benefit of all the people. It is the duty of every trade unionist to realize the necessity of independent political action on class-conscious lines, to join the Socialist Party and to assist in building up a strong political movement of the wage-working class, whose ultimate aim and object must be the abolition of wage slavery and the establishment of a co-operative state of society based on the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution."

Among the telegrams of greeting received was the following from Leon Greenbaum of St. Louis, National Secretary of the Socialist Party, by order of the National Committee:

"The International Socialist Party, which is the trade union party, ex-

## THE FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION

Now in Session at Scranton, Is Largest Ever Held in the History of That Body.

Socialist Delegates Are Numerous and Active—Action on Socialist Resolutions Not Yet Taken—Ben Tillet Makes Good Impression—President Gompers' Report Shows No Change in His Old Position.

The twenty-first annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, which assembled in Scranton, Pa., on Thursday morning, Dec. 13, and which is still in session as we go to press, is the largest which that body has ever held and undoubtedly represents a much larger number of working people than ever before. The Credentials Committee, at the opening of the first day's session, reported favorably on 25 delegates—representing sixty-eight national unions, 14 state federations, 62 central bodies, and 81 local unions—besides two fraternal delegates from Great Britain and one from Canada. In last year's convention there were 221 delegates.

A number of contests arose, several on the ground of non-payment of dues and others on account of trade complications. Among the latter was the case of Herman Robinson, representing the New York C. F. U., contested by the International Sheet Metal Workers. The protest was afterward withdrawn and the delegate seated. Among the protestants on the ground of non-payment of dues was that of the United Mine Workers' Union. After considerable discussion the miners' delegates were seated. Another contest arose over the delegate from the Richmond, Va., central body, on account of its excluding colored delegates; this was settled by seating the delegate and providing for the organization of a separate central body for the colored workmen.

Delegates Brandt and Joseph of the St. Louis central body and the Philadelphia Labor League were also contested on questions of trade unionism, but both were seated.

## SOCIALIST DELEGATES.

Among the Socialist delegates present were J. W. Clayton, representing the "Campanero" International; Aug. Fichtelberg, Ernest Bohm, J. P. Weigel, and Chas. Nicolaus, of the Brewery Workers; J. M. Barnes of International Cigar-makers; Chas. Goldstein, of the Amalgamated Wood Workers; W. J. Croke, of the Flint Glass Workers; Max Haynes of Cleveland; N. P. Geiger of Dayton, O.; Elmer Slinger of March, Pa.; W. M. Brandt of St. Louis; George Joseph of Philadelphia; Geo. N. Ward of Erie, Pa.; C. F. Quinn of Wilkes-Barre; P. W. Hall of Kansas City; and H. A. Smith of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Delegate Goldstein of New York introduced the Socialist resolution already reported in The Worker and an identical resolution was introduced by instructions from Birmingham, Ala.

## TILLET'S SPEECH.

The feature of Saturday's session was an eloquent address by Comrade Ben Tillet, fraternal delegate from Great Britain. Reviewing the progress of the British labor movement, he said that federation was the order of the day. The trustification of capital made closer organization of workmen necessary. He declared that the British unions were making good progress, that by grit and perseverance they were relieving every defeat and learning by experience how to do better in the future.

"He referred also to the power of labor organizations in Denmark, which, he said, were fifty years ahead of Great Britain. The Danish workmen were thoroughly organized, had their own daily press, and had elected their own representatives to parliament. As a consequence, they were feared and respected by the capitalists.

Tillet openly declared himself a Socialist and said that every thinking workman ought to be a Socialist. Socialists were not dreamers, as could be shown by practical results of Socialist action in England—such as protection for workers in dangerous trades, restriction of child labor, various municipal services for the benefit of the workers, etc.

"In America you are greatly troubled about the trusts," he said. "You don't want them, but you will have to have them. You cannot win them by force until you have passed through the wilderness of trusts. Trusts are growing rapidly in England. In every avenue of production and distribution the capitalists are exercising collective action. With this growth of trusts there is a rapid growth of belief in collective ownership."

"The Socialists have given new life and impetus to trade unionism in England. They have given it a new ideal. Since the present system makes a few rich and a great many poor, we must have a new system. We must own the means of production. We consider our citizenship as a means to accomplish this end. This is the ideal of the new unionism in Great Britain.

"We say, Get all we can out of the present system. We will have to fight capitalists all the time. We cannot gain immediately by demanding the whole of what we want than by asking only for a little. And we must use all our powers, including political action, to advance our interests and realize our ideals."

Tillet's speech made a deep impression on the delegates. It is understood that he will remain in this country for a few weeks and will lecture in a number of cities.

Among the telegrams of greeting received was the following from Leon Greenbaum of St. Louis, National Secretary of the Socialist Party, by order of the National Committee:

"The International Socialist Party, which is the trade union party, ex-

## THE PRESIDENT AND LABOR.

One Twenty-fourth Part of His Message Devoted to the Working Class.

Many Sweet Words, but Not One Important Recommendation for Now or Progressive Measures—Those He Makes Are Qualified and Guarded—Most Interesting Feature Is the Omissions.

President Roosevelt expresses the opinion that "with the sole exception of the farming interest, no one matter is of such vital moment to our whole people as the welfare of the wage workers." How little he means what he says is shown by the fact that he devotes less than one-twenty-fourth of his message to this subject—less space than he gives to the question of completing the conquest of the Philippines and about half as much as he gives to the army or to the navy.

But the thousand words which the President devotes to the interests of the working class would, however, have been enough—if only they had been the right words, if only they had embodied clear and unqualified recommendations of definite measures that would directly and materially benefit the wage-working class. Alas, we have never had expected this, however, is doomed to disappointment.

The President thinks the law against the importation of laborers under contract and the Chinese Exclusion Act are good things. Well, no one proposes to repeal the former and it was already morally certain that the latter would be re-enacted—so here is nothing very radical or progressive.

He thinks that, "if possible," Congress should do something to help the state governments in preventing the competition of convict labor, with rule and American commerce upon people who preferred to rate themselves and not to be exploited by American capitalists. WHY DOES HE QUESTION THE POSSIBILITY OF THE PRACTICABILITY OF ENFORCING AGAINST AMERICAN CAPITALISTS, FOR THE BENEFIT OF AMERICAN WORKING PEOPLE, SUCH MEASURES? MEET THEM AS THEY COME. WHY, indeed? Just because he knows that the American capitalists own the Republican party and own him, as the elected representative of that party, and that he and his party can make and enforce laws only by the consent of that capitalist class.

He hopes that the capitalists will be wise enough to allow him and his party, as their political masters, to make, on their behalf, some significant concessions, in order to prevent the working people from becoming class-conscious and carrying into effect, over the heads of capitalists and capitalist parties, the whole of those just demands. But he is not sure whether the capitalists have the wisdom to concede even so little.

For the rest, he recommends that the government should provide in its contracts that all work be done under "fair" conditions and that "a good factory law" should be passed for the District of Columbia. These are among the recommendations that every president regularly makes and that every Congress understands to be intended "in a Pickwickian sense," and quietly drops into the waste-basket.

**INTERESTING OMISSIONS.**  
On the whole, the portion of the message dealing with the labor question is rather more interesting for what it omits than for what it contains. There are at least two other matters of detail, both of very great importance to the working class, on which the President might have been expected to say something. He could hardly have forgotten. One is a protection of the lives of railway employees; the other, the abuse of the injunction power by state and federal courts in dealing with labor conflicts. On both of these points he is profoundly silent.

It is nearly ten years since a law was created requiring the railroad companies to provide their rolling stock with certain uniform "safety appliances" to reduce the danger to their employees of injury or death at their work. The enforcement of this law was entrusted to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Five years were allowed to the companies to comply with its provisions, and then they were given two additional years. But even yet the journals of the railway employees' organizations are full of complaints that the law is not obeyed, as well as that it is not broad enough in its provisions to meet the necessities of the case. These unions have been appealing to the Commission to enforce the law. They have been appealing to Congress to improve it and provide for its enforcement. No doubt within the last two months they have addressed the President on the subject. But not a word does he say.

**RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.**  
That their complaints are well founded is proven by these two facts: THE PROPORTION OF PASSENGERS KILLED OR INJURED TO THE WHOLE NUMBER OF PASSENGERS CARRIED IS STEADILY IN-

creasing. But the proportion of employees killed or injured to the whole number employed is steadily increasing. The first fact shows that the companies CAN run their trains more safely, if they will; the second shows that, so far as their employees are concerned, they WILL NOT unless they are compelled to do so by a QUESTION OF LIFE AND DEATH to hundreds of workingmen every year, and a question of bread and butter to the thousands who are yearly maimed and disabled from supporting their families. But it is also a QUESTION OF PROFIT to the hundreds—perhaps it would be better to say scores or dozens—of capitalists who own the funds and most of the paying stock of the railway companies, and whose unearned income would be reduced by the expense of proper equipment on their roads.

There is another abuse which accounts for a large proportion of the fatal railway accidents and which it is quite within the constitutional powers of the federal government to forbid. Engineers, conductors, train-dispatchers, and other railway employees on the alertness of their eyes and ears, and whose unearned income would be reduced by the expense of proper equipment on their roads.

If the President had sincerely meant one word of all the "talk" that he gives to the working class in his message, he would have strenuously recommended a drastic measure extending the alertness of the law in question; providing, further, for an eight-hour day for all railway workers; and putting means into the hands of the railway unions to secure the strict enforcement of all its provisions.

But if the President had made such a recommendation as that, certain gentlemen hearing the names of Morgan, Rockefeller, Harriman, Vanderbilt, Gould, and other names, would have been offended and Theodore Roosevelt would have had no hope of getting a re-nomination in the Republican convention of 1904. And Theodore Roosevelt, with all his strenuousness, is one of the numerous men who "would rather be president than his rights."

**TO INJUNCTIONS.**  
The other question—that of the interference of the courts to help capitalists against striking, boycotting, or locked-out workmen—is pressing more and more upon the attention of the working people every day. The abuse of the power of injunction in such cases began many years ago. It has grown as the class struggle between labor and capital has become more intense. It has been resorted to to oppress all the portions that no trade union any longer expects justice from the bench, that contempt of court has become one of the cardinal virtues, that the title of "Judge" has become an appellation almost as disgraceful as that of "alderman."

We need not here speak more particularly of this abuse of judicial power. It is a really formidable force in Congress has been appealed to again and again, on which every trade union in the land has adopted resolutions of protest, on which all the newspapers have dilated. Surely the President could not have forgotten it. But again, he is silent. And for him, as a Republican president, this is wise. To advise any measure that would protect the working people from such outrages would be to invite the wrath of the interests that put him and his party in power and to oppose them upon a matter of vital importance to their system of exploitation. Obviously, he could not do that.

It is evident that labor has little to hope from President Roosevelt or his Congress or from the party which they represent. Not until the workingmen of the country make a really formidable vote for a party that uncompromisingly demands the complete emancipation of labor will they receive even partial concessions worthy of consideration. And not until they take possession of the political power through the agency of such a party will the government cease to be the tool of the capitalist class. Such a party exists. It cost a hundred thousand votes for Eugene V. Debs in the standard-bearer of class-conscious Socialism last year. It will cost more from year to year. It puts a workman in the White House. Then we shall have a presidential message that will mark an epoch in the world's history. Till then—"worlds, worlds," as Hamlet says.

## JEWELRY WORKERS' BILL.

Jewelry Workers' Union No. 1 holds its third annual ball on Saturday evening, Dec. 14, at Arlington Hall, 19-21 St. Marks Place.

Which is the worst an aristocracy which bequeaths its law-making power to incompetent offspring, or plutocracy which does likewise with industrial power?—Sagawa Express.

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One Twenty-fourth Part of His Message Devoted to the Working Class.

Many Sweet Words, but Not One Important Recommendation for Now or Progressive Measures—Those He Makes Are Qualified and Guarded—Most Interesting Feature Is the Omissions.

President Roosevelt expresses the opinion that "with the sole exception of the farming interest, no one matter is of such vital moment to our whole people as the welfare of the wage workers." How little he means what he says is shown by the fact that he devotes less than one-twenty-fourth of his message to this subject—less space than he gives to the question of completing the conquest of the Philippines and about half as much as he gives to the army or to the navy.

But the thousand words which the President devotes to the interests of the working class would, however, have been enough—if only they had been the right words, if only they had embodied clear and unqualified recommendations of definite measures that would directly and materially benefit the wage-working class. Alas, we have never had expected this, however, is doomed to disappointment.

The President thinks the law against the importation of laborers under contract and the Chinese Exclusion Act are good things. Well, no one proposes to repeal the former and it was already morally certain that the latter would be re-enacted—so here is nothing very radical or progressive.

He thinks that, "if possible," Congress should do something to help the state governments in preventing the competition of convict labor, with rule and American commerce upon people who preferred to rate themselves and not to be exploited by American capitalists. WHY DOES HE QUESTION THE POSSIBILITY OF THE PRACTICABILITY OF ENFORCING AGAINST AMERICAN CAPITALISTS, FOR THE BENEFIT OF AMERICAN WORKING PEOPLE, SUCH MEASURES? MEET THEM AS THEY COME. WHY, indeed? Just because he knows that the American capitalists own the Republican party and own him, as the elected representative of that party, and that he and his party can make and enforce laws only by the consent of that capitalist class.

He hopes that the capitalists will be wise enough to allow him and his party, as their political masters, to make, on their behalf, some significant concessions, in order to prevent the working people from becoming class-conscious and carrying into effect, over the heads of capitalists and capitalist parties, the whole of those just demands. But he is not sure whether the capitalists have the wisdom to concede even so little.

For the rest, he recommends that the government should provide in its contracts that all work be done under "fair" conditions and that "a good factory law" should be passed for the District of Columbia. These are among the recommendations that every president regularly makes and that every Congress understands to be intended "in a Pickwickian sense," and quietly drops into the waste-basket.

**INTERESTING OMISSIONS.**  
On the whole, the portion of the message dealing with the labor question is rather more interesting for what it omits than for what it contains. There are at least two other matters of detail, both of very great importance to the working class, on which the President might have been expected to say something. He could hardly have forgotten. One is a protection of the lives of railway employees; the other, the abuse of the injunction power by state and federal courts in dealing with labor conflicts. On both of these points he is profoundly silent.

It is nearly ten years since a law was created requiring the railroad companies to provide their rolling stock with certain uniform "safety appliances" to reduce the danger to their employees of injury or death at their work. The enforcement of this law was entrusted to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Five years were allowed to the companies to comply with its provisions, and then they were given two additional years. But even yet the journals of the railway employees' organizations are full of complaints that the law is not obeyed, as well as that it is not broad enough in its provisions to meet the necessities of the case. These unions have been appealing to the Commission to enforce the law. They have been appealing to Congress to improve it and provide for its enforcement. No doubt within the last two months they have addressed the President on the subject. But not a word does he say.

**RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.**  
That their complaints are well founded is proven by these two facts: THE PROPORTION OF PASSENGERS KILLED OR INJURED TO THE WHOLE NUMBER OF PASSENGERS CARRIED IS STEADILY IN-

creasing. But the proportion of employees killed or injured to the whole number employed is steadily increasing. The first fact shows that the companies CAN run their trains more safely, if they will; the second shows that, so far as their employees are concerned, they WILL NOT unless they are compelled to do so by a QUESTION OF LIFE AND DEATH to hundreds of workingmen every year, and a question of bread and butter to the thousands who are yearly maimed and disabled from supporting their families. But it is also a QUESTION OF PROFIT to the hundreds—perhaps it would be better to say scores or dozens—of capitalists who own the funds and most of the paying stock of the railway companies, and whose unearned income would be reduced by the expense of proper equipment on their roads.

There is another abuse which accounts for a large proportion of the fatal railway accidents and which it is quite within the constitutional powers of the federal government to forbid. Engineers, conductors, train-dispatchers, and other railway employees on the alertness of their eyes and ears, and whose unearned income would be reduced by the expense of proper equipment on their roads.

If the President had sincerely meant one word of all the "talk" that he gives to the working class in his message, he would have strenuously recommended a drastic measure extending the alertness of the law in question; providing, further, for an eight-hour day for all railway workers; and putting means into the hands of the railway unions to secure the strict enforcement of all its provisions.

But if the President had made such a recommendation as that, certain gentlemen hearing the names of Morgan, Rockefeller, Harriman, Vanderbilt, Gould, and other names, would have been offended and Theodore Roosevelt would have had no hope of getting a re-nomination in the Republican convention of 1904. And Theodore Roosevelt, with all his strenuousness, is one of the numerous men who "would rather be president than his rights."

**TO INJUNCTIONS.**  
The other question—that of the interference of the courts to help capitalists against striking, boycotting, or locked-out workmen—is pressing more and more upon the attention of the working people every day. The abuse of the power of injunction in such cases began many years ago. It has grown as the class struggle between labor and capital has become more intense. It has been resorted to to oppress all the portions that no trade union any longer expects justice from the bench, that contempt of court has become one of the cardinal virtues, that the title of "Judge" has become an appellation almost as disgraceful as that of "alderman."

We need not here speak more particularly of this abuse of judicial power. It is a really formidable force in Congress has been appealed to again and again, on which every trade union in the land has adopted resolutions of protest, on which all the newspapers have dilated. Surely the President could not have forgotten it. But again, he is silent. And for him, as a Republican president, this is wise. To advise any measure that would protect the working people from such outrages would be to invite the wrath of the interests that put him and his party in power and to oppose them upon a matter of vital importance to their system of exploitation. Obviously, he could not do that.

It is evident that labor has little to hope from President Roosevelt or his Congress or from the party which they represent. Not until the workingmen of the country make a really formidable vote for a party that uncompromisingly demands the complete emancipation of labor will they receive even partial concessions worthy of consideration. And not until they take possession of the political power through the agency of such a party will the government cease to be the tool of the capitalist class. Such a party exists. It cost a hundred thousand votes for Eugene V. Debs in the standard-bearer of class-conscious Socialism last year. It will cost more from year to year. It puts a workman in the White House. Then we shall have a presidential message that will mark an epoch in the world's history. Till then—"worlds, worlds," as Hamlet says.

## JEWELRY WORKERS' BILL.

Jewelry Workers' Union No. 1 holds its third annual ball on Saturday evening, Dec. 14, at Arlington Hall, 19-21 St. Marks Place.

Which is the worst an aristocracy which bequeaths its law-making power to incompetent offspring, or plutocracy which does likewise with industrial power?—Sagawa Express.

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## The Worker.

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the means of production is more fully  
concentrated than ever.

It is, then, a mistake to suppose that  
the break-down which regularly fol-  
lows a period of prosperity and over-  
capitalization redistributes the wealth  
that has been concentrated. If Social-  
ists look complacently on the process,  
it is because every recurring crisis ac-  
tually hastens the concentration of cap-  
ital, draws the class lines clearer, and  
brings nearer the day when the com-  
pletely trustified state must give way  
to the Socialist Commonwealth.

Some of our esteemed contemporaries  
who object to the phrase "the antagonism  
between capital and labor," claim-  
ing that this antagonism is between  
capitalists and laborers, not "capital"  
and "labor" overlook the fact that the  
words "capital" and "labor" are now  
used as collective nouns signifying  
classes of men as well as things.

The newspapers that are worrying so  
much over the "race question" have  
nothing to say about the class ques-  
tion. Why don't they settle the prob-  
lem of the negro by saying that there  
are no races. This would be just as  
reasonable as their statement that  
"there are no classes in America."

### PRESIDENT GOMPERS FRAC- TING POSENAFFERY.

The light and airy manner in which  
President Gompers passed over three  
large and unpleasant facts to which it  
was necessary that he should refer in  
his annual report does not greatly in-  
crease our admiration either for his  
moral courage or for his breadth of  
view.

The existence of a large independent  
body, the Western Federation of Min-  
ers, covering the Rocky Mountain  
states—a body not only independent of,  
but more or less hostile to the Amer-  
ican Federation, and differing with it  
on very grave questions of policy—was  
surely a question that called for more  
than a perfunctory recommendation  
that a committee be appointed to see if  
unity could be re-established.

Still more important, perhaps, was  
the matter of the steel workers' strike  
of last summer, which he dismissed  
with a statement that it had failed, a  
broad hint that its failure was due  
either to incompetence or to dishon-  
esty upon the part of the officials of the  
Amalgamated Association, and a  
stereotyped phrase of hope for the  
future.

The steel strike was in many respects  
the greatest that this country has ever  
known. Never did so large a number of  
wage-workers array themselves against  
such a powerful capitalist organization.  
As the first great strike against a fully  
developed modern trust, it had a pecu-  
liar interest, because it might be sup-  
posed to be the first of a series of sim-  
ilar struggles, since there can be  
little doubt of the continuance of the  
process of trustification.

This strike failed. There was nothing  
wonderful in that. But its sudden  
ending was never fully and satisfac-  
torily explained, as the working class  
at large had a right to expect. It is  
commonly understood that the officers  
of the Amalgamated Association have  
laid at least a part of the blame for its  
failure at the door of the Federation  
officers, claiming that they had been  
encouraged to expect support from that  
quarter and that they did not re-  
ceive it.

President Gompers may think that,  
so far as he is personally concerned,  
he can afford to let such suspicious re-  
mains unanswered. But this is not a personal  
matter. The working class has, we re-  
peat it, a right to know whether any  
fault on the part of Gompers or of  
Blunier or of both or of either or both  
of their organizations was wholly or  
partially responsible for so serious a  
defeat.

But even this is not the whole of the  
question. Even if there were no ques-  
tion of blame on any side, it would  
have become President Gompers' pos-  
sibility better to give more serious at-  
tention to the steel strike in his report.  
This was the event of the year in the  
trade-union movement. President  
Gompers is the recognized official head  
of the trade-union movement in this  
country. What would be thought of a  
president of the United States if, after a  
war in which this country had  
been defeated, he had ventured on the  
assembly of Congress, to inform that  
body, in the briefest terms, of the fact  
that he had been defeated and of his  
hope that it would not happen again,  
without discussing the causes of our  
failure and stating how, in his opinion,  
victory might be assured in future?

Such a slur over the subject  
would be especially blameable if the  
war in question had involved new con-  
ditions of far-reaching importance and  
conditions that were likely to continue  
and even to be intensified in the future.

The question is this: Either the steel  
strike failed through the folly or mis-  
conduct of some of the officers of some  
of the organizations concerned, or it  
failed in spite of their best united ef-  
forts. If the former was the case, we  
have a right to know who was to  
blame. If the latter was due to condi-  
tions which the combined strength of  
the Amalgamated Association and the  
American Federation of Labor could  
not overcome, we have an equal right  
to a very full and clear statement from  
President Gompers, as the head of the  
trade-union movement in the United  
States, as to the exact nature of those  
conditions, the causes of past failure,

the prospects of future victory, and the  
lessons to be drawn from the experi-  
ence.

We have got nothing of the sort. We  
are left entirely to our own conjecture.  
For ourselves, we have no desire to en-  
ter into discussions of quarrels be-  
tween labor organizations. That is not  
our business—though it is President  
Gompers' very proper business. In  
most such quarrels both sides are at  
fault and our part, as being with the  
trade-union movement but not of it, is  
constantly to urge the necessity of unit-  
ing solidly against the common foe.

In the present case we are not in-  
clined to attribute the failure of the  
steel strike to any wilful error in any  
quarter, but rather to believe that it  
was due to the fact that the steel work-  
ers were in battle against an enemy far  
too powerful to be overcome by the  
methods of pure and simple trade-  
unionism; and if by this be so, we must in-  
fer, when we consider that the capital-  
ists of other industries are rapidly or-  
ganizing on the same basis on which  
the Steel Trust now stands, that the  
working class will have to adapt its  
methods to the changed condition if it  
is to expect any measure of success in  
the future. There is no reason to sup-  
pose that President Gompers agrees  
with us in this view. But whether he  
does or not, a statement of his opinion  
and the grounds for it would have  
saved the very uncomfortable suspi-  
cion that the highest official of the  
American trade unions was afraid of  
the most vital problem with which the  
trade unions are being called upon to  
deal.

The last of the three large and un-  
pleasant facts to which we have re-  
ferred is the strike of cigarmakers in  
Tampa. President Gompers says that  
"the situation in Tampa has recently  
improved to some extent." The final  
failure of the strike, after a long and  
most valiant struggle, is the only fact  
known to us—and President Gompers  
does not give us any others—upon  
which he can base his cheerful state-  
ment.

He also expresses his belief that "des-  
perate methods were employed by both  
contending sides." We know from the  
capitalist press that unprovokedly atro-  
cious methods were employed by the  
capitalists—the methods of lynch law,  
of mob violence, of forcible kidnap-  
ing, of anonymous threats of assassi-  
nation—as well as the more custom-  
ary unlawful methods of blacklisting  
and of using the powers of police and  
courts to persecute the strikers. We  
are not informed as to the "desperate  
methods" used by the strikers to re-  
turn; but for the credit of human na-  
ture we should hope that there was  
some vigorous retaliation; we hope  
that the Tampa cigarmakers were not  
afraid to strike back when they had a  
chance.

President Gompers further assures  
us that he helped the strikers, "but al-  
ways within our legal and moral  
rights"—surely it was not necessary to  
add that phrase; we could not possibly  
imagine him in the rôle of a lawbreak-  
er, however infamous the law. And he  
then proceeds, without the slightest  
word of condemnation for the capital-  
ist criminals or of sympathy with their  
working-class victims, to criticize these  
later for not joining the C. M. I. U.  
and the A. F. of L.

We repeat, we do not care to discuss  
trade-union quarrels. But one thing we  
do know and say: The time of intensest  
battle against the forces of capitalism,  
and especially the moment of defeat  
under capitalist lawlessness and out-  
rage of the worst sort, is not the time  
that a man in President Gompers' pos-  
ition should choose for attacking the  
union so fighting and so defeated. That  
is not the way to promote harmony.

"The working class, may it ever be  
right! But right or wrong, the work-  
ing class!" That is a perfectly sound  
motto. We may disapprove of the con-  
duct of some of our fellow workmen.  
But when those men are in battle,  
we have but one duty—to help them  
by all means in our power.

The Tampa affair raises a very im-  
portant question—as important as that  
raised by the steel strike, but a little  
different from it. The question is: In  
cases where the capitalist class aban-  
dons all pretense of common honesty,  
decency, and humanity, and openly  
violates all law and order, what steps  
are the workmen to take for the de-  
fense of their interests? We get no  
light on this subject from the head of  
the Federation.

President Gompers seems to have  
taken as his model the immortal Pos-  
enaff, who put all troublesome ques-  
tions out of the way—put them out of  
existence—put them nowhere—with a  
majestic backward wave of the hand.  
It is not a good plan, though tempo-  
rarily convenient. The American trade  
unions have problems before them that  
cannot be solved by pompous silence.

The editors of the prostitute press  
are, horrified, because some striking  
miners have closed down a mine by  
force and denied the scabs their "right  
to work." Yet when a trust closes  
down a half-dozen factories and de-  
prives thousands of the "right to work"  
these same gentlemen look upon it as  
an evidence of prosperity.

An Associated Press dispatch reports  
that the big farmers of Oregon and  
Washington are buying combined reapers  
and threshers, and that the saving  
in wheat and labor is enormous. The  
result will be that the little farmers  
will not be able to stand the competi-

tion. The railroads, the mortgage-hold-  
ers, trust prices, and the concentration  
of farming industries, are rapidly mak-  
ing a proletarian out of the farmer.  
And in transferring him from the mid-  
dle-class to the proletarian, they are  
changing him from a Populist into a  
Socialist.

In another column we note the at-  
tempt of the teachers in the City Col-  
lege to intimidate a Socialist student—  
which has occurred there. We must  
congratulate the student concerned for  
his courage in standing by the colors—  
for we know it is not an easy thing to  
do, considering the power that teachers  
have to make a student's life uncom-  
fortable—and we call upon all parents  
to watch closely and see that every  
such aggression on the part of the teach-  
ers, many of whom are actively hostile  
to the labor movement, is energetically  
rebelled. "Sternal vigilance is the  
price of liberty."

### GOOD ADVICE FROM THE "MINERS' MAGAZINE."

In the month of August, in the city  
of Indianapolis, the Social Democratic  
and the dominant wing of the Socialist  
Labor Party met in convention and or-  
ganized what shall be known hereafter  
as the Socialist Party and adopted a  
platform, which we print on another  
page for the benefit of our readers,  
especially the members of our organi-  
zation, which is worthy of their atten-  
tion.

It is refreshing to know that the de-  
legates attending the convention dis-  
played such wisdom and deliberation  
that they earnestly believed in the So-  
cialist principles. By their action the  
Socialists in both parties have set an  
example that should be followed by all  
men who believe in the principles of  
self-government.

All workmen who are not blind to  
their interests know full well that the  
long standing feud that divided  
those who earnestly believed in the So-  
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## THE ESSENTIAL POINT IN SOCIALIST PROPAGANDA.

Failures of Muddled Socialists—As to Government Ownership  
—Working Class Must First Capture Government—The  
Means Before the End—Psychology of the Confusionists  
—Toleration and Narrowness—Tactics.

BY COURTESY LEMON.

Many well meaning individuals  
whose professions of faith in Socialism  
are certainly sincere, and whose advo-  
cacy of it is commendably zealous, un-  
fortunately do great harm to the cause  
and sow the seeds of future confusion  
through lack of a thorough intellectual  
grasp of the science of social evolution  
underlying the Socialist movement.

In this category may be placed all  
those who define Socialism as govern-  
ment ownership; those who proclaim,  
without qualification, that Socialism  
is simply an extension of the functions  
of government; those who point to the  
Post Office Department or any other  
industrial function administered by the  
present state as the model of Social-  
ism; and particularly those who claim  
that the government ownership of  
railroads, regardless of the political  
party or class in society by whom it  
might be brought about, would be "a  
step towards Socialism;" those who  
claim that Socialism or any step to-  
wards it, other than the regular pro-  
cesses of economic evolution, can be  
secured other than by the independent  
action of the working class.

THEY OVERLOOK THE  
EXISTENCE OF CLASS RULE.  
The common characteristic of those  
who adopt the muddled mode of  
propaganda outlined above is their in-  
sistence solely upon the end to be at-  
tained, and their neglect of the method  
by which only it is possible to achieve  
that Co-operative Commonwealth  
which is the goal of the Socialist move-  
ment. They overlook or fail to realize  
the importance of the great fundamen-  
tal fact which confronts us in present  
society. That fact is the fact of class  
rule—the fact that the capitalist class,  
and those whose only method of propa-  
ganda is to paint alluring pictures of  
the benefits and benefits of the future  
Co-operative Commonwealth.

IMPORTANCE OF THE METHOD.  
Radicals and revolutionaries of vari-  
ous schools, such as the Social-Anarchists  
and the Single Taxers, and others, who  
advocate a state of society in which  
there will be no class rule, and in which  
there will be equality of economic op-  
portunity for all, and that to that end  
they will use any means whatsoever,  
are Socialists; but the means by which  
they propose to reach these desired so-  
cial conditions are in conflict with the  
laws of social and economic evolution,  
and therefore their whole system of  
propaganda is based upon a complete  
misapprehension of the facts.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.  
Government, or the state, is, mainly,  
a machine for maintaining the suprema-  
cy of the ruling capitalist class.  
Therefore "an extension of the func-  
tions of government" or "government  
ownership" of this or that industry, as  
long as government remains in the con-  
trol of the capitalist class, would only  
serve to strengthen the power of that  
class. Accepting the Post Office De-  
partment as an example of "govern-  
ment ownership," we have recently  
had a striking illustration of how it  
strengthens the power of class rule.  
The postal service is a public utility,  
and the government, by its ownership,  
has driven one Socialist paper to  
Canada. Arbitrary rulings of the Post  
Office Department against trade union  
and Socialist papers threaten to make  
their existence impossible. Thus the  
mis-called "example of Socialism," un-  
der a capitalist government, becomes a  
weapon in the hands of the capitalist  
class. The postal clerks are among the  
most overworked and badly treated  
workers in the country. This should  
make it obvious that government own-  
ership is not common ownership or  
co-operative ownership, and that it is  
in no way Socialistic. In Russia,  
where the government owns the rail-  
roads and many industries, the condi-  
tion of the working class is worse than  
in any other country. In France the  
government monopolies the tobacco  
business and makes large profits. We  
know that profits can only be made by  
the exploitation of labor. And the profits  
thus made by the government mono-  
poly of tobacco in France are used to  
pay the expenses of militarism and  
colonialism in the interest of the cap-  
italist class, and to reduce the taxes  
levied on the property classes to the  
benefit of the capitalist class.

AS TO OWNERSHIP OF RAILROADS  
Rumors have already gone the rounds  
of the capitalist press that the few  
capitalists who own the railroads of  
the country would be willing to sell  
out to the government. This "would  
simply be putting the nation in pawn  
to a set of capitalists who would be re-  
luctant to relinquish their property."  
And the freeing of capital for new in-  
vestment which would result from their  
sale of the overcapitalized railroads  
would make competition fiercer and  
exploitation greater in other indus-  
tries. Those who propose the building  
of parallel lines by the govern-  
ment are not blind to the existence  
of class rule. The government own-  
ership of railroads is also brought  
forward as a measure for the benefit  
of the middle class, as is shown by the  
following quotation from an editorial  
in the New York "Evening Journal" of  
Oct. 24:

"The owner of such a factory must  
accept such frequent and given him.  
He can manufacture his goods, but he  
can only get them to market by per-  
mission of the railroad. And the rail-  
road can charge him so much, and milk  
his profits so thoroughly that it will be  
useless for him to undertake the bene-  
ficial task of supplying employment."  
"If the government owned the rail-  
roads, the railroad would be conducted  
in the interest of the people, and not  
in the interest of a few railroad own-  
ers. The man who might start a fac-  
tory and employ several thousand work-  
ers would be sure of fair treatment," etc.

"That is to say, 'if the government'  
owned the railroads, the railroad  
would be conducted in the interest of  
the people, and not in the interest of  
a few railroad owners. The man who  
might start a factory and employ sev-  
eral thousand workers would be sure of  
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# The Worker

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NEW YORK, DECEMBER 22, 1901.

PRICE 2 CENTS

## THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION.

### Parliamentary Trick Prevents Full Discussion of Socialist Resolutions.

Socialists in the Convention, However, Consider That Greater Strength Was Shown Than Ever Before—Opposition Did Not Venture to Allow a Clear Drawing of the Lines.

In the last day's session, Saturday, the convention of the A. F. of L. came to the consideration of the question of Socialism. Of course it was never expected that a Socialist resolution would be passed, but the methods by which its opponents prevented even a fair discussion and vote certainly did not redound to their credit and will not strengthen them in the long run.

As stated last week, a dozen Socialist resolutions were introduced by different bodies, some of them by instruction through delegates who were not Socialists. The Committee on Resolutions took advantage of this fact to virtually shove the whole matter at the last moment.

About 11 a. m. on Saturday the report of the Resolution Committee was called for and at the same time the election of officers was set for 2 p. m. Immediately after the noon recess, the Committee reported, through Delegate Agard, a long substitute resolution, setting forth that "the allies, desires, and aspirations of trade unionists comprise all that is necessary and possible to the well-being of the human family," expressing a general sympathy with the Socialists in their struggle for the abolition of "capitalism," religious discussion, and other "prejudices," recommending that trade unionists and their members carefully study "all questions of a public nature having reference to industrial or political liberty and to general education." It was then that the discussion of the resolution was opened by W. J. Crooke, pointing out the fact that the resolution is already in politics in its lobbying policy and is gaining nothing by it when the morning session ended. It was then taken up again after the election of officers.

Max Hayes took a leading part in the discussion, which was necessarily short. Hayes repeated the committee's view of the resolution, but said that he did not wish to obstruct business by forcing a prolonged discussion; the Socialists can wait for other opportunities, when free discussion of such important subjects could not be avoided or prevented, he continued, over any previous action in this body. The Socialists, he said, would keep on till they were heard.

Brandt of St. Louis followed in the same strain. The Socialist delegates, he said, would yield this time out of consideration of important trade union matters that were pending. "But," he added, "misery forced you into the trade union, and just as surely misery will force you to accept Socialism. And if you are here to do it, there will be other men to take your places." Golger of Dayton spoke on the same line.

Harry White of New York followed and charged the Socialists with inconsistency. He said Socialists did not believe in trade unionism, yet they remained in the unions. In support of this statement he presented a list of the Socialist position, he said a part of the Philadelphia convention on trade unionism, "carefully" omitting all that did not suit his purpose.

Stanton of New Castle plainly denied White's false statement. He said he was never in the unions because he believed in unionism. But he believed in carrying out the principles of unionism more loyally than had been done, and that was why he was in the unions. And he said that in the unions and would stay in and fight till victory was achieved.

The report of the committee was not read without a dissent. The fact that the anti-Socialist did not dare to allow a clear test of strength and the concessions which they made in the committee are evidence of the fact that the Socialists are making a name for themselves in the Federation.

The election of officers was devoid of interest. The whole administration was presided over by Little or a nephew, Alexander Dainbridge of Minneapolis, of the Brotherhood of Painters, was nominated for President, but he withdrew and Samuel Gompers' reelection was unanimous.

A. M. Schwartz of Allegheny, Brotherhood of Carpenters, and John Connelley of Buffalo, Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, were nominated against Thomas J. Kidd of Milwaukee, the present Fifth Ward President. Kidd was, however, re-elected by a large majority.

Patrick Dolan of the Mine Workers was unanimously chosen as one of the federal delegates for the other place on the first ballot. Henry H. Brown of the Carpenters had 2,222 votes. Majority of the first ballot was 512. Stanton of the Carpenters 711. Kidd of the Carpenters 1,000. And Harry of the New York State Federation 907. Stanton, being third, was dropped, and on the second ballot Kidd was elected by 3,407 votes to 2,407 for the other three. This was a clear demonstration of the fact that the Socialists are making a name for themselves in the Federation.

Thomas J. Kidd of the Massachusetts State Federation was unanimously elected as a fraternal delegate to Canada.

New Orleans was chosen as the place for holding next year's convention.

## BEGGING FOR WORK.

A Graphic Illustration of the Position of the Working Class Under the Capitalist System.

The Syracuse "Evening Herald" publishes this true story, illustrative of capitalist property:

"Charles Travis and his wife came to Syracuse from Oswego County Saturday. He wanted work and couldn't find it, so he appealed to John Hazlett for help and Hazlett agreed to pay him \$1 if he would walk up and down Salina street between the Hotel Mowry and the Erie canal with Mrs. Travis, wearing signs showing their need. This would mean enough money to pay their fares to Onondaga if a job was not secured.

"At 8 o'clock this morning Mr. and Mrs. Travis started out. Mr. Travis had fastened on the front and back of his coat signs reading, 'I Want Work! Work! Work!' Mrs. Travis on the front of her jacket wore a sign bearing the mute appeal 'Me Too!' They walked up and down Salina street until 8:45 o'clock, two trips, when they were stopped by instruction of William A. Sweet and told to go to the plant of the Street Steel Company, corner of South West and Mary streets. Mr. Travis expected that he would be set to work at once; but this could not be done without the laying off of a man, and he was told to come around next Monday morning.

"Travis decided that he couldn't wait until Monday and became a pedestrian again. He resumed his walk, this time along New York street to the Metropolitan Hotel. He was there when a man, who was told to go to the plant of the Street Steel Company, corner of South West and Mary streets. Mr. Travis expected that he would be set to work at once; but this could not be done without the laying off of a man, and he was told to come around next Monday morning.

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## THE "SUN" CHARGES CRIMINAL LIBEL.

### Scab Paper Causes Arrest of E. P. Jennings, Jr., an Employee of The Worker.

Alleges That He Published Bystander Literature—Jennings Says He Will Take Pleading in Proving Truth of Statements Said to Be Libelous.

The Worker seems to have become a thorn in the flesh to the publishers of the New York "Sun," and they have invoked the powers of the law to deter the paper from lending its aid to the organized workers of the printing trades in their battle with that enemy of labor.

Comrade E. P. Jennings, city subscription agent of The Worker and a member of Typographical Union No. 6, has been arrested upon a charge of criminal libel brought by the "Sun" Publishing Association, for publishing in the "Little Worker" at The Worker Fair in Grand Central Palace certain derogatory remarks in reference to the "Sun."

The charge, in all its pompous legal verbiage, reads: "That the defendant, E. P. Jennings, Jr., being a person evilly, wickedly, and maliciously disposed, and with criminal intent and wickedly and maliciously, intending and confining to injure the said corporation, at the Grand Central Palace, on November 24th, did knowingly, willfully, maliciously, wickedly, and falsely make and publish of and concerning the said 'Sun' Printing and Publishing Association, in a certain paper called 'The Worker,' the following false, scandalous, malicious, and defamatory publications in writing and in printing:

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## SUCCESS IN WASHINGTON.

Full Ticket Elected in Northport—Large Increase of Socialist Vote in Seattle and Everett.

The daily papers announce the election of the Socialist ticket in Northport, Wash., as follows:

Mayor, George Killinger; Councilman-at-large, Fred Blair; Councilman-at-large, Henry C. Winkler and George Foster; City Clerk, Henry Charles Thompson; City Treasurer, Floyd C. Smith; Health Officer, John H. Connolly.

Northport has been the scene of a bitter fight of the Socialists' Union against an overbearing foreign corporation. The long strike included a sweeping injunction by Federal Judge Hamilton, importation of seals and finally bloodshed. As a result the union men were disposed to enter the political arena. But the Socialists had already put a ticket in the field. The union men negotiated with the Socialists and got two of their own put on the Socialist ticket and elected it. They are still one short of a majority in the council, but this election is undoubtedly a victory for the working class in Northport. Whether they clearly recognized the full Socialist position or not, says the "Socialist" of Seattle, they are not advised. The Socialist local there is only recently organized and may not be very well informed as to the situation in the vicinity of 100 votes. Vote last year was 11. The Everett campaign was conducted on clear-cut, class-conscious lines, says the "Socialist" of Seattle, and every vote was knowingly cast for Socialism.

The charge against Iglesias, Conde, and the others of an illegal association and conspiracy in August, 1900, to raise the price of labor in Puerto Rico. In our language this means that they were active members of the trade unions which struck at that time for an advance of wages proportional to the advance in the price of food which had followed the change from the Spanish to the American coinage system.

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## THEY ARE SENTENCED UNDER SPANISH LAW.

### Iglesias, Conde, and Six Others Sent to Prison in Puerto Rico.

Their Crime Was Participating in a Strike to Raise Wages When Change of Coinage System Raised Prices of Food—Spanish Law Kept Under American Rule to Serve Capitalist Purposes—Roosevelt's Plain Promise Broken.

Our comrades, Sanjines Iglesias, who went to Puerto Rico to organize for the American Federation of Labor a few weeks ago, and whose arrest at the moment of his landing has already been reported, was tried in the District Court of San Juan last week and sentenced on Thursday, Dec. 12, to three years, four months and eight days imprisonment. Nine other Puerto Rican workmen were tried along with him, and of whom two were acquitted and seven sentenced to four months' imprisonment among them Comrade Eduardo Conde. The court also ordered the dissolution of the Federation of Workmen of Puerto Rico (Federation Libera) of which Iglesias was one of the most active members, and which has recently become largely through his efforts, affiliated with the A. F. of L.

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# The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY  
(Known in New York State as the Social  
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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED  
STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential) ..... 9,088  
In 1890 ..... 13,331  
In 1892 (Presidential) ..... 21,157  
In 1894 ..... 33,133  
In 1896 (Presidential) ..... 36,564  
In 1898:

S. L. P. .... 82,200  
S. D. P. .... 9,543  
In 1900 (Presidential):

S. D. P. .... 96,918  
S. L. P. .... 33,450



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

The New York "Journal" says that  
"there is a magnificent breadth to  
President Roosevelt's message." We  
would add that our first impression  
was of its stupendous length and our  
second of its painful lack of depth. So  
there you have the three dimensions of  
Teddy's effort.

President Roosevelt listened to the  
request of the business men and recom-  
mended the establishment of a Depart-  
ment of Commerce, with a seat in the  
Cabinet. The American Federation of  
Labor begged for the establishment of  
a Department of Labor, with similar  
recognition, but the petition went into  
the waste-basket. Moral: Don't lobby,  
but vote.

"Reformers" have made a grand-  
stand play by capturing "Policy King"  
Adams. We should like to see a raid  
on a certain policy joint at the corner  
of Broad and Wall streets, presided  
over by J. Pierpont Morgan. Where  
Adams has bunched people out of  
thousands, Morgan has bunched them  
out of millions. But Morgan's name  
will never be stopped by respectable  
"reformers" because they belong to  
the class that profits by the game of  
legalized policy known as capitalism.

We hear a great deal about the  
"wars" of capitalist corporations, such  
as the New York Central and the  
Pennsylvania Railroad. One thing is  
certain: No matter how vigorously cap-  
italists fight each other, they will al-  
ways unite to fight workmen. When  
will workmen learn the lesson and  
drop their petty quarrels in order to  
unite against the capitalists?

Mayor-elect Low is reported as hav-  
ing a hard time to find a man to accept  
the office of Commissioner of Public  
Works, because there is no salary at-  
tached to the place and no patronage  
for the Commissioner to get a rake-off  
on. It seems all the wealthy gen-  
tlemen of leisure who were so anxious to  
reform the city, and who were inspired  
only by the most disinterested motives,  
have had a hard attack of "cold feet."

## HOW TO PROTEST.

In another column we print an edi-  
torial comment of the New York  
"Evening Post" upon the imprisonment  
of Santiago Iglesias for activity in a  
strike in Puerto Rico. The "Post,"  
which has been a capitalist paper—  
though of a relatively decent sort—  
would probably not have mentioned the  
matter had it not fallen in with its own  
policy of non-resistance and imperialism.  
The "Post" knows very well that even  
under American law similar judicial  
outrages have been committed against  
workmen as in the imprisonment of  
Engene V. Debs at Chicago or of  
Paul Corcoran in Idaho, both of which  
it approved. The fact that our Puerto  
Rican friends have been sentenced  
under the forms of Spanish law is only

an incidental feature of the case, which  
emphasized the hypocrisy of the pre-  
tense that "we" have carried liberty to  
the Puerto Ricans. The essential point  
of the matter is that under capitalist  
government—Spanish law and Ameri-  
can administration—workmen have  
once more been imprisoned for no other  
crime than peacefully striking for an  
advance of wages.

The concluding words of the "Post"  
editorial are good, however—better,  
perhaps, than the "Post" really intend-  
ed: "The wage-earners of the United  
States should take action on this sub-  
ject and make their voices heard in  
Congress." They have the strongest  
motives of self-interest to come to the  
defense of their fellow-workers in  
Puerto Rico.

The workers all over the United  
States have indeed a most powerful  
motive of self-interest to act on this  
matter. Under American law we have  
had an alarming and constantly in-  
creasing perversion of the powers of  
the courts to help capitalists in putting  
down strikes and boycotts. Heretofore  
this has generally been done through  
the power of injunction, which is not,  
however, conveniently applicable to all  
cases. But if the workmen of the  
United States allow this Puerto Rican  
case to pass without effective protest,  
we may expect to see our own courts  
and legislatures proceed to the estab-  
lishment at home of these same prin-  
ciples of Spanish law under which our  
comrades are now suffering at San  
Juan.

It will not be enough, however, to  
pass resolutions of protest and send  
them to Washington—though this  
method should not be neglected. There  
is a far more effective way of protest-  
ing against governmental outrages  
upon workmen's rights. Every new  
Socialist vote cast in next fall's con-  
gressional election will count for more  
in restraining the persecutors of Labor  
than the most eloquently worded resolu-  
tions. Even before next fall many  
workmen will have a chance to protest  
their protest at the ballot-box.  
Numerous city elections will be held  
within the next four months. Let the  
workmen cast heavily increased  
votes for Socialism in those city elec-  
tions and, even though they should not  
elect any of their candidates, their ac-  
tion will be noted and remembered by  
judges and legislators and mayors and  
governors and congressmen and by the  
President himself, and will have its ef-  
fect when the interests of Labor are at  
stake.

What difference does it make to work-  
men whether the Panama Canal Com-  
pany or the Nicaragua Canal Com-  
pany wins in the United States Senate?  
Either way, we may be sure that the  
canal will be built by underpaid and  
overworked laborers, and that the pro-  
fit of it will go to the same capitalist  
class that is already exploiting Ameri-  
can labor here at home. If we had even  
one solitary workman in the Senate,  
put there by labor votes on a labor  
platform, the working class might hope  
for some consideration for its interests.  
But so long as they leave the govern-  
ment of the country to the Hannans and  
Depews, the Morgans and the Clarks,  
the masses will be required to do the  
work and fight the battles, while the  
capitalists divide the loot.

## IS IT CRIMINAL LIBEL TO BOY- COTT THE "SUN"?

The arrest of Conrad Jennings upon  
the charge of criminal libel at the in-  
stance of the New York "Sun" is really  
a surprising incident in the extraordi-  
nary career of that paper. It is not,  
of course, surprising that the publishers  
of the "Sun" should wish to clap into  
prison any and all who have joined to  
resist and punish their wanton attack  
upon the organized workmen of the  
printing trades or that they should see  
any means that the law puts into their  
hands to that end. But it is surprising  
that they should expect to succeed in  
getting a man convicted of criminal  
libel for advertising the undeniable  
fact that the "Sun" is a scab paper and  
an enemy of organized labor and for  
asking other people to refrain from  
patronizing it, directly or indirectly.

The publishers of the "Sun" had an-  
other local cause open to them, ap-  
parently much more promising of suc-  
cess for their malicious purposes.  
Judge Rockefeller's injunction, forbid-  
ding the officers and members of the  
printing trades unions and their agents  
to ask other people to refrain from  
working for, buying, advertising, or  
otherwise patronizing the "Sun" is, we  
believe, still in effect. If not, they  
could easily get another from any of  
the Republican or Democratic judges  
now on the bench in this district. Un-  
der such an injunction they could get  
boycoffers arrested and punished for  
contempt of court with little difficulty.  
For jury trial cannot be demanded in  
such cases. Moreover, the simple pub-  
lication of boycott literature is punish-  
able under such an injunction, regard-  
less of its truth or falsehood.

On the other hand, in order to con-  
vict Conrad Jennings of the crime  
they have charged, the publishers of  
the "Sun" will have to prove to a jury  
that he has charged the publishers of  
the "Sun" with the crime of libel, not  
only that he did publish the mat-  
ter on which the charge is based, but  
also that the matter in question is false  
as well as injurious. Just how they  
expect to succeed in this, we do not  
know.

Perhaps the prosecution is a "bluff."  
Perhaps the publishers of the "Sun"  
expect only to annoy Conrad Jen-  
nings and to frighten others, so that

the boycott will be dropped. If that  
is the idea, they will be greatly disap-  
pointed.

If, however, they expect to get a con-  
viction in this case, it can only be that  
they expect to get from some scab  
judge a ruling that will make it crim-  
inal libel for striking or locked-out  
workmen to publish injurious mat-  
ter against a scab employer, even  
though the matter published be entire-  
ly true. If they succeed in that, they  
will have scored an important point,  
indeed; for the penalty that can law-  
fully be imposed for criminal libel is  
far heavier than any judge would ven-  
ture to inflict for mere contempt of  
court. Such a decision would put boy-  
cotting on the same legal footing with  
grand larceny, perjury, and other seri-  
ous crimes, as a states-prison offense.  
Such a decision—or even any expecta-  
tion of it on the part of the "Sun"—  
seems highly improbable. Not in these  
days can we hardly say that any judi-  
cial or governmental outrage against  
Labor is impossible.

At any rate, we await the prosecu-  
tion of the case with interest and un-  
hesitatingly say that if Conrad Jen-  
nings did not publish the matter to  
which the "Sun" objects he ought to  
have done so; for the "Sun" is unques-  
tionably a scab paper and, both in its  
business management and in its edito-  
rial policy, an enemy of Labor, and  
neither it nor those who continue to  
support it should be supported by the  
working people or those who sym-  
patize with them. If it is criminal libel  
to boycott the "Sun," let us all commit  
criminal libel and keep the new Dis-  
trict Attorney and the judges busy.  
And let us not forget—as most of the  
printers did to boycott "Sun" candi-  
dates Election Day.

A correspondent says in regard to the  
falsitas case: "If the workmen of  
this country were worth a five-cent  
cigar, they would declare a general  
strike from the Atlantic to the Pacific  
if these prisoners were not at once re-  
leased." The expression is hardly too  
strong. There is probably not a coun-  
try in the world where the workmen  
would quietly submit to an attack so  
utterly outrageous. Have America's  
working people utterly forgotten the  
traditions of the Boston Tea Party and  
of Harper's Ferry?

It is very easy, in case of railway ac-  
cidents, to lay the blame on the conductor  
or the engineer. It saves a great deal of  
unpleasantness for the capitalists who  
own the railways, and the conductor  
and engineer usually can't kick be-  
cause they're dead. But does it seem  
reasonable to suppose that a conductor  
or an engineer would be criminally  
negligent when he knows that his  
own life is in greater danger than  
that of any other person? It can  
hardly be assumed that the railway  
employees all suffer from suicidal  
mania, can it? And in view of what  
we know of the neglect or positive re-  
fusal of railway companies (in open de-  
fiance of law) to equip their roads with  
devices for the protection of the em-  
ployees' lives; in view, also, of the well-  
known fact that trainmen are often or-  
dered to work fifteen or twenty hours  
or even longer at a stretch and are  
compelled to obey by threat of dis-  
charge for insubordination—in view of  
these facts it seems to us more reason-  
able to believe that the capitalists who  
control the railway have a very seri-  
ous responsibility in the matter? The  
greed for profits has more human lives  
to answer for than the ambition of  
the kings and the papalism of all the  
religious sects with which the world  
has been cursed.

## "HOLY JOHN" AS A WHOLESALE STEP-FATHER.

"Holy John" Wanamaker advertised  
for one hundred boys—"fourteen years  
of age, well educated, honest, and  
manly"—to learn the business, com-  
mencing as messengers." He promises  
to pay these boys the meager sum  
of \$3 a week. The advertisement con-  
tinues:

"Those who for good conduct are re-  
tained after the holidays will be for-  
mally introduced into classes under a competent  
teacher, for six hours each week, to  
prepare their school studies. THEY  
WILL ALSO BE FORMED IN COM-  
PANIES FOR MILITARY DRILL."  
"Holy John"—one of the most notori-  
ous scoundrels in the country—thinks  
Socialism would be very bad, because  
"Socialism is paternalistic." Yet here  
he is, proposing to take charge of a  
hundred half-grown boys who ought to  
be in school, and, while he is making  
good profits for himself out of their la-  
bor, to put himself in the place of a  
father—or rather, a step-father—to  
them and "complete their education in  
such a way as to suit his purposes. In-  
chidentally, he is going to teach them to  
handle rifle and bayonet and to inspire  
them with the idea of military glory,  
so that when his class wants someone  
to shoot down wicked strikers (these  
protectors of his will be ready).

And the worst of it is that there are  
thousands of bright boys in New York  
whose families are so poor—notwith-  
standing the parents have worked hard  
all their lives—that they will snap at  
this chance.

Do you want any worse paternalism  
than that? An you remember any worse  
form of paternalism than that which  
makes it possible for a hypocritical  
protruder like Wanamaker to buy the  
lives of working-class children by the  
hundred and educate them into "Holy

Johns"—and make a profit on the  
deal?

Socialists would give these boys an  
opportunity to go to high school and  
then, if they liked, to college. And  
when they were fully grown and had  
a fair start in a life-long education,  
mental, moral, and physical, it would  
give them work to do, at reasonable  
hours, and would give them the full  
product of their labor.

Socialism is fraternalism, brother-  
hood. "Holy Johnism" is paternalism,  
step-fatherhood. Which do you want  
for your children?

We have heard a great deal of late  
about the battle of "bulls" and "bears"  
in the Stock Exchange, fighting for  
control of copper stock. The losses or  
gains of those who are manipulating  
the market on both sides should have  
little interest for working people. So  
far, it is simply a matter of gambling—  
though Mr. Low and the "reformers"  
are not likely to institute raids on Wall  
Street to stop it. But there is another  
aspect of the matter which is worth  
nothing: In every such battle there  
are large numbers of non-combatants—  
the middle-class men who have invest-  
ed their small accumulations—who are  
sure to lose, no matter which way the  
fight goes. We have no great pity for  
these small investors, these would-be  
capitalists. They deserve little. They  
are trying to get something for nothing,  
trying to get into a position where  
they can exploit Labor on a large scale  
and live in luxurious leisure on the di-  
vidends paid by the toil of miners and  
metal workers. They are not in our  
class. They are trying to get into the  
class of the Morgans and Rockefellers—  
but the point is that they are failing  
and by their failure are being FORCED  
down into our class. Every flurry in  
the stock market helps to destroy the  
independent middle class, to transfer  
its wealth to the coffers of the great  
capitalists, and to transform its mem-  
bers into wage-workers. So all honest  
workmen may look with perfect  
equanimity on such battles, knowing  
that they will help to draw the class  
lines clearer and bring nearer the day  
of Labor's emancipation.

A POLICY OF EQUIVOCATION.  
There are three amusing and instruc-  
tive features about the position of the  
victorious "reformers" of New York on  
the Sunday saloon question.

The first point is that, just as we pre-  
dicted, the different factions and indi-  
viduals in the "reform" combination  
have fallen to fighting as soon as their  
offices were secure. They were united  
only in opposition. As soon as they are  
given power to act their harmony dis-  
appears. This is the fatal weakness of  
all merely "reform" movements. We  
may be sure that the Sunday saloon  
question will not be the only bone of  
contention among them.

The second point is that, while some  
of the churchmen in the combine are  
in favor of allowing the saloons to keep  
their side doors open during certain  
hours on Sunday, they all agree that  
the saloons must be closed up tight  
during the hours when the churches  
hold their services. This looks very  
much as if they were afraid of being  
bent in fair competition with the sal-  
oons—a plain confession of weakness.  
If the churches have lost their attrac-  
tions for the working people to such an  
extent as this, it must be the fault of  
the churches themselves. It can be  
reasonably explained only by the fact  
that the churches are, in general, domi-  
nated by capitalist interests and that  
the workmen know it.

The third point is that a large num-  
ber of the godly, highly respectable,  
law-abiding citizens who compose the  
"reform" forces are in favor of keep-  
ing a law that requires the saloons to  
close on Sunday, but of tacitly allowing  
that law to be violated every Sunday  
in the year. Without charging that the  
"reform" administration is actuated in  
this matter by a desire to preserve  
Tammany's great source of blackmail,  
it is sufficient to say that the hypocrisy  
of the proposed course is quite charac-  
teristic of the capitalist class.

If Socialists, instead of "reformers,"  
controlled the city and state adminis-  
tration, we should not have this con-  
fession of policy of duplicity and equivoca-  
tion. The question would be plainly  
submitted to the people, either for the  
city as a whole or by assembly dis-  
tricts, to decide by direct popular vote  
what the law in the matter should be.  
And the administration would then en-  
force the law, because it would have  
nothing to gain by leaving it unen-  
forced.

It seems highly probable that Presi-  
dent Roosevelt—who is a great deal  
less strenuous and more wily than he  
wishes to have people think—may con-  
sider it a good stroke of politics to per-  
sonal Comrade Iglesias and his compan-  
ions. It is an old trick of the politi-  
cians to have their subordinates com-  
mit outrages in order that they may  
win the credit of rebuking them. Tam-  
many knows that trick, too. But the  
parody of the men now imprisoned at  
San Juan will not right the matter.  
The reversal of the order dissolving the  
Federated Labor and the abrogation  
of the law against combination to raise  
wages are absolutely necessary as a  
mere act of reparation. We shall own  
the President no thanks for doing all  
of this—if he is shrewd enough to do it.

For, as Mr. Wainwright says, "Don't let  
us be misled by the fact that he's  
not a socialist for doing what he's  
doing." We hope that the labor organi-  
zations will not REQUEST the pardon  
of the Puerto Rican brothers, but that  
they will emphatically DEMAND that  
and more.

The congressmen who are trying to  
push through bills authorizing "river  
and harbor" and "irrigation" expendi-  
tures, and those back of the ship-sub-  
sidy raid are going to unite to help each  
other in the attempt to carry through  
their various deals. How long before  
the American working class will wake  
up to the little-you-and-you-tickle-me  
game played by the gang of glorified  
grafters who "represent" them?

Ella Wheeler Wilcox has something  
of a reputation as a sort of non-parti-  
san Socialist. She is employed by the  
New York "Journal," which talks such  
mild and harmless Socialism nine  
months in the year to catch the work-  
men's attention in order that it may  
sell them out to the capitalist politi-  
cians in campaign time. Mrs. Wilcox  
has had two books of poems published  
lately. Whom did she select to publish  
them? No one but Conkey & Co., of  
Chicago, a scab house, and one of the  
most vicious enemies of Labor in the  
country. This is just what might have  
been expected. Whether it is due to  
Mrs. Wilcox's ignorance of the labor  
movement or to her contempt for it, it  
is characteristic of the sort of alleged  
Socialism that finds its expression in  
the "Journal."

## Current Literature

All books and pamphlets mentioned  
in this column may be obtained  
through the Socialist Literature Com-  
pany, 184 William Street, New York.

An ambiguous advance notice misled  
us into saying last week that Robert  
Rivers LaMonte would have an article  
on New Zealand in the December issue  
of the "International Socialist Re-  
view." The article in question is, in  
fact, a note on the "Tanganika and  
Christians" controversy and not on  
New Zealand at all.

Chas. H. Kerr & Co. have published  
in their "Pocket Library of Socialism"  
a Labor Day address by Comrade J.  
W. Kelley, member of the city council  
of Marion, Ind., under the title of "In-  
dustrial Democracy."

One of the most notable features of  
the "Socialist Spirit" for December is  
a sketch by William Mailly, "The  
Fruits of Victory," a story of the  
Metropolis which goes down to the  
heart of things as they are. Simple  
realism has a power greater than all  
summer of sentimental preachments  
and sanctimonious sermons; and there-  
fore the strength of this timely tale.  
The incisive pen of the man who writes  
from the Socialist standpoint goes be-  
neath the surface of the "reform" wave  
which has recently swept over New  
York, and discloses its underlying futil-  
ity with the eloquence of simplicity and  
the force of fact. A very read-  
able work by Charles H. Kerr on "The  
Ideals of Buddhism and the Ideals of  
Socialism," is also worthy of mention.  
An able editorial on "Socialism and  
Catholicism" is reinforced by another  
on "The Catholic Bishops," a terrific ar-  
rayment of the Roman Catholic  
Church, in which Mr. Wentworth sum-  
marizes the facts of history to justify the  
sentimental satire and polemic elo-  
quence of a richly deserved denuncia-  
tion. It is regrettable, however, that  
by his own frequent use of theological  
terminology, the writer leaves an open-  
ing for those who would substitute the  
inabilities of metaphysical speculation  
for the certainty of the materialistic  
conception. The editorial on Christmas  
bargains is strong enough to make even  
the most callous "Christian" think. In-  
deed the able editorship of Franklin H.  
Wentworth, the "Socialist Spirit" is one  
of the most interesting periodical con-  
tributions to the current literature of  
Socialism.

"The Whim" is a little monthly pub-  
lished for unconventional people who  
think whimsical thoughts. It is printed  
at Alibi Shop, which is in Ridgewood,  
N. Y. "The Whim" is small but  
good; good to look upon and good to  
read. The November number contain-  
ed a characteristic story of Volney  
Davis by Ernest Howard Crosby, a  
pleasing style, a good poem by J. Wm.  
Lloyd, some remarkable extracts from  
the writings of Gorki, a parable by Bol-  
ton Hall, and a delicious satire on the  
London literary letters of W. L. Alden.  
Correspondent of the "New York Times  
Saturday Review," by Whildon Gram-  
ham. We also find the following fab-  
le, from the German of Reinhard Volker,  
which seems us capitalism in a para-  
morphism.

"A man had plundered a beehive,  
carried home the dripping comb and  
was just engaged in getting on the out-  
side of some of the honey—when a hun-  
gry little bee came buzzing around to  
eat a little of it. The idea! Indignantly  
roared the infuriated man, 'Stealing  
my honey! and struck it dead.'"  
Upon the cover of the booklet is the  
following critical and judicious ob-  
servation:

"A superficial observer might say  
that the times are out of joint. They  
are not. The joints of these times are  
all right. They are ball-bearing, self-  
oiling, self-adjustable components of  
the machinery of Hell."

## HOW CAPITALISM KILLS ART.

J. T. Grein, the dramatic critic, lec-  
turing in London last week, spoke  
adversely of the "dollar-hungry propen-  
sities of American theatrical managers."  
He admitted that American playgoers  
were exceedingly appreciative, highly  
intelligent and well informed, and that  
they encouraged good plays, but he  
denounced the trust system, which, he  
said, tended to demoralize the stage  
and to prevent good plays being pro-  
duced. It also had a disastrous effect  
upon dramatic criticism, said Mr.  
Grein, few newspapers being indepen-  
dent enough to publish their honest  
opinions at the risk of offending the  
syndicate.

## WORTHY OF NOTE.

Significant Sayings of the "Bet-  
ter Element."

At the banquet of the Chamber of  
Commerce, held at DeWitt's last  
month, A. B. Cunniff, Governor-elect  
of Iowa, said: "It is manifest that the  
workers of America, if they work em-  
ciently, will produce something, and  
that what they produce must be sold.  
It is clear, therefore, that one of the  
most important duties before us is to  
so adjust our laws at home and so  
frame our treaties with other nations  
as to give to the people of the United  
States the maximum amount of work."  
The problem involved in this subject  
has totally changed within recent  
years. Formerly our chief concern was  
to prevent the producers of other coun-  
tries from invading and occupying the  
markets of the United States. It now  
is to invade and occupy the markets  
of other nations.

Here the governor lets the capitalis-  
tic cat out of the ornamental bag. Per-  
haps the dinner and the wine were so  
good that he became rash. Perhaps he  
thought his speech to the select as-  
sembly of plutocrats wouldn't get into  
the papers. But it is much more likely  
that he took it for granted that the  
workmen of America are such fools  
that they wouldn't see through the  
game. We don't want the maximum  
amount of work? We want the maxi-  
mum amount of the things which  
work produces—the full product of our  
labor. Mr. Cunniff says "it is man-  
ifest that what they produce must be  
sold." Notice he says what THEY  
produce, they meaning the workers—  
Mr. Cunniff's class, the capitalists,  
don't produce anything. His speech  
is very sound from a capitalist's point  
of view. But, from the standpoint of  
the workmen's interests, why must  
"what THEY produce be sold?" Why  
not keep it here at home and use it  
ourselves. That is what Socialists pro-  
pose to do. The things they labor pro-  
duce need the things they labor pro-  
duce; most of them are always in  
want. Then why must their product  
be sold to foreign countries. Why  
should not the working class keep the  
things they make and enjoy them  
themselves? The capitalists cannot  
sell the things their workmen pro-  
duce for them in this country, because  
the people cannot buy back all these  
things when they only receive a frag-  
ment of their value in wages and re-  
turn for producing them. It is to the  
interest of the capitalists that the  
workers have "the maximum amount  
of work" and "that what they produce  
be sold" to foreign countries for the  
profit of the capitalists. It is to the  
interest of the working class to set the  
full product of their labor and not the  
capitalists to doing some of that "maxi-  
mum amount of work" instead of let-  
ting them live off the profits from oth-  
er people's toil. The object of the so-  
called ownership of the means of pro-  
duction, and giving everyone the full  
value of his labor, if you want any-  
thing but "the maximum amount of  
work"—to be worked to death for an-  
other man's profit—support capitalism,  
and you will be lucky if you get even  
that, as you may be one of those who  
get no work and have to beg or starve.  
If you want the full product of your  
labor and work whenever you wish to  
work for Socialism.

All capitalist Germany is enraged  
at England in general and at Cham-  
berlain in particular. The capitalists  
of Germany have been wounded by  
England in their only sensitive spot—  
the pocketbook. Amid the chorus of  
denunciation with which Chamberlain  
has been assailed, the attack of the  
"Vossische Zeitung" is the most amus-  
ing, and may be perused with profit by  
the workmen of all lands.

The "Vossische Zeitung" calls Cham-  
berlain "the son of a shopkeeper," a  
born intriguer who took up politics  
all the tricks and a dudgeon of the  
most successful manufacturer; a shopkeeper  
who still pursues in his dealings with  
foreign powers the methods which he  
secured for him a large fortune as a  
sawmiller."

Exactly. This characterization is  
beautifully correct, and it applies with  
equal force to all the politicians of  
America. The capitalists are in con-  
trol of all political power. They rep-  
resent the interests of the capitalist  
class. They stand for class rule. They  
are in office to strengthen and perpetu-  
ate the supremacy of the capitalists.  
As long as the toiling masses vote for  
capitalist candidates they will con-  
tinue to be ruled by "all the tricks and  
dudges of the successful manufacturer."  
The capitalist in politics "will  
pursue the methods which secured  
for him a large fortune. He will use  
the methods, the methods of corrup-  
tion, exploitation, legalized robbery.  
Let the working class go into politics  
themselves. In the Socialist Party; for  
the abolition of capitalism and all its  
methods and miseries.

Controller Celer thinks the laws in  
regard to the debt limit of New York  
City should be changed so that the  
city can acquire ownership of various  
public utilities. In an interview on  
this subject reported in the New York  
"Times" the day before, he said that  
eventually the city will own the docks,  
rapid transit, and the water supply,  
free and clear, and HAVE THE IN-  
COME THEREFROM TO REDUCE  
TAXATION.

There you see what "public own-  
ership" would be under a capitalist ad-  
ministration—not to benefit the people  
but to reduce taxation on the prop-  
erty of the capitalists—to bleed the  
working class in order to save ex-  
penses for the rich. It may be claim-  
ed that any kind of public ownership  
would at least remove the corrupting  
influence of the street railway cor-  
porations from city politics, and reduce  
taxes. In reality public ownership un-  
der Republican or Democratic rule  
would mean just so many more jobs  
under the control of the professional  
politicians; and even if taxes should be  
reduced, statistics show that, in the  
long run, any reduction in the cost of  
living is followed by a reduction in  
wages. There is little danger of pub-  
lic ownership being brought about by  
either of the old parties because the

capitalists who control them see the  
capitalists who own the corporations.  
The Social Democratic Party, a party  
standing solely for the interests of the  
working class, would bring about pub-  
lic ownership in order to shorten the  
hours of labor of the employees, better  
the service, and reduce the fares; but  
it would tax the rich so heavily as to  
make things warm for them. Public  
ownership as advocated by any but a  
purely working class party is a delu-  
sion and a snare.

In his Thanksgiving Day sermon  
Rev. Dr. W. R. Ingham said:  
"The worst of most reform adminis-  
trations is their impracticability. Mr.  
Low cannot give us a perfect govern-  
ment, and he ought not to try. If he  
does try the city will be in the hands  
of Tammany fall again in two years.  
Justice Jerome as District At-  
torney cannot give us a perfect adminis-  
tration of his great office. If he tries  
to do so he will do more harm than  
good."

In other words, Mr. Low is not sup-  
posed to even try to give us a  
perfect government, and his fail-  
ure to do so constitutes a suc-  
cess. Perhaps some of its imper-  
fections are to be favors to corpora-  
tions. It wouldn't do to disturb busi-  
ness conditions, you know. Under  
capitalism a perfect government is im-  
possible, for capitalism breeds corrup-  
tion faster than any reformers can  
remedy, even if they wanted to. Gov-  
ernment under capitalism means class  
rule. A Socialist municipal govern-  
ment would benefit the working class  
and pave the way for Socialism, the  
only state of society under which ap-  
proximate perfection will be possible.

At the New York State Conference  
of Charities and Corrections held in  
this city last month, President Robert  
W. De Forest, in his address, in speak-  
ing of tenement house reform, declared  
that the tenement house dweller did  
not ask charity, but demanded as his  
right simple justice.

"Justice to the working classes is not  
the only reason why we should im-  
prove their housing conditions," said  
De Forest. "Justice to the working  
classes is justice to the whole com-  
munity. Putting the question on the  
lowest plane of self-interest, will it  
not pay all of us to be better protect-  
ed from moral and physical CON-  
TAMINATION even if it involve a loss to  
our pockets?"



## PARTY NOTES.

**THE 16TH A. D. WHICH MEETS** at 1015 E. Fifth street, will hold a discussion after each meeting. The subject at the next meeting, Dec. 30, is "Will Workmen's Co-operative Societies Help the Socialist Movement?" All members should attend, as there is important business. Sympathizers are also invited.

**THE 22D A. D. MEETS EVERY** Friday evening at 215 E. Fifty-ninth street. All readers of The Worker living in this district are invited to join.

**THIRTIETH A. D. NEW YORK.** Members are requested to attend a special meeting of this district on Dec. 21, at the clubhouse, 236 East Eighty-ninth street. Business of great importance is to be transacted.

**YONKVILLE COMRADES WILL** hold regular lecture and concert evenings every Sunday at 2:30 p. m., in the large hall at the clubhouse, 2nd East Eighty-sixth street. Morris Hillquist addresses the first meeting, Sunday, Dec. 29.

**N. L. STONE WILL SPEAK NEXT** Sunday evening before the Socialist Educational League, 215 E. Fifty-ninth street, upon "Socialism and Trade Unions." All readers of The Worker are invited. On New Year's Eve the League will give a supper and entertainment to celebrate its first anniversary. Tickets are 50 cents. Come and have a jolly time.

**FREDERICK KRAFFT OF JER-**sey City will speak on "Is Our Country a Republic?" at Colonial Hall, One Hundred and Fifty street, at 8 o'clock, Sunday evening, Dec. 22. Instead of a debate after the lecture there will be a raffle for a Swiss cuckoo clock and a fancy pillow. Tickets are for sale at the lecture and the price is only ten cents. During Christmas week it has been decided to hold no lecture, but the first Sunday evening in January Comrade N. L. Stone will speak. Last Sunday Mr. A. Vogel spoke on "President Roosevelt's message," which furnished many points of interest, showing the direction of the political wind. Those present—and they were a goodly number—seemed to content in general with the speaker's opinion that the message, while well written, shows a woful lack of statesmanship and depth. "Publicity" as a cure for trusts, persecution as a cure for Anarchism, and the solution for the labor problem, are very far from meeting the several questions.

**THE LADIES' SOCIAL CLUB** gave another of their monthly suppers—a basket party this time—at the Socialist Club headquarters, Ralph Avenue and Fulton street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday of last week. An entertainment followed. The affair, singing, and violin and piano selections, came first. The President of the Club, Mrs. Fraser, then gave a good and sensible address, explaining its objects. The baskets of edibles—with a lady to each basket—were then auctioned off by Comrade Burrows. Some of the gentlemen bought enough baskets to enable them to citizenship in Utah, and followed. The affair was very a successful in every way and the ladies wish to thank their friends who were present and hope to meet them again in January.

**COMRADE HUTSCHER HAS VIS-**ited Mount Vernon and Yonkers and secured a large number of subscriptions for The Worker. He reports the organizations in these places as in excellent condition and the comrades enthusiastic in their work. He is now working in Hobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Mine Star, Peekskill, and Cold Spring. Comrades should give him all possible assistance.

**UPON INVITATION, FREDERICK** Krafft has been invited to be the main attraction of the First Baptist Church of Bayonne. The audience was very appreciative and an intelligent discussion followed. Twenty copies of the "Socialist Spirit" were sold and one subscription for The Worker was obtained. Comrade Krafft never neglects the party press and literature.

**OHIO STATE ORGANIZATION** has requested the National Committee for seven states in John C. Chase's lecture tour.

**ST. PAUL, MINN.—THE NEXT** in the series of free lectures at Pictorial Hall, Eighth and Wabasha streets, will be "The Need of Agitation," by Albert Rosemblatt, on Sunday, Dec. 22, at 2 p. m. Sunday, Jan. 6, at 8 o'clock, will speak on "Socialism and Trade Unions."

The German comrades in St. Paul also intend to arrange a lecture course.

**CHICAGO SOCIALISTS HAVE** taken steps towards forming a new Socialist temple.

**JOHN ZINCHOW, SOCIALIST** was elected superior of assessments at Shlesing, Mass.

**COMRADE SPARGO'S CANADIAN** tour is completed and he is back in New York. Judging by newspaper clippings from Toronto, Ottawa, London, Woodstock, Lindsay, Oshawa, Montreal, and other places which he visited, he must have made a decided impression on the minds of all who heard him. He is now lecturing in and around New York.

## THE DIFFERENCE.

Under the present social system only a small portion of the product of the producing laborer remains in his hands; the rest goes into the hands of those who do useless labor and the parasitic class who do no labor at all. Under the Socialist system all able-bodied citizens would be doing some useful service to society, and would therefore be entitled to their proportionate share of the product. This share, we have no doubt, will be larger than which the capitalist system now gives to any man in Custer County.—The New Era, Sargent, Neb.

## GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Harry Shoboda was in the chair at last Saturday's meeting of the General Committee of Local New York. After the admission of twenty-three members to the party, a communication was received from the State Committee, calling on Local New York to elect a member of that Committee to succeed H. Schuler, resigned. Comrade Shoboda was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy.

Comrades Assel, Dubman, Tanzer, Washburn, and Martin were elected to the Entertainment Committee. To cooperate with a committee from the "Volkszeitung" Conference in arranging a festival for Feb. 22 at Grand Central Palace, for the joint benefit of the local and the press.

The report of the Committee on By-laws was then taken up and discussed at length. About half of the draft of By-laws was acted upon and it was decided to hold a special meeting on Friday, Dec. 21, to complete the work.

The C. E. C. was instructed to arrange, if possible, to have Comrade McGladry lecture in the city.

The C. E. C. was further instructed to arrange a mass meeting in Cooper Union, as soon as possible, to protest against the imprisonment of Comrade Iglesias in Puerto Rico.

## CAMPAIGN FUND.

To the holders of Subscription Lists for the Campaign Fund of the Social Democratic Party of the City of New York:

Comrades and friends who will have subscription lists in their possession are requested to send the lists in at once, as the Campaign Committee would like to wind up its business before the expiration of this year. As there is some deficiency the comrades would confer a favor on the committee by promptly returning lists and money collected, as it may help the committee to meet all its liabilities.

Those who have not collected any money on their lists are also requested to turn in their lists, as this will greatly aid the auditing committee in auditing the accounts. Therefore, come round in your lists, lists with dollars, quarters, and dimes are preferred. But we want all, even the empty ones. Send lists and money to J. Gorch, 64 E. Fourth street. Since last week we have received the following amounts:

Previously acknowledged: \$2,007.20

Jan. 27, 1901, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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## OFFICIAL.

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**  
Secretary, Leo Greenbaum, Room 627, Empire Bldg., 54 Ludlow St.

**CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE.**  
Secretary, John M. Reynolds, 222 Sutter Street, San Francisco. Meets on first and third Fridays in the month.

**CONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE.**  
R. A. Carroll, Secretary, 51 Chapel Street, New Haven. Meets around and fourth Sunday of the month at Aurora Hall, 126 Union Street, New Haven.

**ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE.**  
Secretary, R. A. Morris, 38 N. Dearborn Street, Chicago. Meets first and third Fridays of the month at 79 Dearborn Street.

**KANSAS STATE COMMITTEE.**  
Secretary, J. D. Haskett, Abilene.

**KENTUCKY STATE COMMITTEE.**  
Secretary, Dr. Walter T. Roberts, 2315 West Street, Louisville, Ky.

**MAINE STATE COMMITTEE.**  
Secretary, S. W. Leonard, Bangor.

**MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE.**  
Secretary, John P. Finner, 101 Commercial Street, Boston. Meets around and fourth Sunday of the month at Aurora Hall, 126 Union Street, New Haven.

**MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE.**  
Secretary, Clarence Neely, 937 John Street, Saginaw, Mich. Meets at 121 N. Main Street, Newark, N. J.

**MINNESOTA STATE COMMITTEE.**  
Secretary, R. B. Smith, 101 N. 3rd Street, Minneapolis. Meets around and fourth Sunday of the month at Aurora Hall, 126 Union Street, New Haven.

**MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE.**  
Secretary, Wm. J. Hager, Room 2, 23 North Fourth Street.

**NEBRASKA STATE COMMITTEE.**  
Secretary, George E. Baird, 310 S. State Street, Omaha.

**NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE.**  
Secretary, J. D. Haskett, Newark, N. J.

**NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE.**  
Secretary, J. D. Haskett, Newark, N. J.

**OHIO STATE COMMITTEE.**  
Secretary, W. G. Critchlow, 1145 W. Third Street, Dayton. Meets every Monday evening.

**PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE.**  
Secretary, Wm. J. Hager, Room 2, 23 North Fourth Street.

**VERMONT STATE COMMITTEE.**  
Secretary, J. D. Haskett, Newark, N. J.

**WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE.**  
Secretary, Joseph Gilbert, 1145 W. Third Street, Dayton. Meets every Monday evening.

**WISCONSIN STATE COMMITTEE.**  
Secretary, J. D. Haskett, Newark, N. J.

**NOTICE.** For technical reasons, no Party communication can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 3 p. m.

## NEW JERSEY.

## ESSEX COUNTY.

Due to the change of the method of representation in the State Convention, every comrade having the right of suffrage in the party of last year should send in his name to the Essex County committee on or before Jan. 1, 1902, at the Essex County headquarters, 101 N. 3rd Street, Minneapolis. A good dinner can be had for 35 cents.

## NEW YORK.

## STATE COMMITTEE.

The State Committee met in the Labor Lyceum on Dec. 10, Comrade Herman Roth in the chair. Communications regarding the following dates had already been received from comrades in the following districts: Jan. 11—Port Jervis; Jan. 12—Brooklyn; Jan. 13—New York; Jan. 14—New York; Jan. 15—New York; Jan. 16—New York; Jan. 17—New York; Jan. 18—New York; Jan. 19—New York; Jan. 20—New York; Jan. 21—New York; Jan. 22—New York; Jan. 23—New York; Jan. 24—New York; Jan. 25—New York; Jan. 26—New York; Jan. 27—New York; Jan. 28—New York; Jan. 29—New York; Jan. 30—New York; Jan. 31—New York; Feb. 1—New York; Feb. 2—New York; Feb. 3—New York; Feb. 4—New York; Feb. 5—New York; Feb. 6—New York; Feb. 7—New York; Feb. 8—New York; Feb. 9—New York; Feb. 10—New York; Feb. 11—New York; Feb. 12—New York; Feb. 13—New York; Feb. 14—New York; Feb. 15—New York; Feb. 16—New York; Feb. 17—New York; Feb. 18—New York; Feb. 19—New York; Feb. 20—New York; Feb. 21—New York; Feb. 22—New York; Feb. 23—New York; Feb. 24—New York; Feb. 25—New York; Feb. 26—New York; Feb. 27—New York; Feb. 28—New York; Feb. 29—New York; 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## TO STATE CONVENTION DELEGATES.

Delegates to the State Convention who wish to arrange for dinner on the convention day should communicate with the Essex County committee on or before Jan. 1, 1902, at the Essex County headquarters, 101 N. 3rd Street, Minneapolis. A good dinner can be had for 35 cents.

## NEW YORK.

## STATE COMMITTEE.

The State Committee met in the Labor Lyceum on Dec. 10, Comrade Herman Roth in the chair. Communications regarding the following dates had already been received from comrades in the following districts: Jan. 11—Port Jervis; Jan. 12—Brooklyn; Jan. 13—New York; Jan. 14—New York; Jan. 15—New York; Jan. 16—New York; Jan. 17—New York; Jan. 18—New York; Jan. 19—New York; Jan. 20—New York; Jan. 21—New York; Jan. 22—New York; Jan. 23—New York; Jan. 24—New York; Jan. 25—New York; Jan. 26—New York; Jan. 27—New York; Jan. 28—New York; Jan. 29—New York; Jan. 30—New York; Jan. 31—New York; Feb. 1—New York; Feb. 2—New York; Feb. 3—New York; Feb. 4—New York; Feb. 5—New York; Feb. 6—New York; Feb. 7—New York; Feb. 8—New York; Feb. 9—New York; Feb. 10—New York; Feb. 11—New York; Feb. 12—New York; Feb. 13—New York; Feb. 14—New York; Feb. 15—New York; Feb. 16—New York; Feb. 17—New York; Feb. 18—New York; Feb. 19—New York; Feb. 20—New York; Feb. 21—New York; Feb. 22—New York; Feb. 23—New York; Feb. 24—New York; Feb. 25—New York; Feb. 26—New York; Feb. 27—New York; Feb. 28—New York; Feb. 29—New York; Feb. 30—New York; Mar. 1—New York; Mar. 2—New York; Mar. 3—New York; Mar. 4—New York; Mar. 5—New York; Mar. 6—New York; Mar. 7—New York; Mar. 8—New York; Mar. 9—New York; Mar. 10—New York; Mar. 11—New York; Mar. 12—New York; Mar. 13—New York; Mar. 14—New York; Mar. 15—New York; Mar. 16—New York; Mar. 17—New York; Mar. 18—New York; Mar. 19—New York; Mar. 20—New York; Mar. 21—New York; Mar. 22—New York; Mar. 23—New York; Mar. 24—New York; Mar. 25—New York; Mar. 26—New York; Mar. 27—New York; Mar. 28—New York; Mar. 29—New York; Mar. 30—New York; Mar. 31—New York; Apr. 1—New York; Apr. 2—New York; Apr. 3—New York; Apr. 4—New York; Apr. 5—New York; Apr. 6—New York; Apr. 7—New York; Apr. 8—New York; Apr. 9—New York; Apr. 10—New York; Apr. 11—New York; Apr. 12—New York; Apr. 13—New York; Apr. 14—New York; Apr. 15—New York; Apr. 16—New York; Apr. 17—New York; Apr. 18—New York; Apr. 19—New York; Apr. 20—New York; Apr. 21—New York; Apr. 22—New York; Apr. 23—New York; Apr. 24—New York; Apr. 25—New York; Apr. 26—New York; Apr. 27—New York; Apr. 28—New York; Apr. 29—New York; Apr. 30—New York; May 1—New York; May 2—New York; May 3—New York; May 4—New York; May 5—New York; May 6—New York; May 7—New York; May 8—New York; May 9—New York; May 10—New York; May 11—New York; May 12—New York; May 13—New York; May 14—New York; May 15—New York; May 16—New York; May 17—New York; May 18—New York; May 19—New York; May 20—New York; May 21—New York; May 22—New York; May 23—New York; May 24—New York;



## JOHN SWINTON DEAD.

THE WORKER, 184 WILLIAM STREET. S



— Make your trade union a school of Socialism. See that Socialist leaders and copies of *The Worker* are handed around from time to time.







## PARTY NOTES.

THE 10TH AND 11TH A. D. HAS elected Comrade Tauter as delegate to the Workers' Conference. Comrade Tauter visited the organization at its last meeting and addressed the comrades on methods of extending the circulation of The Worker. It was resolved to make a special order for the meeting of Thursday, Jan. 14, for the discussion of plans for the formation of an English Socialist daily. Comrades W. Meier, Chas. Pinkers, G. Tauter, and G. Klingner volunteered to solicit subscriptions for the weekly in their respective neighborhoods. Meetings of the district are held at 437 W. Fifty-third street.

COMRADE CASSIDY HAS BEEN elected by the 21st A. D. as delegate to the Workers' Conference. He is a man who can be depended upon to do his duty.

COMRADE KRAFFT SPOKE AT Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street, and Columbus avenue, last Sunday, on the question, "Is Our Country a Republic?" After the lecture a good musical program was given by an orchestra of six pieces and by request Comrade Krafft gave a recitation which was vigorously applauded. There will be no lecture during Christmas week, but the course will begin again on Jan. 5.

THE 10TH A. D. BROOKLYN, AT its last meeting, received a communication from the Brooklyn Federation of Labor in regard to a plan boycotted for opposition to organized labor; the boycott was endorsed and comrades urged to observe them.

BRANCHES 1 AND 2 OF THE 20th A. D. Brooklyn, decided in joint meeting to form a joint agitation committee composed, so far as possible, of representatives from all election districts, with a joint organizer and treasurer. J. Fraus, Jr., and M. Klueg were elected to these two offices, respectively. Several comrades volunteered to serve on the committee, and it was decided to hold the first meeting Friday, Dec. 27, at Korh's Hall. All comrades are urged to be present, and a surplus of about \$12 was turned over to the committee to start work with. Constitution and by-laws of Local Kings County were unanimously adopted.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S CLUB OF Yorkville subscribes for ten copies of The Worker, which are sold to members at meetings. The club has also elected Comrade Tauter to co-operate with the Yorkville Agitation Committee in getting The Worker on the news stands.

THE THIRTEENTH WARD Branch, Newark, decided to subscribe for ten copies of The Worker and also for one copy of the "New Zeit" for the use of members.

BEN TILLET WILL MAKE A lecture on the direction of the National Committee.

THE LINDELL HOTEL, ST. LOUIS, will be the headquarters for the annual meeting of the full National Committee on Jan. 24.

STATE COMMITTEES OF INDIANA, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Kentucky, have asked for dates for John C. Chase's lecture tour.

STATE CHARTERS HAVE NOW been issued by the National Committee to twenty-one states. Iowa is the latest. There are nine others which have more than the required number (four) for locals to perfect a state organization.

LOCAL CHARTERS WERE ISSUED last week to Arenal and Cripple Creek, Colo.; Longwood, Fla.; Augusta, Ga.; and Melrose, Ida.

UPON REQUEST OF THE District Council United Garment Workers of St. Louis the National Secretary has consented to act as arbitrator in a dispute between that organization and the Schaefer & Schroeder Clothing Co.

FROM MAINE COMRADE IRISH writes: "Chas. H. Vall closed a successful series of meetings in Maine at Portland, Friday evening, Dec. 13. Reception Hall, City Building, was filled to overflowing when he and Mrs. Vall stepped upon the platform. He easily held their close attention for an hour and a half, and his remarks were well received, judging from the applause. Mrs. Vall also spoke on 'Socialism in the Home' to the evident satisfaction of the ladies, who composed fully half of the audience. We were pleased to note that the churches were represented by seven clergymen of different denominations, several of whom waited to meet Mr. and Mrs. Vall at the close of the meeting. Comrade Vall's dates at Portland and Bangor were Skowhegan, Madison, Auburn, and Belfast, and reports from these points indicate renewed interest and a revival of effort. Madison and Auburn have announced the formation of locals of the party; the former with 35 and the latter with 11 members. The State Committee is deeply gratified at the result of Comrade Vall's work, and he may be sure of a hearty welcome when he again visits this state."

DEBBY, CONN., WAS VISITED by Comrade Vall last week. A very good public meeting was held, resulting in the formation of a local with sixteen members. Comrade Vall addressed three other meetings in the state.

THE BOSTON RAIL MAIL Class will open its sixth annual season on Sunday, Jan. 12, 4 p. m., sharp, at Fifty Hall, 724 Washington street, under the direction of Martha Moore Avery. All who are interested in Socialist economics are invited to attend.

THE "UNION LABOR PARTY," which was to be organized in Chicago, was squashed under by Socialist workmen, who realize that the Socialist Party is the only party which is opposed to capitalism. There are five trade union leaders and a half-dozen Democratic and Republican leaders who are a saloon to organize the party, but the

unexpected presence of nearly two hundred Socialists took the wind out of their sails. "Labor parties" which do not stand for the real interests of the working class and the abolition of capitalism are foremost among the dangers to the working class which Socialists will have to meet in the future, and the Chicago Socialists are to be congratulated upon downing this one. Socialism seems to have gained a good deal of ground in the trade unions of Chicago.

THE "MISSOURI SOCIALIST" will issue an eight-page city edition for St. Louis under the name of "St. Louis Labor," in which local trade union affairs will receive special attention.

NORTH DAKOTA SOCIALISTS have chosen Geo. W. Prague of Fargo as their National Committeeman.

NEBRASKA IS RAPIDLY ORGANIZING and now has seventeen locals.

MONTANA SOCIALISTS WILL hold state convention at Helena on New Year's Day.

A. R. EDLER OF SALT LAKE City has been elected National Committeeman from Utah.

THE "LOS ANGELES SOCIALIST" by its exposures of their law-breaking practices, has forced two of the largest corporations in that city to reduce the hours of labor of their child wage-slaves. The "Los Angeles Socialist" is developing many local writers of promise.

"THE PEOPLE'S PAPER" OF SAN BARBARA, CAL., will hereafter be owned by the local Socialist organization.

## GENERAL COMMITTEE.

At last Saturday's special session of the General Committee of Local New York, Comrade Mayer being in the chair, the delegates rose in honor of John Swinton on the announcement of his death and a committee was chosen to draw up appropriate resolutions.

The committee presents the following resolutions: "Whereas John Swinton, in his long and active career in the labor movement, gave an indelible mark of unswerving loyalty to the interest of the working class as he conceived it; and "Whereas, important differences of opinion separated him from us in active work, yet we recognize that these differences were honestly held and that in the essential principle of working class feeling we were at one; be it

Resolved, That we hereby express our lasting respect for John Swinton as a man and as a fellow soldier in Labor's battle, and our deep regret at his removal from the field."

The consideration of the by-laws was completed, and the draft, with some amendments, adopted as a whole and ordered submitted to general vote.

The matter of a protest against the imprisonment of Comrade Iglesias was left in the hands of the City Executive. Delegate Panzer of the 10th A. D. introduced a proposition of course upon the editor of The Worker, which was referred to the next regular meeting, to be held on Dec. 28.

## CONDITIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The following extracts from a private letter written by Comrade James F. Carey of Massachusetts will interest many readers:

"The result of the elections in Brooklyn which I have been asked to give you with a 'dull thud,' but to me they are full of good cheer. First, they indicate that the lines are being drawn more clearly between capitalism and Socialism. In previous elections we received an enormous vote for this, that, and other passing reasons. Many of the voters did not realize the full significance of Socialism or a vote for a Socialist. The clearer-headed among our opponents have awakened to the fact that we were after more than a mere change of persons in office, so our conflict has become more intelligent than before. The matter of character, ability, etc., of candidates is not considered; popularity of men counts less and less; hence the question of Socialism itself becomes the deciding factor. I say this is just where we want it. I say this is just where we want it."

The chief of the Republican politicians in Haverhill said in conversation with a Socialist that we in Haverhill had practically reached a point in the political conditions of the city where a line was drawn between Socialism and its opponents, and the fight was to induce men to cross the line from one side to the other.

"I am surprised that Comrade Carey as well as he did. As to Haverhill, I expected a defeat, though I confess not by quite so large a plurality; but it may be encouraging to you to know that our boys are more determined than ever. We are to arrange for a series of lectures by Vall, also one by McGrady and others. The last campaign produced three new speakers who were present everywhere. 'Alfred' our City Committee has decided to gather the names of our Socialists in the various wards, form them into clubs embracing convenient sections of the wards, to meet at the members' homes (where clubrooms are out of the question) and keep up a better and more perfectly organized fight than ever before; also to organize a speakers' bureau for the development of the best oratorical powers."

"Really, I never felt better satisfied with the prospects than now. We are not to rely upon the broken reed of possible support of sympathetic or disgruntled voters. I feel sure that the cause is in excellent shape in Haverhill."

## THE SITUATION IN CALIFORNIA.

The following excerpt from an article by Emil Less of San Francisco, Cal., in the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" may be of interest to the English reading comrades:

"But the internal divisions throw more difficulties in the way of Socialist propaganda than even the existence of the Union Labor Party. The DeLeonist sect is dead—dead as a doornail—as DeLeon would put it. The sect has no center, no nucleus, no propaganda, it has manifested its last symptoms of life by an absurd calumny of our party

and some of the tried comrades during the last campaign. But in its place appeared the 'Christian Socialism' (what ever mock-monster this 'contradiction in adjectives' may mean) and its influence on our organization is paralyzing and disintegrating."

"There was always a good deal of 'Christian' element in our party, especially outside of San Francisco. But lately, owing especially to the Christian Socialist crusader and gifted speaker, J. Stitt Wilson, the 'Christian Socialism' threatens to overwhelm the whole movement in California. And these great-hearted, tolerant, Christian souls are not at all gentle in their attacks and provocations upon the 'materialistic,' 'atheistic' and 'orthodox' Marxists."

"But all this would not weigh so much in the scale, had it not led to internal divisions in our own ranks. Instances the sentimentally inclined Liberty B. ranch, which will not hear anything of definite unity. And worst of all, the appeal to the Christian sentiment brings all sorts of non-proletarian elements into our party—elements that stand opposed to the principle of the class struggle and that would scatter and sink the revolutionary forces of our party in all sorts of 'reform' movements."

"However, a strong and healthy reaction against this tendency is manifesting itself in the old and tried ranks, and at our coming state convention, which is to take place in Los Angeles on December 15, we hope to make it clear to the 'great-hearted' souls, who would needs hang a Christian garb over our party, that it is as absurd to speak of a Christian Socialism as of Hebrew or Mohammedan Socialism or of a Christian Democratic, Christian Republican or Christian Populist party."

To the words of Fred Long, uttered in Cooper Union, that "the biggest fight that the Socialists will have to make with the Democrats and not with the Republicans, but with the Reformers," I may add the words, "and Christian Socialists." But let the fight come. (Note.—We hope to be able to present in the next issue of The Worker a report of the California convention, which was held on Dec. 15, but of which we have at present no adequate information.—E.J.)

## OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Leon Greenbaum, Room 427, South Main street, Los Angeles, Cal.

CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, John Reynolds, 222 State street, San Francisco. Meets on 1st and 3rd Fridays in the month.

CONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE.—A. B. Comella, Secretary, 438 Chapel street, New Haven. Meets second and fourth Sundays of the month at Aurora Hall, 125 Union street, New Haven.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, R. A. Morris, 30 N. Clark street, Chicago. Meets first and third Fridays of the month at 10 Dearborn street.

KANSAS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Treasurer, J. D. Haskell, Abilene.

KENTUCKY STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Dr. Walter S. Roberts, 214 West Main street, Louisville, Ky.

MAINE STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, John H. Irish, 322 Riverside street, Woodford.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Squire R. Putney, 4 Belmont street, Somerville; Assistant and Financial Secretary, Chas. F. Carey, Mount Auburn station, Cambridge, Mass.

MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Clarence Neely, 917 Johnson street, Detroit, Mich. Meets at 131 N. Bous street.

MINNESOTA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Geo. B. Leonard, Room 635, Andrew Bldg., corner Nicollet avenue and Fifth street, Minneapolis.

MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Wm. Hager, Room 2, 22 North Fourth street.

NEBRASKA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, George E. Baird, 810 N. State street, Omaha.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, M. M. Goebel, 148 E. Bridge street, Newark. Meets every Monday evening of the month, at 7:30 p. m., at 121 N. Market street, Newark, N. J.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Leonard D. Abbott, 64 E. 4th st., New York. Meets every Monday at 8 p. m., at above place.

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, W. G. Wilson, 148 W. Third street, Dayton. Meets every Monday evening.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Treasurer, J. W. Quirk, 620 Woodland avenue, Philadelphia.

VERMONT STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, P. V. Danahy, Brunswick House, Rutland.

WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Joseph Gilbert, Box 67, Seattle. Meets every Monday in the month, 8 p. m., at 229 Union street.

WISCONSIN STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, L. H. Thomas, 614 State street, Milwaukee.

NOTICE: For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 3 p. m.

## NATIONAL SECRETARY'S REPORT.

RECEIVED.	
Nov. 3—Balance on hand	\$207.38
Amount for dues, donations and sympathy	2.90
Arbitration	2.90
Arizona	2.90
California	2.90
Colorado	2.90
Florida	2.90
Idaho	2.90
Illinois	2.90
Indiana	2.90
Iowa	2.90
Kansas	2.90
Louisiana	2.90
Maine	2.90
Maryland	2.90
Massachusetts	2.90
Michigan	2.90
Minnesota	2.90
Missouri	2.90
Montana	2.90
Nebraska	2.90
Nevada	2.90
New Jersey	2.90
New York	2.90
North Dakota	2.90
Ohio	2.90
Oklahoma	2.90
Oregon	2.90
Pennsylvania	2.90
Rhode Island	2.90
South Dakota	2.90
Texas	2.90
Vermont	2.90
Virginia	2.90
Washington	2.90
West Virginia	2.90
Wisconsin	2.90
Wyoming	2.90
Total	\$644.10
EXPENDED.	
East National Headquarters	\$88.30
Incidental expenses	10.20
Exp. charges	1.10
Postage	2.45
Printing	4.50
Organizational expenses	2.90
Postage	2.90
West Virginia	2.90
Grand Total	\$117.25
Balance on hand	\$526.85

Stenographers' salaries ..... \$5.10  
 Clerks ..... 97.50  
 National Secretary, salary ..... 82.50  
 National Secretary, expenses ..... 72.50  
 Nov. 3—Balance on hand ..... 107.38  
 Total ..... \$644.10

## MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE.

The new State Committee for Massachusetts is in the process of organization. It was organized on Saturday, Jan. 4, 1902, at 7 o'clock p. m., at 121 N. Washington street, Boston. All members elected to serve on the State Committee for the year 1902 elected by the annual convention during the present year are urged to be present at the meeting for the purpose of the election of the State Committee.

The members of the Propaganda Committee elected at the last state convention are requested to be present to advise on matters in the interest of the party.

JOHN C. CHASE, Chairman.  
 SQUIRE R. PUTNEY, Secy.

## SOCIALIST CLUB.

At the meeting of the State Executive Committee of Socialist Clubs held on Sunday, Dec. 23, 1901, the following resolutions were adopted:

1. That the purpose of the Socialist Clubs be to organize the working class and to bring about the establishment of a Socialist Republic in America.

2. That the members of the Socialist Clubs be urged to be present at the annual convention of the party.

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## MR. STAYATHOME:

You're a first-rate fellow and we need you in your business. You are sadly neglecting your duty.

## Are You Not Ashamed to Shirk?

DO YOU BELONG TO THE PARTY?  
 NO! WHY NOT?

ASKED YOUR FRIENDS TO SUBSCRIBE?  
 NO! WHY NOT?

ARE YOU A SOCIALIST?  
 YES! WHAT KIND?

Oh! Just been hibernating for the winter, eh? Come, wake up, Comrade. Get to work. Ask your friends to subscribe to THE WORKER. Attend your branch meetings. Let us know that you're a live Socialist—not a dead one.

12th A. D.—Every Saturday, at Tora Hall, Sixteenth street, near Fifth avenue.  
 13th and 14th A. D.—First and third Sunday after, at Bedford's Hall, corner Hickory and Calver streets.  
 15th A. D.—First and third Saturday, at 187 Montrose avenue.  
 16th A. D.—First and third Friday, at 9 McDougal street.  
 17th A. D.—First and third Sunday after, at 9 McDougal street.  
 18th A. D.—First and third Thursday, at 9 McDougal street.  
 19th A. D.—First and third Monday, at Labor Lyceum, 625 Broadway.  
 20th A. D.—First and third Wednesday, at 237 Hamburg avenue.  
 21st A. D.—BRANCH 2, ENGLISH—Second and fourth Tuesday, at 109 Evergreen avenue.  
 22nd A. D.—BRANCH 1, GERMAN—First and third Sunday, at 425 Grand avenue.  
 23rd A. D.—BRANCH 3, ENGLISH—Second and fourth Wednesday, at 109 Evergreen avenue.  
 24th A. D.—BRANCH 4, ENGLISH—First and third Sunday, at 109 Evergreen avenue.

W. P. PUTNEY, Secy.  
 614 Winthrop Building, Boston.

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## A MERRY-CHRISTMAS!

## A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

This is the Christmas season—a time that is supposed to be given up to rejoicing and good fellowship. It is a time when everyone is supposed to be well fed and warmly clothed and comfortably housed. It is a time when men and women are supposed to lay aside the cares and the animosities of everyday life and to enjoy social pleasures in a spirit of universal brotherhood.

All this is the ideal Christmas time. It is the condition which we read of in story books and which we piously pretend to believe actually exists.

But does it actually exist? We all know that it does not, except for a favored part of the community—and the very essence of the ideal Christmas is that its joys should extend to all.

A Merry Christmas!

Ray it to the poor devil out of work—call him even a hobo, if you will—who shivers on the street corner and to whom a driving snowstorm would be a blessing, because it would give him a chance to earn a couple of warm meals and a bed by helping to clear the streets for holiday traffic. Is not "Merry Christmas" a mockery to him? A Merry Christmas!

Ray it to the girl in the sweatshops, toiling feverishly by day and night, with aching back and burning eyes, to finish the costly gown in time for the holiday revels that she will take no part in—toiling feverishly now, but thinking, between stitches, of the "dull times" to come, when she will not be permitted to work, because no sweeper can then make a profit on her toil. Is not "Merry Christmas" a mockery to her? A Merry Christmas!

Ray it to these laborers on strike, say it to these locked-out mechanics, say it to these laid-off factory "hands"—and such there are even at the Christmas season—all with their wives and little ones whom they would like to gladden with Christmas gifts and a Christmas feast. Is not "Merry Christmas" a mockery to them? A Merry Christmas!

The charity organizations—those heartless and mechanical "relief work" covers, indeed, a multitude of sins—have been loudly appealing to the generous public, these many days past, not to forget the "worthy poor," whom, they hope and believe, we shall "have always with us." They have told how many thousands there are in all our great and rich cities, who will sit on Christmas dinner—or even, perhaps, no dinner at all on Christmas Day—unless "charity" provides it; how many may celebrate their Savior's birth by dying of pneumonia, or, at least, unless "charity" gives them some cast-off clothes and a few pounds of coal; how many may be evicted from their wretched homes, unless "charity" helps pay the rent. And those are the "worthy" poor, mind you, for organized charity has its strict standards of worthiness in the poor—and may the Devil take the unworthy.

On the whole, don't you think that Merry Christmas is a good deal of a mockery to a great many people whose labor makes Merry Christmas possible? Don't you think the talk of Christmas "brotherhood" which is so plentiful in this season a great pious bluff? And, what is more important—don't you think we might have a so-

cial and economic system which would make real merit possible—not on the twenty-fifth day of December only, but all the year round—not for one class only, but for all—or, at least, let us say, for all who are "worthy," all who will do useful work?

In view of the fact that, as Senator Dewey tells us, the people of this country create every year two billion dollars' worth more goods than they can afford to buy and use, don't you think that the appeals for "charity" at the Christmas season indicate something very unreasonable and unjust to our capitalist system?

And, finally, most important of all—

Don't you think YOU, individually, as a citizen and a voter, could and should help to change these conditions? If so, you should begin now, when we are all wishing each other "A Happy New Year!"

What does it mean? Is it to be a new year just like all the old years that have crept away? This Old Year that we are ushering out has been, to truth, a year of rare prosperity—such prosperity as is possible under capitalism. And yet, at the very holiday season of this prosperous old year, while the few who own the earth are congratulating each other and exchanging good wishes, there are millions of hard-working people who are poor and tens of thousands who are in miserable want.

The millions are not quite so poor, perhaps, and there are not quite so many tens of thousands in misery, perhaps, as in some other old years. But still there is the fact of poverty, a standing rebuke to organized wealth, there is dire want within a stone's throw of boundless luxury.

And this is the very best that capitalism can give us, for this has been a year of unexampled prosperity. But even this cannot last, for under capitalism, present prosperity always means swiftly coming depression and "hard times."

Shall the New Year be no better than the Old? Shall we simply take our chances for this Happy New Year and for all the years to follow it—letting the game of capitalism go blindly on, allotting riches to a few and misery to many and poverty to the great majority, breeding purse-proud and servile envy, fostering corruption and stifling fraternal feeling? Shall we continue with the anarchic alternation of capitalist prosperity that means overwork for the producers and hard times that means unemployment and hunger?

Or shall we unite as workmen, conscious of our class interests and of our duty to future generations, to build up a system of freedom, of equality, of brotherhood, and of order—a system in which all shall work and all shall enjoy the fruit of their labor—a system in which no class shall live by the toil of others and in which, therefore, the interest of one shall be the interest of all—in a word, to build up the Co-operative Commonwealth?

A Happy New Year! We say it to each of you, fellow workmen, and call upon each of you to help make this a happier year for our class than any that has gone before. Make your New Year resolutions as workmen and stick to them.

## CONNECTICUT CONVENTION.

## Meets in Hartford and Takes Action for Continuous Propaganda and Prepare for Next Campaign.

The state convention of the Socialist Party of Connecticut met in Turner Hall, fourth, on Sunday, Dec. 23. Eleven delegates were present, representing eight locals, some locals in distant parts of the state not being represented.

The report of the State Secretary showed fourteen locals affiliated with the State Committee, with a total of 284 members. He also reported that the state constitution of the party as amended had been unanimously adopted by referendum. The estimated cost of a state paper he reported at \$15 per thousand copies.

All branches reported good financial condition and active agitation being done. New Haven and New London have open headquarters.

The following amendments were made to the constitution:

"Local Branches, Art. 4.—Any member three months in arrears who has been notified may be suspended by the local."

"General Rules, Art. 1.—No person shall be nominated as a candidate who is not a party member. No member who has not been a member at least three months shall be a candidate on the state or national ticket."

A resolution was adopted requesting the "Appeal to Reason" to publish the national platform adopted at Indianapolis, and to include in the next issue of the State Committee was set aside for publication and purchase of leaflets not to include campaign leaflets, suitable for free distribution.

A branch in each county was appointed to elect a county committee, which shall collect and distribute addresses of information regarding Socialists in unorganized towns.

It was resolved that all reports of state officers or committee shall be published in The Worker and that each branch secretary should be supplied with a subscription at the expense of the State Committee.

A. B. Cornelius of New Haven was elected State Secretary; Eugene Toomey, Treasurer; W. E. White, State Organizer for the ensuing year. A. B. Cornelius was elected delegate to the National Committee. Eugene W. Debs and John Harriman were nominated for Secretaries of International Bureau. It was voted that the delegate to the National Committee shall not attend the meeting in January unless the State Committee deems it necessary.

Branch 2, Waterbury, was selected to elect the State Court of Appeals.

It was resolved that the State Committee be authorized to issue a call for contributions for publishing a state paper during the state campaign of 1902. New Haven was selected as the place for holding the next state convention.

The state officers were instructed to act as a committee to ascertain the best of maintaining an agitation season and report to the next convention, and the State Secretary was instructed to have 500 copies of the constitution printed in German and in English. The convention then adjourned.

## PERSECUTION AND PROGRESS.

At this particular time, it is of especial interest to notice how deflation and persecution have traveled along in lockstep with progress. It is an old trick to "stone the prophets."

The bigoted ancient compelled Socrates to drink poison, but his death gave an increased impulse to philosophy and investigation and led to the attainment of truth. They crucified Christ, but his precepts, like golden threads have been woven into the web and woof of nineteen centuries. They forced Galileo to recant, but the world still moves. The monarchs, the pope and the priests tried to suppress Luther, but their persecution only gave an increased impetus to the Reformation.

They burned Luther and Ridley at the stake, and while the flames devoured their flesh the undaunted soul of the reformer rose above physical torture, and he uttered these immortal words: "Be of good comfort, Master Ridley, and play the man; we shall this day light such a candle, by God's grace, in England, as I trust shall never be put out." That candle sometimes flares, but it still burns.

Skipping to a later period, the Boston bigots subjected William Lloyd Garrison to brutal treatment, but later on they erected a monument to his memory, and millions of freemen rise up and call his name blessed. They threatened violence and rotten-glow Wendell Phillips, but his glowing words in defense of liberty are now treasured and quoted as some of our best literature. They hung old John Brown, but the undaunted soul of freedom still marches on. "Bully" Brooks sought to brain the great Sumner, whose name and fame are now glorified in marble, emblazoned in oratory and immortalized in song, while the memory of his assassin has gone into needless obscurity—unwept, unremembered and unused.

Now, in these strenuous days, we have the hireling Pinkertons with their guns, the chattel owners with their types, and the puppet judges with their injunctions. The last tumor to break out in the postal departments. One of the sub-locks is being very particularly of gray matter in his sluggish brain to find a pretext for excluding Socialist papers from the mail.

I mention only a few of the more notable targets of bigotry, superstition and greed. They might be multiplied almost indefinitely. These will suffice. To the philosophic student such things are mere steps in the progress of civilization. To him it is a great thing to go into the hopper of destiny. "The dice of the gods are loaded."—L. T. F. in Los Angeles Herald.

MARK TWAIN ON CHRISTENDOM. "I bring you the stately matron named Christendom, returning bedraggled, besmudged and disheveled from pirate raids in Kishore, Manchuria, South Africa and the Philippines, with her soul full of manna, her pocket full of booty and her mouth full of pious hypocrites. Give her soap and towel, but hide the looking glass."

## IN NEW ZEALAND.

## A Strike That Illustrates the Worthlessness of Government Ownership Established by a Capitalist Party.

The following item from the Rangitikei, New Zealand, "Advocate," of Nov. 22, is somewhat suggestive:

"A strike has occurred on the Tokoroa line, and about seventy men have thrown down their tools. They have been getting \$8 a day, but now demand an increase to \$9. They marched in a body through the town to the office of Mr. Furkert, the engineer in charge, and made a final demand which the department will not accede to. Fresh men will be engaged."

The point of this is that the railway line in question is owned by the government, and that the government as an employer is expressly exempted from the workings of the Compulsory Arbitration Act.

As the cost of living is higher in New Zealand than in most parts of the United States, the demand of the men for an advance from \$8 to \$23 a day will be seen to be very moderate.

The legislature has just passed an act authorizing the state to own and expressly exempting this also from the Arbitration Act.

The "Advocate," from which the item is taken, is a class-conscious representative of the farming class, which dominates New Zealand politics and is strongly in favor of "breaking the power of the ignorant labor unions," much in the line of the New York "Daily News."

The incident illustrates the utter worthlessness to the working people of government ownership established by a party not clearly representing the working class itself.

Our correspondent, Robert Rives La Monte, adds a postscript: "I saw sheep sheared by steam this week." As sheep raising is the leading industry of New Zealand, the introduction of machinery for shearing is very important.

It was resolved that all reports of state officers or committee shall be published in The Worker and that each branch secretary should be supplied with a subscription at the expense of the State Committee.

## A DANGEROUS "AD."

In last Sunday's New York "Times" there appeared the following leading notice:

## The Erie Army.

To render the efficient service of the Erie Railroad and day is giving to the public requires the assistance of 32,000 employees.

The publication of such an advertisement is this is dangerous. It might make people think. Sometimes you hear it said that a few capitalists are "running" a railroad. But it seems that the labor of thousands of other men is necessary.

It was resolved that all reports of state officers or committee shall be published in The Worker and that each branch secretary should be supplied with a subscription at the expense of the State Committee.

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## FREEDOM.

The following is an iron-clad, oath-bound agreement which a man must sign before he can obtain work at the Toms Creek mines in Wise County, Virginia. Read it, ponder on it, and then see if this is a form of slavery. It is free in the sense that a man has the undoubted right to sign a contract which destroys every vestige of his personal liberty:

## THE OATH.

I, . . . . ., a Justice of the Peace, in and for the county of Wise and state of Virginia, do hereby certify that . . . . . has this day personally appeared before me, and made statement on oath, that he would not in any way aid or abet the labor organization known as the United Mine Workers of America, or any other labor organization calculated to bring about trouble between the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company and its employees, in or near the vicinity of Toms Creek, Wise County, Virginia.

Witness my hand and seal, this . . . . . day of . . . . ., 1901.

—United Mine Workers' Journal.

## WHAT IS SOCIALISM?

Socialism is not Anarchism, but its opposite. It is co-operation, not competition. It is a joining of human hands, hearts, and brains for the development of the earth's resources. It is science and certainly in the world's industries, not crudeness and haphazard. It is a combination of interests, not a pulling of each other. It is a lifting up of all, not a pulling down of any. It is giving every man a chance, a fair chance, an equal chance. It is the only true school for the development of individualism. It is the brotherhood of men in practical operation.

Socialism will grow the world's fruits and gather and distribute them bountifully to all.

Socialism means the end of war, the end of business panics, the end of the incoherent army of tramps. It means work for all, and a guarantee to each the full fruits of his labor. It does more. It supplies these fruits by the general co-operation. Socialism means universal education, universal industry, universal plenty and universal peace. It means the quickening of human aspirations, the deepening of human emotions, the broadening of human thought. The prophet said, "I saw a new heaven and a new earth. Socialism means a New Earth."

JOHN KEARNS WHITE.

## NO USE FOR THE OLD.

## Mr. E. Seymour Bell, British Commercial Agent in the United States, recently addressed a meeting of manufacturers held at the offices of the London Chamber of Commerce. He was asked what became of the old hands in America, it being remarked that one of the great difficulties of British manufacturers was to know what to do with their old employees. In reply, Mr. Bell said that the employment of old men was a serious question in the United States than in England. He did not know what became of the old employees, but it was a fact that a man of forty-five who was without employment found it most difficult to get anything to do. He believed that this question was going to be a serious one in the United States.

A manufacturer remarked that a man of forty-five ought to be all the more valuable, in consequence of his experience.

Mr. Bell replied that, owing to the perfection of machinery, no so much headwork was required, so that experience was discounted by activity.

Mr. Bell has evidently learned at least one thing while over here. "Owing to the perfection of machinery, no so much headwork is required, so that experience is discounted," and is unnecessary, and men become mere tenders of machines—just pieces of flesh and bone mechanism regarded the same as cogs in the wheel.

As long as machinery is privately owned and used not to lighten the burden of humanity but to increase the profits of the capitalists, it will continue to throw men out of employment. Perhaps some millionaire philanthropist will found a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Workingmen and have like stray cats and dogs.

Socialists demand that machinery be owned collectively by all the people so that the work and the product may be evenly distributed, and labor-saving machinery thus made a blessing to all.

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## CLASS RULE IN LOS ANGELES.

At the trial of a union man in Los Angeles, Cal., who was arrested for carrying a boycott banner, thirty citizens were disqualified as jurors BECAUSE THEY WERE NOT PROPERTY HOLDERS. The capitalists are in control of all the powers of government and the working class will be held in jail until it serves the offices from them by casting Socialist ballots.

## THE WAR OF THE SUGAR MEN.

The Sugar Trust, realizing that the protection—or bounty, as it may be termed—afforded by the high tariff on sugar is certain to result in the creation of an enormous beet sugar industry in this country, and as the Trust, which is really a sugar refiners' trust, cannot from the very nature of the case control or absorb the best sugar factories, they being each of these sugar refiners as well as sugar producers, is now seeking by every means in its power to secure the removal of the tariff on sugar, with the sole view of destroying the beet sugar interests of the country. It may be said that the proposition is now before the American people in this way: Maintain the tariff, break down the Trust, build up a great sugar producing interest at home and continue to pay high prices for sugar, or remove the tariff, get cheap sugar, destroy the beet sugar interest and continue to be ruled by the Trust. The people will have to choose which—Exchange.

We have another alternative: Nationalize the trust by voting the Socialist ticket, thus getting good conditions of labor and full remuneration for the sugar workers and sugar at cost for all the people, and setting the Harvesters and their ilk at some useful work.

## WHY WE ARE DISHONEST.

Read the following indictment of the system by a great economist: "We must look, as educators, most closely to those sides of the national life where there is the greatest menace of ruin. It is plain that our besetting sin as a people, is not intemperance or dishonesty, but dishonesty. From the watering of stocks, to the adulteration of food and drink, from the booming of towns and lands to the selling of votes and the buying of office, from the halls of congress to the policeman's beat, from the capitalist who controls trusts and syndicates to the worker who does inferior work, the taint of dishonesty is everywhere. We distrust one another, distrust those who manage public affairs, distrust our fixed will to suffer the worst that may befall rather than cheat, or steal, or lie. Dishonesty hangs like mephitic air about our newspapers, our legislative assemblies, the municipal government of our towns and cities, about our churches, even, since our religion itself seems to lack the high and kind of honesty, the devout and thorough sincerity which is the breath of life."

Could there be a severer arraignment of the present system than the above, from the pen of that conservative, very able, and probably most scholarly of American Catholic prelates, Bishop J. S. Spalding? The Bishop's opinion is confirmed on every hand, everywhere, by all kinds of people. No one talks differently except the figurines or the dangerous seeking popular support. Socialists believe it is a bad system, and that such things can be truthfully said. Dishonesty, like every other evil, has a cause, and for that cause the Socialists made diligent search. It was found in the false ideas, generated by a false system, leading naturally to false methods for their realization.—M. W. Wilkins.

## "SOCIAL JUSTICE."

This publication will be resumed as a new magazine. Old subscribers should send in their correct addresses at once to Fred K. Strickland, 97 N. Kedzie avenue, Chicago. They will receive as many copies of the new series as was due them of the old series.

—A man was afraid of thunder and crawled into a hollow log as a place of safety, says a truthful exchange. The thunder roared and the rain poured down in torrents. The log began to swell and the poor fellow was wedged in. Past him began passing before him. Suddenly he remembered that he had not paid his newspaper subscription, and then he felt so small that he was able to back right out.

## A WRONG SYSTEM.

## So Says the National Organ of the W. C. T. U.

The practice of devoting individual wealth to institutions designed for public benefit is a striking proof of the growing conviction among all people that the wealth of the world belongs to all humanity and cannot rightly be appropriated to the exclusive use of a few individuals.

The "prisoner of poverty" and the multi-millionaire alike perceive the terrible injustice of one man being able to spread a feast with strawberries at "three dollars a dozen," while his brother man, hungry and ragged, walks the streets in a vain quest for "bread or work."

The glitter of wealth cannot blind the eyes to the wrong of our economic system. The millions of the world belong to all humanity and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers.

The one powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the maelstrom of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership. The instruments of wealth production, the Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act

## HOW TO ORGANIZE.

## Instructions for Forming Locals of the Socialist Party.

1. Five or more persons may organize a local branch, provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the Socialist Party, and sever their relations with other political parties:

2. The officers to be elected are: a. A Chairman at each meeting. b. Recording Secretary. c. Financial Secretary. d. Organizer. e. Literature Agent. f. Reading of the minutes. g. Admission of new members. h. Communications and bills. i. Report of Organizer. j. Reports of Committees. k. Unfinished business. l. New business.

3. A monthly payment, computed on a basis of five cents for each member, for the maintenance of the National organization, shall be paid to the National Secretary. Local branches may levy dues if they so choose, or may raise funds altogether through voluntary contributions and pay National dues out of their general funds.

4. A full report of the meeting in which organization was decided on, together with five cents for each member, should be sent with application for charter, after receipt of which, upon approval of National Committee, charter will be granted.

5. Each local branch should hold a meeting at least once a week, for the transaction of business or the discussion of political and economic questions.

6. Semi-annual reports of the membership and the financial condition of each local branch, as well as upon the progress made by the Party and its prospects in the locality, shall be sent regularly to the National Secretary.

7. Any person living in a city or locality, where no local branch exists, may apply directly to the National Secretary for admission to the Party, enclosing one month's dues, and will be enrolled as a member-at-large.

8. For further information not contained herein, address Leon Greenbaum, National Secretary, Room 427, Emilie Building, St. Louis, Mo.

## THE BEAUTIES OF CIVILIZATION.

A little girl was given a scripture text with the request that she hang it on the wall at home. "Please, teacher, we haven't got any wall; we live in the middle."

—This was found to be the actual fact—five families occupied one room; one in each corner, and one in the middle.

—A. F. R. in Los Angeles Socialist.

## National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

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## LECTURES IN YORKVILLE.

The Yorkville Agitation Committee has arranged a series of Sunday afternoon lectures to be held in the large hall of the W. E. A. Clubhouse, 296 E. Eighty-sixth street, beginning on Dec. 29. A concert will precede each lecture, beginning at 2:30 p. m. The lecture will begin promptly at 3 o'clock.

Morris Hillquit will open the series on Sunday, Dec. 29, and the full list of speakers will be announced later. Advertising cards have been issued for the course and every comrade or sympathizer in Yorkville should make it his business to get a supply of them and distribute them regularly every week. Each comrade can at least cover his shop and the house in which he lives every week, and the result will be to bring numbers of strangers to the lectures.

## STATE LABOR CONDITIONS.

State Labor Commissioner John McMuckin says in his quarterly bulletin that during the third quarter of the year 1900 only 2.3 per cent of the trades unionists were continuously idle, last year, 5.4 per cent, and this year 3.1 per cent. The proportion of unionists idle at the end of September was 4.7 per cent. In 189